"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy today; fair tomorrow; moderate, shifting winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,286. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1916.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

WILSON ACCEPTS SCOTT-OBREGON MEXICAN PLAN

Promises to Prevent Misunderstanding and Strengthens Cordial Relations, He Says.

ARMY STAYS FOR A TIME

Will Be Gradually Withdrawn as De Facto Troops Clear Chihuahua of Villistas.

AWAIT CARRANZA APPROVAL

This Is Confidently Expected, and Scott and Obregon May Sign Agreement Today.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—President Wilson today approved the tentative agreement reached between Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff, and General Alvaro Obregon, the Carranza Minister of War, in their Juarez-El Paso conferences relative to plans for cooperation between the American and Mexican forces in the chase of Francisco Villa and his bandits. A dispatch was sent tonight by Secretary of War Baker to General Scott informing him of the indorsement.

President Wilson issued a formal statement at 10 o'clock tonight as follows:

I have examined, with the Secretary of War, the report made by General Hugh L. Scott of the conference between him and General Obregon, Secretary of War of the Republic of Mexico.

The report includes a tentative agreement regarding the future operations of both the American and Mexican military forces, and evidences cordial co-operation between the two Governments in their common purpose.

As this agreement is being submitted to the de facto Government of Mexico, it would not be proper for me to permit its publication until that Government has had an opportunity to examine and consider its provisions. The full text of the proposed agreement will be given out immediately upon its acceptance by both Governments. In general, I may say that it provides a basis of co-operation which promises to prevent misunderstanding and strengthens the cordial relations of the two republics.

Secretary Baker declined to comment on the agreement, saying any announcement made would come from the President. General Scott is to have another conference with General Obregon, who has asked the de facto Government to approve the agreement. After its indorsement by both Governments Generals Scott and Obregon will sign the agreement, so that it may be put into force immediately.

Complete Co-operation.

While officials refused to comment on the agreement, it is understood that its purpose is to provide for complete and cordial co-operation between the military forces of both Governments for the capture of Villa and the elimination of bandits in Northern Mexico. This co-operation is to begin as soon as the agreement is signed by the two Governments.

The American troops, according to the agreement, are to be withdrawn when the common objects covered by the agreement have been accomplished. It was learned definitely tonight that there is no time limit in the agreement regarding the withdrawal of the American forces, and that this will be dependent upon the achievement of certain definite results. It is also understood that the co-operation General Obregon agreed to give to the American forces includes the use of Mexican railways for the dispatch of supplies to General Pershing's force.

The agreement, in substance, provides for an active campaign by Carranza troops against bandits in the region south of the present lines of the American expedition and for the gradual withdrawal of the American forces to the border as the ability of the Mexican troops to police the country adequately is demonstrated. The expeditionary forces are pledged to exercise every possible precaution to avoid clashes with the townspeople in the regions in which they continue to act.

The limitations of the expedition under the agreement have not been disclosed. It is understood, however, that it will hold the present lines for the time being and not proceed to the south in any event. The best information at the War Department as to the present location of the American forces shows that General Pershing is at Namiquipa, but that patrols are at work to the south of that place pursuing scattered bands of outlaws. General Pershing's reports have indicated that the great majority of his command was inactive pending the outcome of the El Paso conference.

Neither the State Department nor the Mexican Embassy received any dispatches from Mexico City during the day bearing on General Carranza's attitude toward the Scott-Obregon agreement.

Arms and Munitions for Mexico.

No action toward hastening exportation of arms and ammunition now at the border awaiting permits to cross into Mexico was taken today at the State or Treasury Departments. This subject is expected to be brought up for consideration by General Carranza's diplomatic representative, Eliseo Arredondo, as soon as the El Paso agreement has been ratified.

Pending the demonstration by the Carranza forces of their intention and power to clear the whole border region of brigands, it is understood that no move toward withdrawing any of the

Continued on Page 4.

General Carranza Accepts Proposals in Principle

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, May 4.—First Chief Carranza's secretary confirmed the news late tonight that a satisfactory solution involving the presence of American troops in Chihuahua had been reached at the Obregon-Scott-Funston conference. Details of the agreement were not made public, although it was definitely stated that Carranza had accepted the United States proposals in principle.

Warns Santo Domingo Our Marines May Land

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic, May 4.—Commander W. S. Crosley of the United States cruiser Prairie today sent a note to the Presidents of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies advising them of the probable landing of forces from the warship for the protection of the American Legation, and warning them that severe steps would be taken in case the marines were molested. Considerable patriotic excitement was caused by the notice.

William W. Russell, the American Minister, today conferred with the Presidents of the Supreme Court, the Senate, and the Chamber of Deputies, who requested the Minister to prevent a landing of American forces. As a result of the conference it was decided to ask President Jimenes to appoint civil officers and forces of the rural guards to maintain order in the city.

General Juan I. Jimenes, President of the Republic, who was impeached by the Chamber of Deputies on May 2, has declared the capital in a state of siege and by decree has removed the seat of Government to San Geronimo, a suburb of Santo Domingo.

LAND BANKS BILL PASSES THE SENATE

Five Republicans Only Vote Against Plan to Establish Rural Credits.

HOUSE SOON TO ACT

Similar Measure Coming Up There —Upper House Indorses Plan After Two Weeks' Debate.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The Hollis Farm Loan bill, embodying the Administration plan for establishing a system of rural credits, passed the Senate tonight by a vote of 58 to 5. Senators Brandegee, Lodge, Oliver, Page, and Wadsworth, all Republicans, voted against the measure.

The bill after almost two weeks of debate passed the Senate practically as reported by the Banking Committee. An amendment by Senator Smoot reducing the salaries of the members of the Farm Loan Board from $10,000 to $7,500, which was adopted by a vote of 26 to 25 in the committee of the whole, was reconsidered when the bill reached the Senate and was defeated 29 to 31, although eight Democratic Senators voted with the Republicans for the reduction.

A somewhat similar bill has been reported by the House Banking Committee, and, it is said, will be brought up for consideration in the House soon. Like the Senate measure, it would create a chain of farm loan banks, but it differs in the plan of operation.

The Senate bill provides for a nonpartisan Farm Loan Board, to consist of the Secretary of the Treasury and four others, to have general control of a farm loan system of twelve or more land banks and of farm loan associations through which loans actually would be made.

Each land bank would have capital stock of at least $500,000, to be subscribed by the Government if not taken by the public. The farm loan associations would be co-operative, made up of ten or more farmers, who would obtain a charter from their district land bank.

A farmer desiring to become a borrower would be required to take stock in the loan association equal to 5 per cent. of his loan; the association in turn would take an equal amount of stock in the land bank, which would appraise the security offered and make the loan through the association. On mortgages amounting to $50,000 a bank might issue a like amount of farm loan bonds, which would be secured by all twelve land banks.

All profits would go to the loan associations in dividends, and thus to the borrowers who are shareholders in them. Loans might be made on as long terms as thirty-six years, and on the amortization plan, so that with each interest payment the farmer could pay a small amount on his principal.

Loans would be limited to first mortgages and could not exceed 50 per cent. of the appraised value of the land.

FEWER BANK RESTRICTIONS.

House Passes Bill Permitting Stock Ownership for Trade Promotion.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Three bills amending the banking and currency laws were passed by the House today, among them one permitting any national bank possessing a capital and surplus of $1,000,000 or more to purchase stock in foreign or domestic corporations, other than national banks, which are authorized to do a banking business in foreign countries.

It is provided that the Federal Reserve Board shall establish regulations for such stock ownership and shall, in each case, pass upon the question of stock acquisition by national banks. The existing currency laws permit national banks to establish branches in foreign countries, but it has been represented that few national banks have the financial strength to justify opening foreign branches. The proposed amendment would enable any national bank to join in the establishment of a foreign bank and by co-operation to furnish capital to maintain and carry on business and promote the foreign trade of this country. National banks subscribing to the stock of foreign banking corporations are restricted to a stock ownership not in excess of 10 per cent. of the capital stock and surplus of the subscribing national bank.

The House also passed a Senate bill softening the "interlocking Directorate" provision of the anti-trust laws and permitting interlocking Directorates among banks under certain conditions. The bill provides:

That nothing in this act shall prohibit any officer, Director, or employe of any member bank or Class A Director of a Federal Reserve Bank who shall first procure the consent of the Federal Reserve Board, which board is hereby authorized at its discretion to grant, withhold, or revoke such consent, from being an officer, Director, or employe of not more than two other

Continued on Page 5.

BRITISH SEIZE J. M. SULLIVAN ON IRISH SOIL

Ex-American Minister to Santo Domingo Accused of Complicity in Revolt.

PAGE ASKS INFORMATION

Prisoner's Son-in-Law Reported to be a Leader of the Sinn Feiners.

CONNOLLY NOT EXECUTED

Premier Asquith Promises Parliament to Make Statement as to Causes of the Uprising.

King Expresses Gratitude to the Forces in Ireland

LONDON, May 4.—King George has sent the following dispatch to Lieut. Gen. Sir John Maxwell, Military Commander of the Forces in Ireland:

"Now that the recent lamentable outbreak has finally been quelled, I wish to express to my gallant troops in Ireland, to the Royal Irish Constabulary and to the Dublin Metropolitan Police my deep sense of their whole-hearted devotion to duty and the spirit of self-sacrifice with which they acted throughout."

LONDON, May 4.—James M. Sullivan of New York, formerly American Minister to Santo Domingo, has been arrested in Dublin on the charge of complicity in the Irish rebellion.

Mr. Sullivan was arrested by the military authorities of Dublin on April 30. Mrs. Sullivan, who was with her husband, wrote on May 1 a letter which has just been received by Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador, who addressed a note to Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, asking full information as to whether Mr. Sullivan was still in custody, the nature of the charges, and how soon he would be tried.

It is understood here that Mr. Sullivan has been in Ireland for a considerable time, having arrived there shortly after the severance of his connection with the State Department.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 4.—James M. Sullivan's son-in-law, named Healy, is understood to have been one of the Sinn Fein leaders.

James Mark Sullivan became most widely known in this country during the investigation of his career from 1913 to 1915 as Minister to Santo Domingo, an investigation which resulted in his resignation after an unfavorable report on his conduct had been made by Senator Phelan, who conducted the investigation.

The most serious charges were allegations that he sacrificed the interests of the island to work in the interests of the Banco Nacional financiers, seeking control of contracts, concessions, and deposits, with exploitation and development schemes amounting to more than $100,000,000. No direct proof was brought to support these charges, but the testimony at the hearing resulted in a verdict that Sullivan was "unfit." One of the details of the testimony was that Sullivan, in his undershirt, met visiting diplomats, and that, at the instance of William J. Bryan, then Secretary of State, he made various unfit appointments. Creditors testified of the Minister's unpaid personal debts. The most sensational feature of the testimony was the introduction of a letter from Secretary Bryan to Receiver General Vick of the Dominion Customs, which said:

"Now that you have arrived and are acquainting yourself with the situation, can you let me know what positions you have at your disposal with which to reward deserving Democrats? Whenever you desire a suggestion from me in regard to a man for any place there call on me."

Sullivan was born at Killarney, Ireland, on Jan. 6, 1873, came to this country when a boy, and was brought up in Brooklyn. He was later a press agent for prizefights at Waterbury, Conn., and an associate there of "Baldy" Jack Rose, one of those who conspired to murder Herman Rosenthal and escaped by turning State's evidence. Later Sullivan went to Yale University and started to practice law in Connecticut, subsequently removing to this city, where he was counsel for Rose after the Rosenthal murder.

Sullivan's appointment to the Santo Domingo post was brought about by Secretary Bryan, who in a letter described Sullivan as a "strong, courageous, reliable fellow."

In the Spring of 1915, when he resigned, Sullivan left Santo Domingo for Ireland.

Irish-American adherents of the cause lost in Dublin last week were inclined yesterday to view the arrest of Sullivan as a blunder on the part of England. Not one man who was at all familiar with the affairs of Irish patriots, or who knew anything about Mr. Sullivan, would admit that he was ever in any league or society which contemplated actually working to free Ireland. Joseph W. Gavan, a lawyer, who has been for many years identified with various radical Irish-American organizations, said:

"Sullivan has never in his whole life been identified with any Irish-American movement looking toward the liberation of Ireland from British misrule. Were Irish-Americans disposed to violate this country's neutrality, which they are not, they would not have selected James Mark Sullivan for any mission that might give the British Government an opportunity to complain to the United States. England has been woefully misled by John Redmond, whom we regard here as a Benedict Arnold."

CLEARING DUBLIN OF DEAD.

15,000 Rebels Believed to Have Fought—Prisoners Tried Rapidly.

DUBLIN, May 4.—How many of the rebels lost their lives in the short-lived revolution cannot be known for several-

Continued on Page 3.

Socialist Asks for Liebknecht's Release; Leader's Arrest Caused Excitement in Berlin

BERLIN, May 3, (via London, May 4.)—A Berlin Socialist introduced a resolution in the Reichstag today requesting Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg to release Dr. Karl Liebknecht from arrest and to suspend proceedings against him until after the adjournment of the Reichstag.

LONDON, May 4.—The arrest of Dr. Karl Liebknecht, the Socialist leader, in connection with a May Day demonstration in Berlin May 1, caused great excitement among the workers there and led to a fresh demonstration which was suppressed by a large body of police, according to reports from Berlin forwarded from Copenhagen by the Exchange Telegraph Company. The dispatch adds that it is believed the German Government will be compelled to release Dr. Liebknecht in order to prevent a revolution.

It is stated that he was arrested while addressing a peace demonstration and that it was a violation of the military regulations for him to wear the civilian clothes in which he was arrested, as he is a soldier.

COMPULSION BILL RUSHED IN COMMONS

British Measure Passes Second Reading—Lloyd George Presents Arguments for It.

MIGHT DECIDE THE WAR

Sir John Simon Opposes the Measure as Failing to Add to Strength of the British Forces.

LONDON, May 4.—The House of Commons tonight passed the second reading of the Military Service bill for immediate general military compulsion. A motion by Richard D. Holt, Radical, to reject the bill was previously defeated, 328 to 36.

Speaking on the motion to reject the Military Service bill, David Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, said in the House of Commons today that he would rather be driven out of the Liberal Party, even out of political life altogether, than have upon his conscience the responsibility of refusing the demands of the military authorities for men, which might make all the difference between defeat and victory.

Those who asserted that if the war lasted until 1917 the nation could not "stay the course" were both inaccurate and injudicious. He had consulted the leading financiers of the country and they had not the least hesitation in affirming that, however long the war lasted, it could outstay anything Germany could do, but in any case it was wise to apply its full power forthwith.

Mr. Lloyd George argued that until Russia had completed her equipment so as to employ her immense reserves of men it was essential that France and Great Britain put every available man in the field. Germany, he said, was well aware of the danger of this country's failing to take the utmost share it possibly could of this year's burdens immediately, and he ventured to say that the passage of this bill would be in itself about the worst news the German General Staff could read.

Mr. Lloyd George, pointing out that all the Allies were defending their countries by compulsory service, argued that if Great Britain had summoned men to her colors throughout the empire in the same proportion as France, there would have been twice as many men in service. He appreciated fully Great Britain's responsibilities in financing the Allies and in maintaining trade, as well as the transport difficulties, but taking everything into account, Great Britain had still a substantial margin of available men, and he wanted both Germany and the Entente allies to know that if it would constitute the difference between victory and defeat, between liberty and submission, this country would summon the whole of that margin to the colors to defend itself.

The Minister ridiculed the idea that conscription involved unrest among the working classes and protested against the notion that the working people were to be regarded as a sort or doubtful neutrals.

"The elemental virtues," he declared, "know no class, and patriotism is one of the greatest of them."

Replying to the opponents of the bill, who had predicted that the results of the measure would be insignificant, he could tell the House that at the battle of Ypres one division of fresh troops to relieve the exhausted men on either side would have conclusively decided the issue of the battle.

"The working classes," said Mr. Lloyd George, "know that in the struggle for liberty they would lose more by Prussian domination than any other class in the country. They know perfectly well that if through any neglect on our part, or failure to bring up our resources, Germany should triumph, humanity could not endure long under that yoke."

Sir John Simon, the former Home Secretary, in opposing the bill, reiterated that it was not alone a question for the military to decide. There was no evidence, he said, that the bill would really add to Great Britain's national force and strength. It would involve a maximum of hardship with minimum results. Nobody who had heard Lloyd George today, he commented, would suppose that he was the same man who, a year ago, emphasized the part England must play in the economics of the war.

Arthur Henderson, President of the Board of Education and leader of the Laborites, in winding up the debate for the Government, said that in the secret session the Government had convinced a majority of the House that the military situation required more men, and the Government had decided that 200,000 was the number that could be spared from industry. The Government had not allowed the General Staff to override its views, and he was personally convinced that the alternative to conscription was defeat.

BRITISH TO RELEASE CHINA'S PASSENGERS

May Disavow Act of Cruiser Captain in Seizing Men Aboard American Steamship.

LONDON, May 4.—The belief is expressed in neutral diplomatic circles that the British Foreign Office not only will order the release of the Austrians and Germans seized on board the American steamer China while on her way from Shanghai to San Francisco on Feb. 19, last, but also will disavow the action of the Captain of the auxiliary cruiser Laurstanic in making the seizure.

Although the American note refuses to discuss the actual movements of the passengers or their plottings, it is known that the attention of the British authorities has been called to the fact that the men, although en route to Manila, could not have reached that port on board the China, but would have been compelled to have transhipped at Nagasaki, where they would have been within the jurisdiction of Japan, England's ally, and that therefore the seizure not only was unjustifiable, but unnecessary.

The United States Government takes the attitude that the seizure was an exact parallel to the case of the Trent.

GERMANS AT VERDUN LOSE 2 MONTHS' GAIN

French by Single Stroke Sweep Them Back from Summit Won at Great Cost.

BERLIN ADMITS A LOSS

Artillery in Fierce Battles West of Meuse—Activity in the Woevre and on British Front.

PARIS, Friday, May 5.—The French successes on the left bank of the Meuse have been of greater importance than indicated by first reports, according to a semi-official statement issued last night. The French troops, by a skilfully prepared and brilliantly executed operation, have thrown back the Germans on the northwest side of Dead Man Hill beyond the line held at the beginning of March. The enemy has thus lost by a single stroke his gains painfully made by two months of continuous, costly attacks.

Dead Man Hill has twin summits known respectively as Hills Nos. 265 and 295. On the first of these the Germans had effected a footing but now have been completely cleared from Hill 265.

The Germans, surprised by the suddenness of the French attack, were thrown back in disorder and suffered exceptionally heavy losses, particularly from the preliminary bombardment. The large number of Germans killed explains why so few prisoners were taken.

LONDON, May 4.—Reports from both Paris and Berlin tell of increasingly violent artillery engagements last night and today on the Verdun front west of the Meuse. The Berlin account admits that the French captured an advance post in the Dead Man Hill region, where the Paris bulletin of last night told of a French success. The gains thus made have been enlarged and consolidated, according to the report of this afternoon. The losses of the Germans in this encounter are again emphasized.

Referring to the Woevre region, to the east of Verdun, the Paris report has an interesting statement that "our artillery has taken part in a number of manoeuvres, including the concentration of a heavy fire."

On the front held by the British forces, Berlin reports "lively fighting."

The statement given out by German Army Headquarters today reads as follows:

In the sector between Armentieres and Arras there has been some lively fighting. Near Souchez and northeast of Lens there have been some mine engagements and similar fighting near Neuville. Northwest of Lens an attempt by the English to advance following some mine explosions failed.

In the sector of the Meuse the artillery fire on both sides increased with great violence during the evening and was exceptionally violent in the night. A French attack against our positions on the slopes to the west of Dead Man Hill was repulsed. To the southwest of the hill the enemy obtained a foothold in one of our advanced posts.

Of several enemy aeroplanes which dropped bombs this morning upon the garden of the Royal Castle of Ostend, one was shot down in an aerial battle near Middelkerke. The pilot, a French officer, was killed. West of Lievin German anti-aircraft guns and machine guns brought down two enemy aeroplanes. In the district of Fort Vaux two French biplanes were put out of commission by our airmen.

This official communication was issued by the French War Office tonight:

In the Argonne our artillery shelled the enemy organizations in the Cheppy Wood. At La Fille Morte the mine fighting was to our advantage.

West of the Meuse the bombardment was very violent in the region of Hill 304. At Le Mort Homme a small German attack on one of the trenches recently captured by us was stopped by our barrier fire.

East of the Meuse and in the Woevre the activity of our artillery was intermittent.

There is nothing to report on the rest of the front except the usual cannonading.

The British official communication issued tonight says:

Last night there was again activity on different parts of the line. The artillery of both sides was active about Maricourt. Near Monchy the enemy, after a heavy bombardment, raided our trenches and caused some casualties.

At Neuville the enemy blew up two mines, but ineffectually. At the double crassier we followed a mine explosion by a small raid, which was successful. Hostile dugouts were bombed and casualties inflicted.

About Hooge we sprang a mine which damaged the enemy's underground workings. There was considerable bombardment on both sides on this sector.

Today there was no special incident beyond artillery activity which was most marked opposite Angres and about Hooge and Pilkelm. At the latter place the French and British artillery co-operated with good effect.

The text of the French afternoon statement follows:

In Belgium our artillery fire dismantled the works of the enemy at Grande Dune and caused the explosion of a depot of munitions.

To the west of the River Meuse there has been a violent bombardment in all the sectors, together with fighting with grenades in the wood of Avocourt. As the night progressed we enlarged and consolidated the gains we made yesterday at Dead Man Hill. Previous reports that the losses of the enemy were considerable have been confirmed. The preparatory fire of our artillery was particularly effective on the enemy. At one point two German soldiers came forward and surrendered in the midst of our fire. They explained they were the last survivors of the occupants of their trench.

To the east of the River Meuse there has been a bombardment in the region of Vaux.

In the Woevre district our artillery has taken part in a number of manoeuvres including the concentration of a heavy fire. Our troops operating in the vicinity of Eparges compassed the explosion of a mine; other men at once moved forward and occupied the crater.

BERLIN'S ANSWER HANDED TO GERARD; WASHINGTON STILL IN DARK, BUT READY FOR A BREAK IF TERMS ARE NOT MET

Von Jagow Delivers Note to Gerard in Person; Longest Diplomatic Document of the War

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, May 4.—Germany's reply to the American note on submarine warfare was delivered to James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador, a few minutes before 6 o'clock this evening.

The Ambassador called in person at the Foreign Office and received the document from Herr von Jagow, the Imperial Foreign Minister.

It was said today that the Chancellor, following President Wilson's cue, would give the note a ceremonious send-off tomorrow, "in view of the importance of the matter," by personally appearing before the Budget Committee of the Reichstag and making a statement regarding Germany's relations with America.

In quarters close to the Chancellor it is said that the hope of reaching a peaceable settlement has at least not been diminished.

The Associated Press announced last night that the German note to the United States on submarine warfare was the longest diplomatic document of the present war and that it would be filed with the Wireless Telegraph Company in Berlin at 1 o'clock, New York time, this morning. That would mean 8 o'clock, Berlin time, the hour that the diplomatic offices usually open in the German capital. The actual solar time in Berlin would be 7 o'clock, but since the war began the German Government has set the clock one hour ahead for the conservation of daylight. Therefore, 1 o'clock New York time now is 8 o'clock Berlin time.

Because of atmospheric and mechanical difficulties often attending wireless service, it is impossible to determine what delays there may be in the transmission of the note or when it will be delivered to newspapers in this city, but The Associated Press announced that immediately upon its receipt it would be transmitted to all member papers.

ATLANTIC LINES CANCEL SAILINGS

French and Holland-America Companies Holding Vessels in Europe.

MAIL SENT VIA ENGLAND

French Fishing Steamer Sunk and Crew Left in Boats 150 Miles from Land.

PARIS, May 4.—It was officially announced today that the French Line steamers scheduled to sail from Bordeaux for New York on May 6 would not sail. Mail which was to have been sent by this route will be forwarded through England.

ROTTERDAM, May 4, (via London.)—The sailing of the Holland-America Line steamer Nieuw Amsterdam for New York has been postponed to May 8. The steamer was to have sailed April 29.

Oscar Cauchois, one of the Directors of the French Line, when asked last night if the cancellation of Saturday's sailing from Bordeaux for New York had anything to do with the diplomatic crisis between the United States and Germany, replied that he did not think it had anything to do with it.

"The delay in the sailing from Bordeaux," Mr. Cauchois said, "was caused by the steamship Chicago leaving New York three days late and not arriving in Bordeaux in time to unload and be ready to sail again on May 6. This change in the sailing schedule was cabled over from the head office of the company in Paris, and you can see that there is no steamship advertised by the French Line to leave New York for Bordeaux on May 20."

One of the managers of the Holland-America line said last night that no news had been received at the office regarding the cancelling of the sailings from Rotterdam to New York.

"So far as I know," the agent continued, "the Nieuw Amsterdam will leave Rotterdam on Saturday and the Ryndam will sail from New York for Rotterdam on Monday and be followed by the Noordam, which arrived in port here today."

An official of the International Mercantile Marine Company said that the sailings of the American Line had not been canceled from Liverpool, and he did not expect to heard of any cancelings.

"Even if there should be a break between the United States and Germany we think that the British Government would look after the American liners when they reached the danger zone on the other side," he added.

FRENCH FISHING SHIP SUNK.

Crew Set Adrift 150 Miles Out at Sea—26 Are Missing.

LONDON, May 4.—The sinking of a French fishing vessel 150 miles from land by a submarine is told of in an official communication issued this evening. The communication says:

The French fishing schooner Bernadotte was sunk in the Atlantic by an enemy submarine May 1, when 150 miles from the nearest land. The crew of thirty-four escaped in boats. Eight of the crew were picked up. Twenty-six are still adrift.

IGNORED PLEA FOR SHIP.

U-Boat Commanders Insisted That Dutch Vessel Must Be Sunk.

THE HAGUE, May 4, (via London.)—As the result of an official linquiry into the sinking of the Dutch steamer Berkelstrom by German submarines on April 24 it has been established that the steamer's cargo consisted of strawboard, cocoa, and fish, of which there were 600 tons altogether.

The steamer was held up by two German submarines, one of which was the U-18. The Berkelstrom's Captain pleaded that his ship be spared, declaring that the larger part of the cargo was not contraband. He offered to jettison the cocoa and fish, but the submarine commander insisted that the ship must be destroyed. A plea that one of the lifeboats was leaky and that the sea was becoming rough did not avail, according to the inquiry.

CHANGE IN TIME, N. Y. CENTRAL.
Commencing May 7th, Southwestern Limited will leave New York 4:30 P. M. Improved service to Cincinnati and St. Louis. For other changes consult agents.—Advt.

BRAZIL BEGINS U-BOAT INQUIRY

Seeks Explanation of Rio Branco's Sinking for Defense of Neutral Rights.

PRESS DEMANDS ACTION

Co-operation with America to Oppose Submarine Warfare Advocated by One Journal.

RIO JANEIRO, May 4.—The Brazilian Government has notified the German Legation that it has ordered an urgent inquiry into the sinking of the Brazilian steamship Rio Branco in order to be able to act with certainty for the defense of its neutral rights.

Official telegrams received here announce that the Rio Branco was torpedoed. The newspapers are greatly aroused, and unanimously demand energetic intervention by the Brazilian Government.

The Jornal de Commercio yesterday advocated co-operation with the United States to oppose submarine warfare as it has been carried on. Its example is followed today by the other newspapers, which are strong in their denunciation.

The Correio de Manha says: "Germany considers herself in a state of war with the entire world."

The Gazota de Noticias says that Emperor William's General Staff has declared war on humanity. It adds: "To combat infamous Prussianism is the duty of every nation."

"Brazil," according to O'Paiz, "sees in this world war no place for neutrals. Whoever remains neutral will be vanquished. Germany deserves no longer from our Government the consideration which has been shown it against the general sentiment of the country."

The Rio Branco was reported sunk on Tuesday and her crew was said to have been landed at Blyth on the English coast. The vessel was owned by the Amazon Steam Navigation Company of Para. She was 200 feet long, of 556 tons, and built at Port Glasgow in 1888.

BERNSTORFF HERE ON FLYING VISIT

Said to Have Seen Lawyers About von Igel—Hurries Back to Washington.

Count Johann H. von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, who came to New York yesterday morning, started back to Washington at 12:30 o'clock this morning. He was accompanied by Dr. Edler, his personal secretary, and refused to see newspaper men or answer any written inquiries. The purpose of the Ambassador's unexpected visit was not disclosed, although it was rumored that he consulted with lawyers who have been retained to represent Wolf von Igel of the Embassy staff before the Federal Courts. Von Igel is under indictment with Captain von Papen, the former Military Attaché, as a principal in the Welland Canal plot, and his case has been set for pleading next Monday morning.

Dr. Edler, when seen at the Ritz-Carlton last night, said that he did not believe that Count von Bernstorff had received any information up to that time as to the nature of the German reply to President Wilson's note on the torpedoing of the Sussex. Dr. Edler said the Ambassador would not see or talk with any one and that he certainly had nothing to say regarding the controversy between the United States and Germany.

Yesterday afternoon Dr. Edler said that the Ambassador would not return to Washington until today. It was understood that he changed his plans when he learned definitely that the text of the German note would reach the American newspapers early this morning and decided to return immediately to Washington.

BOSCA ITALIAN SPARKLING WINES.
Equal to the best Champagne.—Advt.

SOME CONCESSIONS MADE

But Washington Fears Berlin Seeks to Impose Conditions.

WILSON TO HAVE NO PARLEY

Withdrawal of Envoy Positively Predicted Unless Our Demands Are Fully Met.

ARMED LINERS THE ISSUE

Hints That Germany Stands by Order to Sink Them Without a Warning.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—A cipher message from Ambassador Gerard, filed in Berlin yesterday, told the State Department that the German answer to the note demanding that present methods of German submarine warfare against vessels of commerce be abandoned immediately would be handed to him today and expressed an opinion as to the character of the German response.

While the Ambassador's interpretation of the note is credited with being hopeful of a satisfactory adjustment of the submarine crisis, it was admitted by high officials that the Ambassador had really told them nothing that would enable them to form a judgment as to whether Germany met the demand of the United States.

Gauged by the attitude of President Wilson and his closest advisers in foreign affairs, no answer of the German Government that requires explanation and interpretation will be satisfactory to this Government. Mr. Gerard's cabled message, in spite of the supposed optimistic opinion expressed, cannot therefore be regarded as making certain that a break between the two Governments will be avoided.

The Administration has suspended judgment in the matter until it has had the opportunity of studying the note itself, and for that reason it is expressing no opinion as to whether the German communication is favorable or unfavorable to the demand that illegal submarine methods be abandoned. But it is clear that an answer from Berlin that is so worded as to leave doubt as to whether that demand is met without equivocation will result in a severance of diplomatic intercourse. It is evident that the crisis in the relations of Germany and the United States has assumed an acute phase.

President Will Not Yield.

Efforts have been made to point out in the Washington dispatches to THE TIMES that President Wilson was in no mood to compromise with the German Government. The same condition applies to the attitude of Secretary Lansing and, for that matter, to the position of the Administration generally.

Conservative as are the high ranking officers of the Government in commenting on the international situation, they have not concealed that the Administration will not hesitate for a moment to break relations if Germany's response to the American note of April 18 does not meet in its entirety the demand contained in that communication. It is not going too far to apply to the present temper of the President and his principal advisers a term that was frequently used in the Roosevelt régime. Mr. Wilson "has the bit in his teeth."

If one would credit literally intimations from close friends of the President as to his disposition the inclination would be to conclude that he had made up his mind that a break was unavoidable and was merely waiting out of courtesy for the receipt of the German answer before dismissing Count von Bernstorff and recalling Mr. Gerard. But such intimations should be taken with reserve. It is not believed in conservative circles here that the President wants a break if it can be avoided with honor. His whole attitude in the past has been in that direction.

That the President is fully alive to the dangers that would come from an entire absence of communication between Berlin and Washington is obvious. But in spite of that understanding on his part, he will not hesitate to put an end to the friendly relationship between the two powers if the German reply is equivocal or seeks to delay the settlement of the controversy over the submarine issue.

No Hasty Action.

At the same time, experience of the President's general disposition toward the submarine warfare against merchant shipping leads to the conclusion that he will wait until he has had an opportunity of studying the German answer before taking any action. In other words, the President, while in no temper to dicker with Germany, and determined not to tolerate any attempt to parley, will not reach his ultimate decision until he knows in its entirety the position which that Government has taken with reference to the American demands.

It is reasonable to suppose that a break, if a break should be forced upon

the Government, will take place by next Sunday, the first anniversary of the sinking of the Lusitania."

Ambassador Gerard, according to statements made to THE TIMES today, has thrown no real illumination on the situation. His dispatch, in which, by the way, there is no reference to his conversations with Emperor William at the Great Headquarters of the German armies at the western front, has left the President and his advisers in doubt as to the character of the German note. He has indicated, it is understood, that while Germany is willing to restrict her submarine commanders to cruiser warfare, she has made certain reservations with reference to the application of the armed liner order of Feb. 8.

An Associated Press dispatch from Berlin this evening gives an inkling of the reservation. Germany is willing to yield to the American demand, it is stated in the dispatch, except in so far as it will in any way affect the principles of the note from the German Government to the United States concerning armed liners. Officials have been unable to tell from Mr. Gerard's message whether Germany adheres to the declaration that armed liners flying belligerent flags will be treated as warships, or merely to regard as warships such enemy armed merchant vessels as are operating under known orders from Admiralty officers to assume the offensive against German submarines. Until that doubt is cleared the Government cannot be certain as to whether the German response is of a satisfactory or unsatisfactory character.

Officials Still in Dark.

"We are unable to obtain a clear idea of the German note from Mr. Gerard's dispatch," said a high official of the Government today. "We do not understand exactly what he means. When I tell you that Mr. Gerard tells us nothing that makes clear what the German attitude is, I mean it. Mr. Gerard had not seen the German answer when his dispatch was sent. Yes, he must have received some information as to what it contained from German officials, but the language of the note itself must be read to determine what Germany will do. We do not know any more about the German position than those who have had no information."

Mr. Gerard's cipher cablegram was somewhat garbled in transmission. When it was suggested to the official that this might account for the confusion as to what was said by the Ambassador as to Germany's position, he answered somewhat impatiently that the mixed language could be straightened out and that the exact situation was still not clear.

From a reliable source it was learned that Mr. Gerard indicated that the first paragraph of the German response suggested that the agreement of Germany to the American demand for the abandonment of present methods of submarine warfare was qualified by a reservation that nothing in the agreement should be construed to affect the principles set forth in the German armed liner order of Feb. 8.

But, it was pointed out, this qualification should not be interpreted literally, but should be construed in connection with the context of the note, and the impression was given that the context would show that Germany was willing to concede practically everything that the United States demanded. If this impression proves to be correct the basis for a settlement that will prevent a diplomatic break appears to be assured.

Here are the essential features of the German armed ship note or memorandum, as it is called, addressed to the United States under date of Feb. 10, to which the German response to the American demand of April 18 evidently refers:

"In the circumstances set forth above enemy merchantmen armed with guns no longer have any right to be considered as peaceable vessels of commerce. Therefore, the German naval forces will receive within a short period, paying consideration to the interests of the neutrals, to treat such vessels as belligerents.

"The German Government brings this state of affairs to the knowledge of the neutral powers in order that they may warn their nationals against continuing to intrust their persons and property to armed merchantmen of the powers at war with the German Empire."

Revives Old Contention.

It was this communication that produced the recent crisis when President Wilson was obliged to go to Congress to show this country and Germany that he had the support of the Senate and the House in holding that the sinking of armed merchantmen on sight would be a cause for breaking relations. The President won a victory by the refusal of the Senate and the House to adopt resolutions which in effect warned Americans to stay off armed belligerent merchant vessels.

If Germany, while agreeing to stop sinking unarmed merchant vessels, without exercising the precaution of visit and search, holds that she has the right to treat armed vessels of commerce as warships, a break will be certain. But if Germany adheres to the principles of the armed merchantmen declaration only to the extent of holding that armed merchantmen which are operating under mandatory orders from Admiralty offices to take the offensive against German submarines are to be treated as warships, that answer probably will be satisfactory to the United States and a break will be avoided.

It is on this very point that the Government has no definite knowledge, according to the statements of officials. The State Department last month made public without explanation a memorandum as to its attitude on the armed merchantmen question that had been prepared a month before. The real significance of giving publicity to this document at that time is now apparent. It was to notify Germany of the exact position of the United States in the matter, so that Germany would have no excuse for qualifying a promise to stop illegal methods of submarine warfare with a declaration that of course the promise would not apply to armed vessels.

Our Position Clear.

It was on April 26, eight days after the American note demanding a cessation of present methods of submarine warfare had been sent to Berlin, that the armed ship memorandum of this Government was given to the press. The State Department also took occasion to send a copy of it to Count von Bernstorff and to cable the essential parts of it to Ambassador Gerard.

The text of the memorandum was obtained by the German Government and was printed in the German newspapers. It cannot therefore be claimed by Germany that she does not understand that the demand of the United States for a cessation of illegal methods of submarine warfare does not apply to armed vessels of commerce.

If Germany has, in her note now on its way to Washington, agreed that she will have her submarines attack without warning only such armed merchant ships as have mandatory Admiralty orders to take the offensive against submarines, the international atmosphere will clear and the two Governments will remain on terms of friendly intercourse.

This Government holds that unless the captain of a British merchantman, for example, has instructions from the British Admiralty to sink German submarines and that a failure on his part to do so will bring punishment on him, no German submarine has the right to sink such a merchant vessel without undertaking by visit and search to establish the exact character and status of the vessel, her cargo, and her passengers and crew.

If Germany concedes that point there will be no break between the two powers. The message from Mr. Gerard leaves doubt as to whether Germany has gone that far.

Tension in Washington.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Germany's reply to the demand of the United States for immediate abandonment of present methods of submarine warfare, delivered to Ambassador Gerard today, was awaited by officials of the Washington Government tonight with expectant tension. They were without any definite idea of what the communication contained. A brief message from Ambassador Gerard, as well as press reports, however, had created the impression that the Imperial Government would propose conditions which the United States could not accept.

It was reiterated that President Wilson stood unalterably by the position declared in the note to Germany—that the abandonment of present submarine methods must be declared and effected immediately, or the United States must sever diplomatic relations. This demand was designed to permit of no argument, and high officials repeatedly have asserted that anything short of a literal compliance would be followed by a diplomatic rupture.

The official copy of the note probably will not reach Washington before tomorrow night, but the document was given to the press in Berlin tonight and the unofficial text was expected to reach the United States early tomorrow morning.

Gerard's Message Garbled.

Ambassador Gerard's message was sent before he had examined the note itself. Its meaning was not entirely clear because of errors in transmission of the diplomatic cipher. Secretary Lansing declined to comment on the message or make it public, because he feared it was garbled or that Mr. Gerard, not having seen the note itself, might have made inaccurate deductions. Furthermore, the Ambassador had indicated that his message must be regarded as being highly confidential.

Secretary Lansing sent the dispatch to the White House for the information of President Wilson. At the same time an effort was made to have the errors of transmission corrected. It appeared tonight that the contents of the note would be known before the corrections could be made.

Officials gave special consideration to press dispatches saying that the German Chancellor would have the German public behind him when he goes to avoid a breach of relations with the United States "so far as can be done without sacrificing the principle enunciated in the German manifesto of Feb. 8." This manifesto of Feb. 8 announced to the world Germany's intention of treating as warships armed merchant vessels of hostile nations. It was clearly indicated that in the future Germany intended to sink without warning belligerent merchant ships carrying armament, on the ground that they were armed for purposes of offense, and that commanders of British merchantmen had instructions to attack German submarines.

The position of the United States is that merchant ships have a right to arm themselves for defensive purposes, and that so long as that armament is carried and used for defense the vessels should receive the same treatment as other peaceful trading ships. This position was restated and elaborated upon in a memorandum prepared by Secretary Lansing at the direction of President Wilson, and only a few days after the dispatch of the note to Germany it was sent to the Governments of Europe, neutral as well as belligerent.

Some officials tonight found a hopeful indication in a press dispatch saying that considerable perturbation was apparent in Berlin over the effect which "concessions" to be made might have on German public opinion.

President Wilson and Secretary Lansing prepared to remain up late tonight to see the unofficial text of the reply carried in the dispatches, but abandoned the idea when it became known that the dispatches would not be available before morning. A special corps of operators was kept on duty at the State Department to receive the official text, although at midnight word had not come from Ambassador Gerard that he was ready to start the document.

FINDS WHO PAID FOR PRO-GERMAN MESSAGES

Gregory May Make Statement Later—New Anti-War Flood Descends on Congress.

WASHINGTON, May 4. — Attorney General Gregory announced tonight that he had received conclusive information about the source of some of the money spent for deluging members of the Senate and House last week with telegrams urging that no steps be taken which might lead to war with Germany. He refused to reveal the source, but said a statement might be given out by the Department of Justice on the question within a few days.

Mr. Gregory conferred tonight with President Wilson, who was asked yesterday by Senator Husting of Wisconsin to have the Department of Justice investigate the subject.

It was also learned tonight that Government officials were seriously considering making public at least some of the documents seized in the office of Wolf von Igel, Secretary to Captain von Papen, ex-Military Attaché of the German Embassy here. Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, has demanded the return of these papers, and the question still is pending.

The sending of telegrams to members of Congress on the question of German-American relations was abruptly stopped last week, but today thousands of printed messages, all of the same general tenor began arriving at the capitol. Senator Husting said that many of those received by him were signed by clergymen.

Attorney General Gregory said tonight that agents of the Department of Justice were making a very thorough investigation of the subject, and that already much evidence had been collected. So far, he declared, nothing had been found justifying criminal proceedings.

The Department of Justice and the State Department are understood to have in their possession much hitherto unpublished information regarding the German propaganda in the United States, which has been kept confidential because of the desire not to embarrass the relations between Germany and the United States.

FEAR SENTIMENT IN GERMANY.

Some Doubt as to How Public Will Regard Reply to America.

BERLIN, May 4, (by Wireless to The Associated Press via Tuckerton.)—The reply to the American note on submarine warfare was handed to Ambassador Gerard this afternoon. Considerable perturbation is expressed over the effect which concessions may have on public opinion here.

Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, undoubtedly will have the great masses of the people with him in a desire to avoid a breach in the diplomatic relations with the United States so far as can be done without sacrificing the principle enunciated in the German manifesto of Feb. 8.

The Chancellor, with Admiral von Holtzendorff, head of the Naval General Staff; Dr. Karl Helfferich, the Secretary of the Treasury, and other participants in the council at headquarters, returned to Berlin early this morning.

The note, with its explanation of the German attitude toward the British "starvation" policy, will be one of the longest diplomatic documents of the war. It will be released for publication here, in all probability, on Friday morning.

BERLIN, May 4, (via London.)—The Boerse had a more optimistic tone upon the conclusion today of the period of waiting for Germany's answer to the American note. Some industrials were especially strong.

It is reported that the Chancellor will make explanations of Germany's reply in the Budget Committee within a few days.

RUSSIANS CRITICISE WILSON.

Novoe Vremya Still Thinks He Is Too Lenient with Germany.

PETROGRAD, May 4.—The Novoe Vremya concludes its comment on President Wilson's speech of May 1 before the National Service School Military Encampment for Young Women as follows:

"The most peaceful of lovers of peace has finally convinced himself that his love of peace has only encouraged the German Government in trampling upon all the laws of God and man. Even his faith in peace has been shaken, but even at this last moment he has given Germany a way out. He threatens Germany not with war, but only with the breaking of diplomatic relations. The speech, however, shows that he realizes the act would not stop with the breaking of relations, but would lead to war. He would not be a statesman otherwise.

"The German Chancellor declares that Germany has forty new submarines—an indirect answer to the American note. The next few days will show what is the direct answer. Germany faces a choice of either risking a collision with America or swallowing the humiliation of submitting to America's demands."

AMERICAN RESCUED BY GERMAN U-BOAT

Chicagoan Tells of Being Picked Up at Sea After Submarine Sank the Margam Abbey.

CAST HIM ADRIFT AGAIN

John D. Harrison Arrives Here After Adventurous Voyage Aboard a British Supply Ship.

Landing in New York with $1.10 in his pockets from the Anchor liner Tuscania, which arrived here from Liverpool on Wednesday, John D. Harrison, a high school graduate of Chicago, told yesterday a story of having been pulled aboard a German submarine in the Bay of Biscay, after the ship on which he was steward had been sunk; then cast adrift on a life raft, to be picked up two hours later by a Scotch patrol boat, and finally landed at Falmouth wearing a rough suit of clothes which was given to him by the German submarine commander.

Everything he owned, including some high school pins and souvenirs, went down in the Bay of Biscay off Finisterre, France, when the English ship Margam Abbey was sunk on April 10. Through the United States Consul, Lorin A. Lathrop of Cardiff, Wales, Harrison has filed a claim with the British Admiralty for $250 for the loss of his effects, but, as he added nonchalantly:

"Only the good Lord knows whether I will ever get it."

Harrison is 24 years old, but in the one month and thirteen days from the time he shipped at Rio de Janeiro on the Margam Abbey, which was laden with flour and other provisions to supply the British cruisers in the Atlantic, to the day when, from the deck of the submarine he saw the British ship go down off the coast of France, he has had more thrilling experiences than usually fall to the lot of even a veteran sailor.

So far as is known, he is the first American who has been inside of a German U-boat while she was in action, for at the moment he was eating his breakfast, provided, imagine pastels and papers of discharge from the Hamburg-American Line. For two days Kral was kept in irons. In the harbor of Pernambuco the captain signaled for a police boat and went ashore with him after that was the last I ever heard of him.

"We left Pernambuco on March 5 bound for the Canary Islands, and in the middle of the Atlantic we got in touch with a British second class cruiser by wireless and supplied her with flour and canned beef. The captain gave us news of the German raider Möwe, which had captured the Appam about a month before, advising us to take a southerly route, keep our lights out and paint everything black. At 5 o'clock in the morning, on March 12, the captain called me to the bridge and said we had been followed all night by what he supposed was a British war vessel. I looked through the glass and told him I thought it was a cargo vessel. Then the pursuer began to speed up. The captain signaled for all steam and we made about 14½ knots, but the other boat kept gaining. Half an hour later she fired a shot across our bow. Whether she was the Möwe or not I do not know, but probably not, as it was reported that the German raider returned safely to Germany about March 5. Fortunately for us the weather grew foggy, we changed our course, and in two hours the pursuing vessel was out of sight.

Submarine Sighted.

"Two days later we reached Madeira and after staying four days went to Bordeaux, where we landed a big cargo of flour for Verdun. We received orders to proceed to Cardiff, Wales, where were the offices of the owners of the vessel. Two days after leaving Bordeaux, while we were at the head of the Bay of Biscay, the first mate at 3 o'clock in the morning of April 10 sighted a submarine off the starboard bow. We immediately put on steam. The German boat was about two miles off. She chased us and began firing explosive shells and one rendered us helpless by carrying away half of the propeller. Before that, however, we were in a sinking condition for fully fifty shots were fired and many struck us below the water line. We carried no guns. The only man on board to be hit was the chief engineer. His right shoulder was torn away with a shot as he was putting some provisions in a life boat and he died from his wounds.

"We carried two life boats. One had twelve holes shot through it, but they were plugged up. The Captain ordered them launched and we left the ship. One boat pulled toward the Island of Ushant, France, about sixty miles off, while the Captain's boat in which I was a passenger, turned toward the coast of England, about eighty miles away. After rowing for about two miles, the submarine disappeared. The Margam Abbey was half submerged, but the Captain suggested that we go back believing we might stand a better chance to be picked up. The Captain and I went aboard to get some medicines from the cabin when the submarine emerged three hundred yards away and fired two more shots, one passing over my head in the cabin. I ran out on the port side and jumped into the water, while the Captain jumped in on the starboard side, where the boat was and was picked up and the sailors rowed away, but not before the German commander had called out that he would pick me up. I had on a life belt and was supported by some planks. I was in the water twenty minutes when the submarine came alongside and pulled me in.

Fed by the Germans.

"The first thing I told the submarine commander was that I was an American. He asked me a lot of questions about the ship, where we were bound, what our cargo was. Then he took me down the conning tower and told the steward to give me some breakfast. I had hot coffee, ham, and bread, and it surely tasted good. I never saw so much machinery in so small a compass before as in that submarine. She was a big boat, 300 feet long, carrying two six-pound guns, fore and aft and with two torpedo tubes. The crew numbered about thirty men, all young, fine-looking fellows. I asked the commander if I could take off my clothes to dry them and he ordered some dry ones to be given to me. I was surely treated very well and everything about the submarine was in the neatest and cleanest order.

"The submarine had in some manner picked up our life raft and was towing it. The commander and his officers held a consultation and I was asked to go on deck. It was then that we saw the Margam Abbey sink. We stayed around the place about an hour and then the commander said he was going to set me adrift on the life raft. He said I would soon be picked up by one of the English patrol boats, for he said they had been hunting for him for a week, 'but tell them from me,' he added, 'that we are still here.'

"Well, they put me on the raft in my dry German suit. Half of the crew were on top of the submarine watching me, and they waved their caps and all shouted 'English, 'Good-bye!' The submarine moved off and soon submerged and that was the last I saw of her.

"The sea was very calm and I waited, all alone on the raft, to be rescued," continued Harrison. "About two hours later the patrol boat Kinalde, a Scotch vessel from Aberdeen, hove in sight and took me aboard. I told them that the two boats with the Margam Abbey's crew were not far distant. We found the Captain's boat in three hours with the body of the engineer. His body was carried to England and sent to his home at Sunderland. About 8 o'clock in the afternoon we picked up the other boat and at night we got to Falmouth and I slept in the hospital. There was great excitement when we told our story, but we learned afterward that this same German submarine had sunk seven boats within a week."

BRITISH BAR MORE GOODS.

Board of Trade Further to Extend Its Embargo List.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Further extension of the British embargo list against importations of various articles was announced in a cablegram received by the State Department today from Consul General Skinner at London. He reports that the British Board of Trade soon will restrict the importation of the following goods:

Bladders, casings, and sausage skins; brooms and brushes; bulbs, flower roots, plants, trees, and shrubs; canned, bottled, dried, and preserved vegetables and pickles; horns and hoofs; ice; animal and vegetable ivory; moss; rubber tires, tubes for motor cars and motor cycles; salt, starch, dextrine, farina, and potato flour.

SEIZE GRAIN FOR GREECE.

Allies' Action Causes Famine, According to Berlin.

BERLIN, May 4, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"Dispatches from Athens state that representatives of the Entente Allies at the Island of Corfu have confiscated grain destined for Northern Epirus," the Overseas News Agency says.

"In consequence there is famine in Epirus, and cases of death by starvation are reported."

BRITISH LAY MORE MINES.

Extend the Dover Field Close Up to the Dutch Coast.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Secretary Lansing was notified by the American Embassy at London today that the British mine fields established at the Straits of Dover had been extended some distance eastward. The fields are now much closer to the Dutch coast and it is impossible for vessels to pass around that coast, along the southeastern corner of the fields. This point originally was near Ostend. The fields now run all the way to the Dutch coast, a short distance from Ostend, and follow the coast almost to the mouth of the River Scheldt.

This is believed to be intended to prevent submarines being sent down the Scheldt from Antwerp.

The British notice says in part:

"It has been found necessary to extend the eastern limit of the danger area of the British mine field off the Belgian coast, notified on the 22d October, 1914, so as to include the waters of latitude 51 degrees 40 minutes north, as far as the meridian of 3 degrees 20 minutes east, instead of 3 degrees east as previously notified. Sir Edward Grey would remind Mr. Page that the danger area as notified on the 22d October, 1914, comprised that situated between latitude 51 degrees 15 minutes and 51 degrees 40 minutes north, and longiture 1 degree 35 minutes east and 3 degrees east."

BRONX AID FOR WAR JEWS.

Mass Meeting Opens Campaign to Raise $100,000 in Borough.

A campaign to raise $100,000 in the Bronx for the aid of Jewish war sufferers was begun at a meeting last night in the Spooner Theatre, 163d Street and Southern Boulevard, under the direction of the Jewish Relief Committee, the Central Relief Committee, and the People's Relief Committee for Jewish War Sufferers. Edward I. Pollak, Registrar of Bronx County, presided. Jacob H. Schiff made an appeal for generosity.

"This war is not going to end for a great long while," Mr. Schiff said. "It is up to us to open our hearts and our purses to succor these needy people. We should have pity for the sufferers, and only condemnation for those who have wrought this terrible curse."

Borough President Mathewson, County Judge Louis D. Gibbs, and Rabbi J. L. Magnes also spoke.

It was announced that $900 had been contributed by Bronx business men and a collection was taken among the 2,500 who attended the mass meeting. It is purposed to raise most of the $100,000 by a house-to-house campaign by committees.

BRITISH SEIZE J. M. SULLIVAN

Continued from Page 1.

days as the bodies of snipers still lie in the houses and on roofs. The number of deaths in the hospitals alone is 188. Of these victims 66 were soldiers and 122 rebels. The total dead probably will run into the hundreds. Corpses were buried in batches yesterday and today in Glasnevin cemetery. The morgues are full of others and still more are believed to lie in the back yards and gardens of houses whence they sniped at the soldiers.

It is difficult to obtain anything like a certain estimate of the numbers of the Sinn Feiners, but it is believed that 15,000 took part in the Dublin fighting. It is said that 3,000 have been captured. Many succeeded in escaping by mingling with the population when their chiefs surrendered, but it will be difficult for them to leave Dublin, as everybody in this city must obtain a pass and undergo examination at the cordon posts.

The roundup of rebels still at large is going on rapidly and systematically. The Sinn Fein crusade was conducted so openly that most of its adherents are known to the police. House to house search is being made for those not accounted for, and notices signed by Major Gen. Sir John Maxwell are posted everywhere warning any who harbor rebels that they will be liable to arrest and punishment and that rebels found with arms will be severely dealt with.

In several parts of Ireland the Sinn Fein organization did not take part in the outbreak but, as they possess huge quantities of arms and ammunition, they are being closely watched. Orders have issued today demanding that they immediately surrender all their arms and, in case these bodies of illegal semi-soldiery do not comply with the order, very effective steps are to be taken against them by the military authorities who are aware that for two years past Ireland has been turned into a gigantic arsenal by persons who had no right to possess arms.

The ringleaders in custody are now being tried with great rapidity by the Central court-martial while the local courts-martial are dealing with minor rebels in various districts. A batch of prisoners was seen today leaving one of the courts after being sentenced. Some of them spoke to the members of their escort as they marched away, and unless their cheery appearance was forced, they evidently had escaped with more lenient punishment than they had expected.

Everywhere the subject of conversation is the wonderful showing made by the troops employed in the suppression of the rebellion. A large majority of them were young men, but their bearing under fire for the first time was almost like that of veterans. Brought hurriedly from the railway stations without food, they were thrown into the midst of street fighting, which is regarded by military authorities as the most trying ordeal for troops. Snipers potted them from every side but without hesitation the soldiers obeyed order to advance, while the fall of their comrades were falling around them.

The Irish troops already on the scene when the outbreak occurred fought with their usual dash, courage, and gallantry. Nothing was too much to ask of them. They were on "iron rations"—bully beef—all the time, and none of them had sleep or rest for five days and nights.

How serious the food situation became at the height of the revolution here may be judged from the fact that butter sold at $2 a pound, flour at $1 a pound, and potatoes at 60 cents.

Many stores have been reopened. The Government requisitioned all the food supplies in stock on its arrival at the quays, and ample food was furnished to the poorer people at three depots opened at the Northwestern quay, the shell factory, and Rathmines. From these stores food was supplied to the shops at prices prevailing before the rebellion, on condition that they be sold to the public at similar rates.

A provisional postal service has been established in Dublin, where letters are now arriving from the provinces and from England, but no outgoing mail service yet has been organized, and it is impossible to obtain postage stamps. The authorities have acquired new premises in the city to replace the General Post Office, which was destroyed during its occupation as a rebel headquarters.

Since the beginning of the disturbance the city virtually has been cut off from news of the outside world. Nearly all supplies of print paper were used by the rebels for barricades. The premises of The Freeman's Journal and The Evening Telegraph were burned to the ground, while the offices of The Daily Express and The Evening Mail were badly damaged.

ENNISCORTHY RISING LIKE THAT IN DUBLIN

All Attempts to Capture the Constabulary Barracks by Force Were Repulsed.

LONDON, May 4.—The story of the uprising in Enniscorthy is similar to that in Dublin, but it was carried out on a smaller scale. At 2 o'clock Thursday morning 200 Sinn Feiners seized the Athenaeum, one of the principal buildings of the town and converted it into a headquarters for the insurgent staff, while other forces guarded and patrolled all the thoroughfares.

At 6 o'clock ammunition was served out to the rebel recruits and the republican flag was hoisted on headquarters. The telegraph and telephone lines were cut and the railway tracks torn up, thus severing communication with the outside world. A proclamation was issued that the town was in the hands of the republican forces. All the public houses were closed and business was stopped, except the bakeries and such work as was required for the rebels.

Fighting began between 7 and 8 o'clock. The insurgents stormed the constabulary barracks, but failed to take it, and several other attempts to capture the barracks met with no greater success. Otherwise the town was virtually in their possession, including Enniscorthy Castle, standing on an eminence, commanding the town, which they captured in the afternoon.

The Sinn Feiners commandeered all arms and food supplies, a large number of young men were enrolled by the rebels, and the defense of the town was regularly organized. The populace, terrified, was obliged to keep indoors.

The situation was the same on Friday, but on Saturday, food becoming scarce, the insurgents scoured the country for miles around. They seized the Post Office and police barracks at Ferns, six miles from Enniscorthy.

On Saturday evening, the situation becoming desperate and there being no signs of the troops arriving, the leading business men held a meeting and sent a deputation to the rebels with the hope of arranging terms. Nothing came of the conference.

On Sunday, after mass, attended by the insurgents, a party composed of police and citizens came from Arklow by motor car, under a white flag and conveyed the news that the rebels in Dublin had surrendered. The Sinn Feiners permitted a deputation of the principal clergy of Enniscorthy to proceed to Wexford, where the Dublin surrender was confirmed. When finally convinced of this, the Sinn Feiners agreed to an unconditional surrender, and on Monday morning 2,000 troops arrived, took the leaders, and began rounding up the insurgents.

CONNOLLY STILL ALIVE.

Three Signers of the Irish Proclamation Fell in the Fighting.

LONDON, May 4.—It has been definitely established that the number of Irish rebel leaders shot yesterday was three, and that the executions took place in Ireland, the death sentences having been pronounced there by the field general court-martial. James Connolly, the so-called Commander in Chief, has not yet been tried, as he is lying wounded in prison.

The executions took place in Dublin Castle, according to dispatches from Belfast.

The other three signatories to the proclamation of the Irish Republic, Sean MacDiarmad, Eamonn Ceannt, and Joseph Plunkett, fell during the fighting.

In the Commons today Premier Asquith promised that he would make a statement on the causes of the Irish revolt next week. The Premier said that it was not desirable to say anything more at the moment than that all appropriate steps were bing taken to deal with the Irish rebellion and those responsible for it.

Asked whether the rebels would be tried by court-martial or by a civil tribunal, the Premier stated that he had never said anything regarding the inquiry being a judicial one.

THE O'REILLY KILLED.

His Body Reported Found in Dublin —McNeill Believed to Have Fled.

LONDON, May 4.—The O'Reilly, one of the rebel leaders, is believed to have been shot while attempting to escape from the Dublin Post Office, according to the Dublin correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company, who, telegraphing on Wednesday, says that O'Reilly's body has been found in Moore Lane near the Post Office building.

DUBLIN, May 3. (Delayed.)—Everybody is asking what has become of John McNeill, the local organizer of the Sinn Feiners, who appears to have disappeared from Dublin with the firing of the first shot.

LAST ESSAY BY PEARSE.

Executed Rebel President Wrote of Irish Freedom.

Eloquent words from the pen of P. H. Pearse, President of the short-lived Irish republic, believed to be the last of his writings published, appear in the current number of The Irish World. Most of the article, which is upon the subject of "Irish Freedom," is devoted to the influence of Wolfe Tone, who, like himself, led an ill-starred expedition against the British power and, like him, came to a tragic death. Pearse also refers to Emmet, whose career suggests his own.

Robert E. Ford, editor of the Irish World, said last evening that the article was written late in February of this year and published in an Irish newspaper and subsequently in pamphlet form. The original manuscript was sent by Pearse to the Irish World and the article is now published for the first time in the United States. Here is the introduction of the essay:

"Freedom is so splendid a thing that one cannot worthily state it in the terms of a definition; one has to write in some flaming symbol or sing it in a music riotous with the uproar of heaven. A Danton and a Mitchel can speak more adequately of freedom than a Voltaire or a Burke, for they have drunk more deeply of that wine with which God inebriates the votaries of vision. But even the sublimest things, the Trinity and the Incarnation, can be stated in terms of philosophy, and it is needful to do this now and then, although such a statement in no way affects the spiritual fact which one either feels or does not feel. So it is sometimes necessary to state what nationality is, what freedom, although one's statement may not reveal the awful beauty of his nation's soul to a single man or move a single village to put up its barricade.

"The purpose, then, of such statements. At least they define the truth and enable man to see who holds the truth and who hugs the falsehood. For there is absolute truth in such matters, and the truth is ascertainable. The truth is old and it has been handed down to us from our fathers. It is not a new thing devised to meet the emergencies of a situation. That is the definition of an expedient. Now the truth as to what a nation's nationality is, what a nation's freedom, is not to be found in the statute book of the nation's enemy. It is to be found in the books of the nation's fathers.

"I have named Tone and Davis and Lalor and Mitchel as the four of Irish moderns who have chiefly developed the conception of an Irish nation. Others I have said have for the most part only interpreted and illustrated what has been taught by these. These are the fathers and the rest are just their commentarists. I go on to examine what these four have taught of Irish freedom. And first as to Tone. He stands first in point of time and first in point of greatness. Indeed, he is, as I believe, the greatest man of our nation, the greatest hearted, and the greatest minded."

Pearse proceeded with an analysis of the character of Wolfe Tone, considering him both as a thinker and a man of action. He then discussed the life and aims of Robert Emmet, who, like Tone, was an idealist and the servant of a lost cause. He said, however, that when Tone and Emmet were spoken of merely as visionaries, we looked at them only on one side of their minds. Both he characterized as extraordinarily able men of affairs, and masters of all the details of national, social, and economic positions of their day. Both were more or less devoted to literary pursuits. And as if he wrote with some prophetic ken Pearse seemed to place himself in the same category with the two men who are regarded by many of the Irish as martyrs to the cause of freedom.

"Some of the greatest teachers," wrote Pearse in conclusion, "have been literary men only incidentally, but their teaching has none the less the splendor of great literary utterances. The masters of literature do not always label themselves. When a great soul utters a great truth have we not always good literature? That is why the true gospels of the world are always true literature. Those who have preached the divine worth of faith and justice and charity and freedom have done so in glorious and imperishable words, and the reason is that God speaks through them.

"That God spoke to Ireland through Tone and those who after Tone have taken up his testimony; that Tone's teaching and theirs is true and great, and that to Ireland no other teaching has any truth or worthiness at all, is a thing upon which I stake all my mortal and all my immortal hopes. And I ask the men and women of my generation to stake their mortal and immortal hopes with me."

M'CLELLAN MET SIR ROGER AT ST. JOHN GAFFNEY'S

Former Mayor Tells of Casement's Activities and Influence in Germany.

Former Mayor George B. McClellan, at his home in Princeton, yesterday, when asked what he had seen of Sir Roger Casement in Germany, recalled that he met Sir Roger in Munich where both were guests on several occasions of the American Consul, T. St. John Gaffney. Gaffney is the Consul who was recalled for unneutral activities on behalf of Germany. He returned there in a private capacity immediately after his dismissal.

Sir Roger Casement, Professor McClellan said, when in Munich was very active in his propaganda campaign for Irish freedom through German influence, and he was permitted to go anywhere and everywhere within the Empire by special permission of the Imperial Government. Professor McClellan said:

"On Aug. 23, 1915, the day following my arrival at Munich, I went to the home of the American Consul and was there introduced to Sir Roger. I met him again there the following day, when we were both among the guests at what has been termed the 'celebrated luncheon,' at which Mr. Gaffney was the host. I left Munich on Aug. 26, but during the three intervening days I saw much of Casement and talked with him. Wherever I went Casement was always a member of the official party, including a visit made to one of the large German war hospitals. Casement was unable to speak a word of German, but he seemed to make a great impression upon the officials and others with whom he came in contact during my brief visit.

"At that time he talked in a general way of his hopes for Irish freedom, but if he had any definite plans at that time he made no reference to them to me. I was a stranger to him, and he seldom made a confidant of any one on short acquaintance. Casement did not mention or give a hint that he expected a revolt in Ireland, nor did he say anything that would indicate he intended to lead a landing force there.

"He had gone to Germany from the United States, and before I left he said to me that he felt his place was back in America. Whether he meant to infer that his mission to Germany had not met his expectations, I do not know. I have often wondered how Sir Roger obtained means for his support while in Germany. He had renounced his title and surrendered his pension from the British Government. Casement lived somewhere outside of Munich, traveling back and forth daily.

"Sir Roger appeared to have strong mental vigor, but he impressed me as a dreamer and an idealist. That he had gained some influence in Germany, however, may be seen by the fact that shortly after his arrival there the Kaiser issued his proclamation regarding Irish independence. Many attribute that to Casement's efforts. Certainly he was regarded as the official Irishman there, both as spokesman and representative, apparently, for he had a special passport, signed either by the Kaiser or the German Chancellor, which read, in part:

"'Sir Roger Casement, der Irlander.'"

PLAN CASEMENT'S TRIAL.

His Conduct in Germany May Not Be Included in the Charges.

LONDON, May 5.—It has been learned from authoritative sources that there is no basis for the reports of the likelihood of the adoption of any novel procedure in the trial of Sir Roger Casement, who will in about a fortnight be charged under the ordinary law with the crime of high treason.

Sir Roger was arrested in Ireland before the proclamation of martial law there, and although he is at present held under the Defence of the Realm Act, the charges under that statute would relate only to matters in the United Kingdom and would not embrace his conduct in Germany, of which a public investigation is considered to be highly desirable.

Important evidence is now being collected in the case of Sir Roger, and proceedings will begin shortly, the first step being a charge before a police magistrate.

Irish Republic Postage Stamps.

BUBLIN, May 4.—Postage stamps prepared by the short-lived Irish Republic have been found, ready for issue. They are printed in the republican colors, green, white and orange, with inset pictures of the three Manchester martyrs, Larkin, O'Brien, and Allen, on a shamrock leaf. Beneath is a harp and the words, "God Save Ireland."

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ZEPPELINS REPORT SUCCESS IN ENGLAND

Berlin Tells of Attacks on Factories, Railroads, Coast Batteries, and Men-of-War.

ADMITS LOSS OF THE L-20

Recent Attacks by Naval Aeroplanes on English and Russians Reviewed by German Authorities.

BERLIN, May 4, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The German Admiralty gave out the following account today of the Zeppelin raid over England on Tuesday night:

A German naval air squadron on the night of May 2-3 attacked the middle and northern parts of the East Coast of England. Factories, blast furnaces and railroads near Middlesbrough and Stockton, industrial establishments near Sunderland, the fortified port of Hartlepool, the coast batteries south of the River Tees and British men-of-war at the entrance to the Firth of Forth were attacked with many bombs. The success of these attacks was witnessed.

All our airships, notwithstanding the fact that they were shelled heavily, returned to their home port, with the exception of the L-20, which, in consequence of a strong southern wind, was driven off her course to the north and, getting into difficulties at sea, was lost off Stavanger. The whole crew is safe.

Regarding the recent attacks by aeroplanes on the English coast and in the Baltic, the statement says:

On the afternoon of May 3 a German naval aeroplane successfully attacked a British coast battery near Sandwich, south of the mouth of the Thames, and the aeronautic station west of Deal.

In the Baltic naval aeroplanes are busily engaged. An air squadron again dropped bombs and scored several hits on the Russian battleship Slava and a submarine of the enemy at Moonsund.

The aerial attack of the enemy on the German coast station at Pissen caused no military damage.

A German submarine on April 30 shot down a British aeroplane off the coast of Flanders. The occupants of the aeroplane were rescued by an enemy destroyer.

British Make a Denial.

LONDON, May 4.—The Official Press Bureau gave out the following note with reference to that portion of the Berlin official communication relating to England:

We are officially informed that the exaggeration and misstatements in this report are of the usual kind.

The Zeppelin L-20, which was wrecked in falling at Hafso Firth, Norway, belonged to a squadron of five airships which attacked the east coasts of England and Scotland Tuesday night, according to a member of her crew, says a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company. Of the sixteen men on board the Zeppelin, all were rescued and interned by the Norwegian authorities.

One of the crew said the Zeppelins were forced by gunfire and adverse weather to cut short their attacks, and that owing to a lack of benzine, the L-20 was unable to keep in company with the other raiders and was driven eastward by strong wind and hurled against a mountain side.

The L-20 was commanded by Captain Stabberg.

Some of Crew Injured.

STAVANGER, Norway, May 4, (via London.)—The Zeppelin L-20 is now lying on the shore of the west side of Hafsö Firth, where it was anchored, and is watched by the military. The crew of sixteen were all captured. One was wounded, another had a broken leg, and a third a broken arm.

The disaster was probably due to a shortage of gasoline. Three men, who remained aboard the Zeppelin until the last moment, threw overboard the most important parts of the machinery.

UNREST IN BULGARIA.

Surgeon Says Revolt May Be Expected—Americans Are Annoyed.

THE HAGUE, (via London,) May 4,—Dr. Charles Pancoast of Philadelphia and Dr. Morowitz of New York have reached The Hague after sixteen months, during which they have engaged in surgical work in Hungarian and Bulgarian armies. They were the last American physicians to leave Bulgaria with the exception of Dr. Harry Plotz of New York, who remained in Sofia.

Dr. Pancoast says a spy craze is rampant in Bulgaria, that all Americans there are subject to suspicion, and that therefore their life there is most unpleasant. He says it is evident that the Germans do not want Americans in Bulgaria.

How thoroughly Bulgaria is under German domination, he declares, is shown by the fact that the country virtually has been denuded of foodstuffs by the Germans. Sugar, flour, oil, rice and coffee are obtainable only under a card system, and medicaments are becoming scarce. There is a general feeling of unrest, which Dr. Pancoast says he thinks must reach a dangerous point within a few months, when, he prophecies, popular uprisings or assassinations may be expected.

Dr. Pancoast adds that there is an unmistakable, although suppressed, feeling of hostility against the Germans, of whom it is estimated there are more than 400,000 in Bulgaria. There are more Germans than Bulgarians in Sofia, he says. According to the physician, there is an open warlike feeling against Rumania and an enmity against the Serbians. Three-quarters of the Bulgarian population, he declares, is Russophile.

Dr. Pancoast served in a great Hungarian hospital in Mumkacs, Hungary, where the barracks accommodate 4,000 wounded. Afterward he was in charge of the military hospital at Vratza, Bulgaria, and of a hospital at Sofia. He speaks highly of the Hungarians, who, he says, treated the Americans well and showed also great humanity toward prisoners, in contrast with the Bulgarians, who, he says, were often cruel. He says that he saw 800 British and French prisoners in rags marching through the streets of Sofia with the people jeering them. They had been robbed of their clothing and shoes on the battlefield, he added.

Dr. Pancoast is seeking service in the French hospitals. Dr. Morowitz will leave here on the steamer Nieuw Amsterdam.

INTERNED STEAMER ADRIFT.

Cruiser Captures the Telde, Which Was Storm-Tossed.

LONDON, May 4.—A Lloyd's dispatch from Teneriffe, Canary Islands, says the German steamship Telde drifted seaward during a gale and was captured by a cruiser which towed her northward.

The German steamer Telde is a vessel of 2,073 tons gross, 290 feet long, built in 1914 and owned in Oldenburg. It is supposed the ship was interned, as Teneriffe was a goal for several German vessels which were on trade routes at the outbreak of the war.

Germany Exempts Trade Unions.

BERLIN, May 4, (by wireless to Sayville.)—A bill was introduced in the Federal Council today, following suggestions made in the Reichstag, exempting trade unions from the restrictions prescribed under the Federal law for political organizations.

Another Russian Force in France.

MARSEILLES, May 4.—Another contingent of Russian soldiers arrived here this morning and was received with notable military and popular receptions. The troops proceeded to the camp at Mirabeau.

KUT-EL-AMARA FORCES PRAISED BY KITCHENER

Townshend's Surrender No Discredit, He Tells Lords—"Adverse Elements" Prevented Relief.

LONDON, May 4.—In the House of Lords today Field Marshal Earl Kitchener, the Secretary for War, warmly eulogized General Townshend and the defenders of Kut-el-Amara, and read General Townshend's last dispatch, which is as follows:

We are pleased to know that we have done our duty and recognize that our situation is one of the fortunes of war. We thank you, General Gorringe (commander of the British relief army) and all ranks of the Tigris force for the great efforts you have made to save us.

Imminent starvation compelled the surrender of Kut-el-Amara, added Lord Kitchener, and adverse elements alone denied success to the relief force.

Lord Kitchener said he was glad of the opportunity to pay tribute to General Townshend and his troops, "whose dogged determination and splendid courage had earned for them so honorable a record."

After a series of brilliantly fought engagements, continued Lord Kitchener, General Townshend decided to hold the strategically important position at Kut-el-Amara, and it would not be forgotten that his dispositions for the defense of the place were so excellent that the Turks, notwithstanding their numerical superiority, were not able to penetrate his lines. The House would not fail to realize, the War Minister believed, how tense was the strain upon these troops, which for more than twenty weeks held their positions under conditions of abnormal climatic difficulty and on rations calculated for protraction to the furthest period until, as it proved, imminent starvation compelled their capitulation.

General Townshend and his troops in their honorable captivity, added Lord Kitchener, would have the satisfaction of knowing that in the opinion of their comrades, which was shared by the House and the country, they did all that was humanly possible to resist to the last and their surrender reflected no discredit on the record of the British and Indian armies.

Every effort had been made, said Lord Kitchener, to relieve the beleaguered garrison and adverse elements alone were responsible for the lack of success. Constant rain and the consequent floods had not only impeded the advance, but had compelled, in place of a turning movement, a direct attack upon an impossibly narrow front.

No praise would appear extravagant for the troops under Generals Lake and Gorringe, and that they did not reap the fruit of their courage and devotion was solely due to circumstances which fought against them.

LET POLES CELEBRATE.

Berlin Reports Abandonment of Policy Russia Followed.

BERLIN, May 4, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Dispatches from Warsaw to the Overseas News Agency today report a notable celebration there of the 125th anniversary of the granting of the Polish constitution by King Stanislaus Augustus. The celebration, which took place on May 3, was begun with high mass at the Johannes Cathedral, at which Archbishop Kokovsky officiated, and was continued with a civic procession in which about 250,000 persons participated, according to the news agency advices, the line of march leading through the chief streets of the city and the parade continuing for five hours.

Catholic and Protestant clergymen and Jewish Rabbis, together with veterans of the revolution of 1863, participated in the demonstration, which was concluded in the late afternoon with public meetings held at ninety-six points in the city. The chief meeting was at the Philharmonic Hall, where there were speeches by M. Lemticky, a member of the Duma, and others. In all the towns of Poland under German occupation similar celebrations were held.

"This was the first time since 1815 that the Poles had been permitted to celebrate the anniversary," says the news agency report. "Poles who attempted such a celebration were arrested and sent to Siberia. A deputation from a committee thanked Governor-General von Deseler for the permission he had given to hold the celebration."

SENDS EDITORS TO PRISON.

Sweden Punishes Socialists Who Advised Soldiers to Strike.

LONDON, May 4.—Three leading Swedish Socialist editors, Messrs. Hoeglund, Oljelund, and Hedon, were yesterday sentenced respectively to three years', eighteen months', and one year's imprisonment, according to a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Copenhagen.

Mr. Hoeglund is a leading member of the Swedish Parliament. He and the two other editors were arrested a month ago, charged with advising soldiers to strike if Sweden became involved in war.

NO SIGNS OF PEACE YET.

Ambassador Page Thinks It Will Come as Suddenly as the War.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Thomas Nelson Page, American Ambassador to Italy, who saw President Wilson today, said he saw no immediate prospect for peace in Europe, but believed that when peace came it would be suddenly, just as the war was begun. He thought peace would follow a great victory. He did not think that efforts to mediate would be welcomed at this time.

Ambassador Page conferred for an hour with the President on conditions in Italy and sentiment in other parts of Europe.

LONDON EXPORTS INCREASE.

Diversion of Trade Caused by British Blockade Responsible.

LONDON, May 4.—Figures collected by Consul General Skinner show that exports from the Port of London to the United States during the first four months of 1916 increased $13,000,000 over the corresponding period last year.

The increase was due chiefly to the diversion of trade caused by the British blockade.

SCHOLZ BLAMES FAY FOR WORK ON BOMBS

Declares He Deceived Police and Secret Service About Ship Plot.

QUESTIONED BY A JUROR

One of Three Germans on Trial Says Co-Defendant Had Authorities "on Jump."

The second day of the defense in the trial of Robert Fay, Walter Scholz, and Paul Daeche for conspiring to sink steamers carrying munitions to the Allies by placing bombs on them, ended yesterday with Daeche on the witness stand. Fay and Scholz have told their stories. The former has declared that he was really working on a naval bomb he wanted to have patented, and that he told "yarns" to the police after his arrest because he thought they would be better pleased with mystery than with the truth.

Scholz, on the witness stand during most of the afternoon, frankly said that Fay was the chief in the entire affair, and that while their business had been legitimate he had told untrue stories to the police and to Chief Flynn, head of the Secret Service. The latter he described as an affable gentleman who was more pleased when his questions were answered in the way he desired. In the telling of these stories, he said, he was guided by Fay, who sometimes directed his answers by a wink or a nod.

Scholz began his story by saying he was an architect, and that he had been employed as such, as draftsman, and as a farmer since he came to this country in October, 1911. He told how Fay after his arrival engaged him at $25 a week to assist him in work upon an automobile invention. Later, under cross-examination, he admitted that his knowledge of this invention was vague, and that Fay, who had been backed financially to carry on the work, had done nothing about it so far as he knew, and that even the plans for the alleged invention had disappeared.

In corroboration of the story told by Fay the witness said the latter had told him he suspected trouble when trinitrotoluol which was to have been sent to a garage was delivered at their house in Union Hills.

One of the jury at least was keenly interested in the testimony of Scholz that Fay, disgusted with the failure to interest capital in his bomb invention, told him in disgust to "throw the whole thing overboard." By "whole thing" Fay referred to the boxes and the mechanism that make up the infernal machines and which are now part of the Government's exhibits in the case. Scholz said that instead of complying with the order, which he knew Fay did not mean, he placed the machinery in storage.

Juror Questions Scholz.

Juror No. 10, Matthew G. Ely, asked the witness why he had done this, and Scholz explained that he knew the mechanism was valuable and that the wheels and gears could be used for some other purpose. He could not explain very well, as storage costs according to bulk, why he had not thrown away the heavy boxes and other valueless parts before sending the parts to storage. It was all done in a hurry, he said.

At one point in the proceedings Fay wanted to ask Scholz a question. Judge Howe told him to ask it through counsel, but Mr. Unger, his attorney, did not think it advisable to put the question.

Fay told him, Scholz said, that he intended to give the police a "yarn," and, added the witness, "Fay gave me a look that convinced me he had them on the jump."

Captain Tunney, head of the Police Department Bomb Squad, did not want the truth, Scholz said, and he soon found out that when he answered truthfully Captain Tunney would tell him that he was lying. Then, he said, he would give the pleasing answer. Indeed, Scholz said, despite Fay's attempt to "yarn," he had intended to tell the truth, but even when he told it the police would not accept it. So he concluded it was best to serve Fay by answering as he thought would best serve to bear out the "yarn" that Fay was telling.

There was put into evidence a memorandum book containing an entry made June 24 showing a purchase of potash salts. This book also contains what Scholz admitted was a sketch showing the rudder of a ship, and which he had, perhaps, drawn for a reporter to demonstrate the Fay method of crippling or destroying munition ships.

Cross-examination of Fay was the feature of the morning session. Fay, who was good-natured when being questioned by Patrick D. McDonald, counsel for Scholz, lost a measure of his self-possession under the pounding of questions by Assistant United States Attorney Knox. The witness denied that he had ever given any attention to matters relating to marine insurance. He took offense when Mr. Knox asked him whether he ever had any other potassium of chloride than the lot mentioned at the trial.

"I had some more, but on the ground that it might tend to incriminate me, I shall decline to tell where I obtained it," he said.

"You said your contrivance, if attached, would have damaged only the rudderpost and rudder of a steamship. Suppose it had torn away the stern and had killed many persons?" Mr. Knox asked.

"That," he replied, "is a supposition out of the air. It could not happen with twenty-eight pounds of chlorate."

Confident of His Probity.

Mr. Knox then challenged Fay to show he was not an embezzler of funds given to him for inventive purposes.

"Are you not a deserter?" cried Mr. Knox.

"I am," answered Fay.

"Did you swear and break allegiance to the Kaiser?" was the next question.

"I suppose I did," was the response.

"You used this trial as a loophole on the desertion charge, did you not, and now you want to use this so-called invention as a loophole in this trial, don't you?" asked Attorney Knox.

"I am anxious to get out of this trial. It is not a question of loopholes," stated Fay.

"How about the poor man from whom you accepted 20,000 marks for automobile inventions?" asked Mr. Knox.

"You will find out a year from now what happens in that matter," said Fay.

Fay declined to answer questions about how he had acquired certain quantities of dynamite. Because there is a State indictment for having explosives hanging over him in New Jersey, Fay said that any answer might incriminate him and drag innocent persons into the affair. There was a lengthy debate on the subject, and, though Judge Howe held that an answer was necessary, Fay declined to answer, and his examination was ended by Scholz taking the stand.

Daeche was on the stand when court adjourned. He told of his family in Germany and how he came to this country.

SAYS PLOTTERS FIRED OIL.

Germany Hears Moscow Is Still Menaced by the Flames.

BERLIN, May 4, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Revolutionary workmen in Moscow have exploded kerosene and benzine tanks belonging to the Russian Government, according to reports from Stockholm received by the Overseas News Agency. The reports say that more than 5,000 tons of oils were destroyed in a few seconds, the noise of the explosion being heard at a great distance from Moscow.

Fire which started after the explosion has spread to the administrative and other buildings in the neighborhood of the tanks and is still blazing.

CIVILIANS REPORTED TO BE QUITTING METZ

New French Activity to the West —Forts Within Range of Guns of the Allies.

LONDON, May 4.—Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent telegraphs that information which is regarded as trustworthy has been received there to the effect that Metz is being evacuated by the civil population.

Dispatches this morning mention French activity in the Woevre and the reported evacuation of the German Lorraine town of Metz by the civil population. The line in the Woevre, which is the western side of the German salient, whose apex is at St. Mihiel, on the Meuse, is twenty-five miles due west from Metz, but south of Metz the French outposts reach within eleven miles of the Lorraine city. Eastward from the Woevre line there stretches a plain for twenty miles until it comes to the watershed of the Moselle, in the valley of which Metz is situated.

The French operations and the evacuation of Metz by the civil population, taken in connection with the known fact that every fort of Metz has been covered for a year by French guns in masked redoubts near Port-à-Mousson, may or may not lend significance to this morning's news.

From a sentimental point of view Metz is quite as significant to the French as Verdun has been to the Germans. It has never succumbed to force of arms, and its surrender in 1870 was merely due to the defeat of the French field armies at Colombey-Nouilly, Mars-la-Tour, and Gravelotte.

Its fortifications have been developed along the same lines as those of Verdun, with this difference, however: After the fall of Liége, Antwerp, and Lille the French removed their guns from the forts of Verdun, but the Germans have not done the same in regard to the forts of Metz. They do not believe that the French have any guns able to destroy them at high-angle fire—and steel cupolas and concrete casemates are only vulnerable to high-angle fire.

The geography of this part of the line is deceptive. Metz appears on an eminence above the line. This is a mistake. The highest forts of Metz are on valley mounds of the Moselle several hundred feet below the French redoubts at Port-à-Mousson. A strong French offensive in the Woevre, aside from menacing the western flank of Metz would, if sustained, render the St. Mihiel salient untenable.

Metz has been rated as one of the strongest fortresses in the world. The city has a population of about 60,000.

MAILS TAKEN FROM LINER.

Berlin Tells of Seizure by Britain of Frederik VIII.'s Shipment.

BERLIN, May 4, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Overseas News Agency announces that the Scandivanvian-American liner Frederik VIII. was held up at Kirkwall by a British patrol boat and her first-class American mails, consisting of 2,000 bags, were taken off.

The Frederik VIII. was on her way from New York to Christiania, and the report of the seizure of her mails was received from the latter port.

SALVAGED SHIP IS SOLD.

$1,000,000 Paid for the Walkure, Which Was Sunk at Papeete.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.—The American steamer Republic, formerly the German steamer Walkure, which was recently raised by a San Francisco shipping firm from the bottom of Papeete Harbor, Tahiti, where it had rested more than a year, after being seized by the French and sunk by shells from a German squadron, has been sold to Eastern interests for approximately $1,000,000, it was announced here today. The names of the purchasers were not made public.

The local firm paid the French Government $29,000 for the Walkure while it was submerged. The cargo reimbursed the purchasers for both the cost of the ship and the expense of the salvage operations, it was said.

American registry was granted the vessel before it was raised. It was recently brought here under its own steam. The present owners plan to send it to Vladivostok with grain before turning it over to the purchasers.

To Beach Damaged Dutch Steamer.

LONDON, May 3.—The Dutch steamship Dubhe, which was damaged by an explosion April 27, passed Gravesend today and will be beached, says a dispatch to Lloyd's Shipping Agency. The explosion which caused the damage to the Dubhe took place near the Galloper Buoy where other Dutch steamships have struck mines.

ASQUITH PRAISES OUR BELGIAN RELIEF

British Premier Compliments America on Her Generosity and Quick Response.

HOOVER MAKES REPORT

Says Belgium and Northern France Are in Worse Position Than Ever Before.

LONDON, May 4. — Premier Asquith praised the generosity and quick action of the American people in extending assistance to the Belgians in an address today at the first annual meeting of the National Committee for the Relief of Belgium, held in the Mansion House. The Lord Mayor presided, and the speakers included the Belgian Minister, Cardinal Bourne, the Duke of Norfolk, and Herbert C. Hoover, chairman of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium.

After moving the adoption of the report to the committee and thanking it for its efforts, the Premier complimented Ambassador Page. He continued:

"In this splendid work we all have indelibly impressed on our minds the splendid humanity, generosity and quick action of the great American people, who rose to the occasion so characteristically without whom it would not have been possible for the Allies to rescue seven million Belgians, including women and children.

"In this connection," the Premier continued, "it is almost unnecessary to refer to the splendid piece of organization performed by Mr. Hoover, which Lord Curzon described as the most remarkable illustration of quick, scientific organization known, and I believe that is not an exaggeration.

"Mr. Hoover and his colleagues sent food daily to feed nine millions of people in Belgium and Northern France. Through the good offices of the United States and Spanish Governments we were happily able to arrange that not a morsel of this food was touched by the Germans.

"Up to the present time £6,000,000 has been expended in relief work, this being equally divided between the English and the people of the United States."

Sir Peter McBride, Agent General for Victoria, addressing the meeting, caused a brief sensation by saying that he thought a vote of thanks to the American people was the subject of some reservation. He pointed out that the contributions of New South Wales and Victoria averaged more than $1 per capita, whereas the contributions of the United States average only 15 cents per capita, despite the fact that the United States was not carrying the load of war, wounded, and other calls on the public purse.

Mr. Hoover, in his speech, said that the total expenditure for relief in Belgium and Northern France to date was $132,000,000. Of this, $15,000,000 had been provided by charity and by service rendered by the United States, and an equal amount by the British Empire. About $5,000,000 came from charity from other parts of the world. The remainder was provided by economic measures of the commission, the sale of food, and by subsidies from the Allied Governments.

The position of Belgium and Northern France today, Mr. Hoover said, was more serious than ever before, owing to the exhaustion of pastures and other native food. Because of this and the advance of the price of meat to $1.25 a pound it was impossible for the working and middle classes to support themselves except in a small measure.

Owing to the loss of ships and the interruptions to traffic, Mr. Hoover said, tragic results were seen daily in hundreds of villages. The monthly cost of the food which the commission was able to ship exceeded $12,500,000, of which the allied Governments provided, roughly, $9,000,000, the remainder being obtained from public charity.

"In the name of my colleagues," Mr. Hoover concluded, "I desire to express gratitude for the unbroken support we have received during the past nineteen months from the English people. Not only have we received generous financial support, but moral support as well, in the great sentiment of humanity found in England."

GIRLS TO AID IN DEFENSE.

National Honor Guard, to Serve the Country, Asks a Charter.

The Girls' National Honor Guard, which has applied for a State charter, proposes to enroll 48,000 or more women and girls throughout the country to participate in a practical way in the national defense or preparedness campaign.

Theodora Booth of Blue Point, L. I., President of the Honor Guard, which has opened executive offices at Kew Gardens, N. Y., has already enrolled nearly 500 members. The Guard is to consist of three corps, who are to be trained to serve in the following related occupations: First Aid to the Wounded, First Aid to Soldiers' Families, and First Aid in General Utility.

"We uphold National Honor from criticism, our flag from desecration, our Government and those who represent it from personal disrespect," Miss Booth says in her appeal for members.

WOODEN BREAD IN GERMANY.

Pulp Mixed with Flour Is the Latest Food Economy.

Edward Roentgen, nephew of the discoverer of the Roentgen rays, who arrived from Berlin yesterday on the Noordam, said the Germans were mixing wood pulp with wheat now to make bread.

"The wooden bread, as they call it," said Mr. Roentgen, "has a very insipid taste, and one is obliged to eat a loaf of it to get the same amount of nourishment contained in two thick slices of ordinary wheat bread."

Mr. Roentgen is a Hollander, and a cellist by profession. He spent the Winter season playing in Vienna and Berlin, he said.

E. Rosberger, a Dutch merchant, said the Dutch were excited over the sinking of the Tubantia, and were in favor of the Government joining the Allies to put a stop to the war. The reserves had been called up, he said, and artillery placed near the big sluice gates on the dikes. The Noordam brought 593 passengers.

THREE RUSSIAN ARMIES PRESSING TURKS BACK

Capture of Baiburt, Erzingan and Diarbekr Believed in Petrograd to Be Near.

PETROGRAD, May 4.—Since the fall of Trebizond the three Russian Army groups in Asia Minor have been making steady progress toward Baiburt, Erzingan, and Diarbekr, and it seems highly probable that these three objectives of the Caucasus armies will be reached in the near future.

A majority of the Turkish forces and reinforcements are concentrated against the armies of the Russian centre, prepared to defend Erzingan, and the next important engagement probably will be fought in this neighborhood. A remarkable feature of the Russian operations in this theatre has been the close cooperation and the even character of the advance achieved by separate army groups from the Black Sea coast to Bitlis. Although separated by high mountain ranges and embarrassed by all sorts of topographical difficulties, the Russians have succeeded in conducting their movements in perfect unison, defeating all Turkish designs to flank and cut off the seacoast forces from those operating elsewhere.

The daring Turkish plans for a resumption of the offensive and the recapture of lost territory in Armenia now appear to have collapsed, and the Turkish campaign seemingly has become purely a defensive one. The sole aim of the Turks at present apparently is to defend the three strongly fortified points of Baiburt, Erzingan, and Diarbekr against a further Russian advance.

The War Office tonight issued the following official statement:

Caucasus Front—In the direction of Baiburt we repulsed a night attack on a position recently captured from the Turks and also a night attack in the direction of Erzingan.

The local Turkish offensive in the Urumiah region as reported officially is regarded as an isolated manoeuvre, and without important relation to the main situation.

PARIS, May 4.—Turkish troops are being concentrated at Smyrna, according to dispatches from Athens received here by the Havas Agency. The dispatches state that General Liman von Sanders has arrived at Smyrna to superintend the defense of the Asiatic coast.

DVINSK HEAVILY SHELLED.

Germans Attack Russian Positions with Artillery and Aircraft.

PETROGRAD, May 4.—The German activity on the Dvinsk front, which is particularly intense in the lake region south of Dvinsk, continues without material change in the situation. The official communication issued from General Headquarters today reads:

There was lively enemy artillery fire in the Ikskull sector, on the Dvinsk positions and southeast of Dvinsk. Enemy aeroplanes dropped many bombs at points along the front south of Dvinsk.

In the region south of Krevo there was a hot artillery action, in the course of which one of our projectiles blew up a German captive balloon engaged in directing the fire.

PROTECTS ITS EXCHANGE.

France Borrows Securities of Neutrals by Her Nationals.

PARIS, May 4.—Minister of Finance Ribot today issued the expected call to holders of securities of neutral nations, payable to bearer, to loan them to the Government for use in guaranteeing exchange operations.

The loans are to be made for the period of one year, the holders reserving the right to negotiate the securities as if they were in their own possession.

HAD 21 HARD MONTHS IN GERMAN PRISONS

Englishman, Finally Released Because of His Age, Says He Endured Great Hardships.

BUT ANGER IS PASSING

He Noticed a Change in the German Attitude in the Last Six Months —Experiences in Several Camps.

According to Henry Wilson, 58 years old, an Englishman who arrived in New York yesterday after being held nearly twenty-one months as a prisoner of war in Germany, the German people are not so bitter against England now as they were early in the war.

"For the first six months," he said, "the prison guardians addressed me as 'English swine,' but the last six months, which I spent at Ruhleben, a camp near Berlin, they became almost human in their treatment of the prisoners.

"I was in Bremen when the war began, on the steamship Dunsford, commanded by Captain William Wright, with a crew of thirty-nine men. We had been loading sale for New York and were almost ready to sail on Aug. 4, 1914, when the Germans took the ship. Four days later the Captain and all hands were mustered on deck and told to go ashore at once, and our kit would be sent after us. We went as we stood, and that is the last I saw of my clothes or the ship. Our first prison was at Nordenheim, near Bremden, where we remained till Oct. 28, and were then sent to the military camp at Munster, Hannover, by train.

"There were 1,500 Russians, 1,000 Belgians, 500 Frenchmen, and about 500 British soldiers who were captured without firing a gun three days after they landed at Havre. The other nationalities were all soldiers.

"We were treated very harshly at Münster and had to do all kinds of hard labor, with scarcely any food to keep up our strength. Half a pound of bread was served to each man at 5 o'clock every evening, and we had to line up for two or three hours to get it.

"After two months at Munster I was sent to the Seele camp, which was the worst of the lot in the treatment of the prisoners. There were 3,000 soldiers there of all the allied nations, except Italy. We had to shave the right side of our head and the left side of the upper lip. For the slightest fault the prisoners were tied hand and foot to posts and kept in that position for long periods.

"We got a small ration of bread, with potato soup, and for breakfast there was a pint of a strange liquid they called coffee. Two English officers ran away from there and one got caught and was brought back. I do not know what they did with him afterward.

"One of the greatest inconveniences," Mr. Wilson continued, "was the lack of soap to wash with. I never saw a piece until I was released and reached Holland on my way back to England. While I was at this camp, Thomas Shaw, a Manchester man, 65 years old, was released on account of his age, but he died two days after reaching home through the hardships and lack of proper food during his term of imprisonment in Germany. He was a hale and hearty man when I first saw him.

Mr. Wilson said that when he was released on April 16, with nine other prisoners, on account of age and military disability, their passports were countersigned by American women from the Embassy, who visited the camp regularly, and a soldier escorted them to the frontier.

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(1)	Taffeta Costume Suit	165.00	50.00
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ROOSEVELT DENIES A SLUR ON HUGHES

Says Senator Stone Misquoted Him on Methodist Union Speech.

SEES QUIGG AND HUERTA

Writes That He Isn't Seeking Nomination and Wants No Votes from Hyphenated Citizens.

Colonel Roosevelt had a busy time of it in town yesterday talking with political leaders and delegates who are determined to work until the end for his nomination as the Republican and Progressive candidate for President. The Colonel had a word for all, and came out of the maze of conferences smiling and, some thought, more confident than before. He had been assured on every hand that the fight for his nomination had reached a point where it could not be checked and that the sentiment for his leadership had been increasing since the address he delivered in Chicago.

One of the first things the Colonel heard was that an editorial in The World, in which he was quoted as having referred in a private conversation to Justice Charles E. Hughes, admittedly his most formidable rival for the nomination, as "that Baptist hypocrite" was being circulated widely by his (Roosevelt's) enemies as a characteristically reckless statement. The Colonel said:

"This is just as preposterous as if it had said that Mr. Hughes had called me a Dutch Reformed dinosaur. One statement would be just as true as the other and just as ridiculous."

This assertion was also published and credited to The World in the current issue of Colonel George Harvey's North American Review.

Stands by April 27 Statement.

The Colonel also seized the opportunity to attack the Wilson Administration for its Mexican policy and brand The World and The Evening Post as falsifiers in a statement in regard to editorials published in those papers concerning part of his address before the Methodist Social Union at the Hotel Biltmore on Thursday, April 27. It was asserted in these papers that the Colonel had told an untruth in saying, in his address, that no American citizens had been killed during this Administration "by representatives of foreign Governments." Senator Stone had joined in the attack of the newspapers. Altogether it was a busy day from the viewpoint of the veracity of the guests in it. Here is what the Colonel had to say:

"As to the statement in reference to the fact that Americans were murdered in Mexico, Senator Stone says that I stated that 'no Americans lost their lives on foreign soil through acts of foreigners' during my Administration.

"Mr. Stone is mistaken. The Evening Post quotes me correctly. I said no Americans were slain by 'representatives of any foreign nation.' The quotations in The World and The Evening Post refer to certain Americans killed in brawls by bandits, or in mob conflicts and to four Americans killed by Yaqui Indians. Not one of these men was killed by a representative or representatives of Mexico or any other foreign nation.

"Of course, every year, everywhere, in every country, citizens of that country and occasionally foreigners are killed by ordinary criminals, and this even in great civilized cities. When I was on the Little Missouri in the old days an Englishman was killed by Sioux Indians not far from me, and when I was Police Commissioner a German was killed by gunmen neither the Senator Stone nor The World would in their more sober moments say either Sioux or Bowery gunmen were representatives of the American people.

"During the time I was President occasional American tourists got into trouble in quarters of the big European cities, but no man in his senses would have said that the toughs, the Apaches who assault them, whether in London, Paris, Berlin, or Vienna, were representatives of foreign Governments.

"In every case that occurred in Mexico while I was President the Mexican Government acted as promptly and efficiently as did the Government of our own Government acted in similar cases when foreigners were attacked in this country.

"The difference therefore, is that whereas during the last few years hundreds of Americans were slain by soldiers who were representatives of the Mexican nation, representatives of the men with whom our Government was treating on terms of friendship and alliance, and incidentially furnishing arms to them; and whereas in other cases these Americans were slain and American women ravished by Mexicans with whom the representatives of the Mexican Government declined to interfere or refused to punish, during the years of my Presidency the representatives of the Mexican Government took precisely the kind of action against the offending lawbreakers as the American Government itself took in similar cases.

Attacks Wilson on Mexico.

"In other words my statement was precisely and exactly accurate. Not an American man, woman or child was slain by the representatives of any foreign nation during my time of Presidency and moreover, whenever an American was slain or mishandled by criminals in a foreign country, we got from the representatives of that country exactly the same action on his behalf that in similar cases we ourselves took when foreigners were mishandled by criminals in our country.

"During the present Administration, on the contrary, the Mexican forces representing the men whom this Government has treated as in fact the Governmental Mexican powers, whom it acknowledged to be such or with whom it entered into treaties of alliance have killed or wounded scores of civilians and soldiers on our own soil and a still larger number of Americans in Mexican territory and have dishonored and insulted the flag with every conceivable grossness and have refused to atone for outrages or to cease committing them or to punish those who committed them. So that these acts, as I have said, have been done by the representatives of the foreign nation in question."

Among the visitors received by Colonel Roosevelt was Lemuel Ely Quigg, once referred to as "the closest man to Governor Whitman," who came out for the Colonel in a recent interview and expressed the opinion that Roosevelt should be nominated to meet the present day conditions and insure the defeat of President Wilson. Mr. Quigg was in conference for nearly an hour with the Colonel but refused to discuss his visit when he left the Metropolitan Magazine offices. It was admitted, however, that the purpose of his visit was to discuss the nomination of Roosevelt for President on the Republican ticket, and that Mr. Quigg had not changed his mind since issuing his statement.

What effect, if any, the support of Quigg would have on Roosevelt's chances of obtaining delegates in this State or any other section of the country was a mooted question after Mr. Quigg's visit. Some thought that Quigg might exert a considerable influence, others were not so sure.

Du Pont, Huerta, Archibald.

Another visitor was Alfred I. du Pont, of Wilmington, Del., one of the delegates at large to represent that State at the Republican National Convention. Mr. du Pont would not discuss his visit and neither would the Colonel, but the supporters of the Colonel were smiling happily when du Pont dropped in. They felt that the very fact of the visit of du Pont would have its effect on the situation in Delaware as well as in other sections of the country.

The Colonel's only remarks about the visits were of a jocular nature, and when asked about some of his visitors he said with a broad smile that he didn't even know they had arranged for engagements. As in the days of Loeb, he "put it up to McGrath," his present secretary, asking him with a broad grin: "Now, did he ask for an appointment."

These visitors included James F. J. Archibald, the war correspondent, who acted as messenger for Captain von Papen; Victor Huerta, son of the late Mexican dictator whom President Wilson refused to recognize; Hamilton Fish, Jr., always a good Roosevelt man; James R. Garfield of Ohio, and E. A. Van Valkenburg, editor of The Philadelphia North American, and one of the Roosevelt leaders in Pennsylvania.

The Colonel refused to discuss the California primaries or other features of the political situation. He refused also to discuss the talk of Root or Hughes for President. His visitors, however, seemed well satisfied that the Colonel would never support Mr. Root, although they apparently were unable to say that the Colonel said so. They were absolutely satisfied that the Progressive Party could not be held in line for Mr. Root, even if the Colonel was inclined to throw his support to the ex-Senator.

Wants No Hyphen Votes.

The Colonel gave out a letter he had written to F. H. Schwan of 620 East 103d Street, Cleveland, Ohio. Schwan had written to the Colonel, advising a bit of "pussyfooting" to get the German vote. The Colonel responded in characteristic vein, refusing to "pussyfoot," and repeating his statement that he was not seeking the nomination. Here is the letter:

I thank you for your kind letter. You say you want Irishmen and Germans to vote for me. If I ran I should want all Americans to vote for me. And I don't care whether they were born in Ireland or in Germany or in England or in France, or whether their ancestors came over in the Mayflower.

But I emphatically would not want any human being to vote for me as an Irishman or as a German or as a Frenchman or as an Englishman, any more than I would want him to vote for me as a Jew or a Catholic or a Protestant. I am straight United States and nothing else; and that is all any man ought to be in this country.

I welcome the support of every good American, no matter where he was born, if he is a good American; but I do not want his support if he is voting as a foreigner in this land of ours.

Moreover, you say that I had better modify or qualify what I wrote about Belgium and say something "more or less favorable to the German side." My dear sir, I won't modify or qualify in the remotest degree anything I have said during these eighteen months upon our duties and upon the attitude that this country ought to take. Turn to what I have written in the book called "Fear God and Take Your Own Part," and you will find the position that I took and on which I stand.

I am not seeking the nomination, and I tell you with all sincerity that I am not in the least interested in my own personal fortunes. But I am vitally interested in the welfare of the United States and in American honor and national interest, and I am absolutely certain that this is the position that a self-respecting American ought to take.

Crowd Cheers Departure.

At 5:10 o'clock there were still a number of visitors at the Metropolitan Magazine offices. The Colonel shook hands all around, and then bolted for the elevator to get his automobile and motor back to Oyster Bay.

As he left the building he was greeted by a crowd of 300 men and women, who gave him a cheer. The Colonel hurried into his limousine after raising his hat in response to the cheers. Many commented on the fact that the scene was like those enacted in the campaign days of 1912, when the Colonel on leaving his offices here never failed to get a noisy greeting.

OLD GUARD WORKS FOR ROOT.

Senator Wadsworth Will Put Him in Nomination at Chicago.

William L. Ward's statement that Elihu Root was merely being used as a stalking horse by William Barnes to head off the nomination of somebody else met with many denials yesterday. At the Root headquarters in the Hotel Manhattan ex-Congressman John W. Dwight, who is in active charge, said:

"These headquarters were opened with the approval of Mr. Root. They are national and not local headquarters. They were opened at the request of the seventy-seven gentlemen who signed the original statement suggesting Mr. Root as a candidate. If Mr. Root so desires, he can direct the closing of these headquarters at once. The purpose of these headquarters is to promote the nomination of Mr. Root as a candidate for President of the United States."

Senator James W. Wadsworth, Jr., will place Mr. Root in nomination at Chicago. Governor Whitman is said to be preparing a speech to nominate Justice Hughes. Colonel Roosevelt may be nominated by a delegate from some other State.

For weeks this city has been the scene of conferences between Republican leaders from other States, and National Chairman Charles D. Hilles. Mr. Hilles consistently has refused to take sides against any candidate for the Presidential nomination. On the other hand, he has insisted that everybody should have a fair chance to get his name before the convention.

Delegation May Caucus.

State Chairman Tanner and Speaker Sweet of the Assembly went to Washington on Wednesday to get a line on the Hughes sentiment throughout the country. When they return there is every likelihood that all the delegates who have agreed to stand with Governor Whitman for Justice Hughes will be called together and an inventory taken of the Hughes strength in the delegation. Should it be found that a majority of the delegates have leanings toward the Justice, it is not improbable that an effort will be made to commit the delegation to him by caucus action.

At the Root headquarters the claim was made yesterday that when the New York delegation is polled more than half the eighty-seven delegates will be found to be for ex-Senator Root. The Root leaders do not feel at all kindly toward Chairman Tanner, whom they accuse of having broken faith. They declare that Mr. Tanner was named as a delegate at large solely through the good offices of Mr. Root and that after his selection Mr. Tanner joined with Senator Elon R. Brown and United States Senator Wadsworth in a letter to Governor Whitman, the fourth member of the "Big Four," expressing a preference for Mr. Root. The letter was formulated for the purpose of inviting Governor Whitman to a conference, but it was said yesterday that for some reason the original letter was never sent. There was no conference, and shortly afterward Mr. Tanner declared in favor of Justice Hughes.

No matter how many delegates the Root boomers succeed in alienating from Governor Whitman, who has taken his stand for Justice Hughes, no action will be taken to prevent the Governor from being elected head of the New York delegation. The general comment yesterday was that this would be a barren honor in view of the prospect that the delegation actually would be controlled by the supporters of Senator Root. If this proved true, Mr. Whitman, as Chairman of the delegation, would be confronted with the none too congenial duty of announcing in the convention that a majority of the delegates were for Mr. Root, with whom Governor Whitman, politically speaking, has not been on very friendly footing.

Old Guard of 1912 Is for Root.

The presiding officer when the New York delegation meets to organize will be Governor Whitman's political foe, William Barnes. Mr. Barnes, in his capacity as Republican National Committeeman from this State, must call the delegates to order and wield the gavel until the permanent Chairman of the delegation has been picked.

A majority of the most resourceful Republican politicians who participated in the perpetration of "The Crime of 1912" are now actively engaged in promoting the Root boom. The work is being conducted on country-wide lines, and special efforts are being made to win over delegates known to lean toward Justice Hughes. The Old Guard leaders do not as yet regard the Hughes danger past. Some even expressed fear yesterday that some public declaration from Justice Hughes might upset all their carefully laid plans.

O'GORMAN FACED FIGHT FOR HIS SEAT

Support of Some Party Leaders Here Was Doubtful, Washington Hears.

TALK ABOUT SUCCESSOR

Administration Said to Look with Favor on Untermyer—O'Gorman's Career in Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May. 4.—Senator James A. O'Gorman of New York today confirmed the report that he would not be a candidate to succeed himself. His term expires on March 4, 1917, and he expects after that time to devote himself to his private affairs, as he has no further public ambition. If Mr. O'Gorman had decided to offer himself for re-election he would have had to face his first popular election to the Senate, as he came to the Senate this time as one of the last Senators to be elected by a State Legislature. Mr. O'Gorman said he had nothing to add to this statement

"I have decided not to accept the nomination for re-election to the Senate. When my term expires on March 4, 1917, I shall have completed an uninterrupted public service of twenty-four years, eighteen years as Judge and six years as a Senator. My personal affairs now require and should receive my undivided attention."

It is understood here that the Administration is looking with a friendly eye on Samuel Untermyer as a candidate to succeed Mr. O'Gorman. Mr. Untermyer is not believed to have the support of the political leaders in New York, but it is hoped by his friends that in a primary this might not be absolutely necessary, while the known favor of the Administration might help him. It has been expected for some time that if Mr. O'Gorman was not a candidate, Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury would declare for Mr. Untermyer, thus indicating the Administration's support.

Mr. Untermyer is now of special counsel defending Mr. McAdoo and other officials of the Treasury Department in a suit brought by the Riggs National Bank of this city. He was counsel for the Money Trust Investigating Committee of the House, and argued in behalf of the Federal Reserve Bank bill before the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency. Mr. Untermyer, it is understood, has been one of the chief indorsers of Louis D. Brandeis of Boston for the Supreme Court of the United States.

Although Mr. O'Gorman's statement implies that his claim to renomination would not have been disputed, reports reaching here from New York indicate that there was grave question whether some of the party leaders would have again given him their support. Mr. O'Gorman has of late worked diligently to obtain patronage for party workers at home, but his efforts have not been particularly successful, and his prolonged antagonism to the Administration did not promise well for the future in this respect.

Mr. O'Gorman has been at loggerheads with the Administration almost from the beginning, although at the Baltimore Convention he was regarded as a Wilson man. A number of desirable Federal appointments in New York have gone to Mr. O'Gorman's close personal friends or Tammany, and while it is definitely known here that he did not seek these appointments and was in fact greatly embarrassed by them, it is understood that this view was not unreservedly held by the New York Democratic organization. It was even suggested here that, as Mr. O'Gorman's recommendations were to be ignored, the appointments—as of H. Snowden Marshall, his law partner, to be Federal District Attorney, and of Dudley Field Malone, his son-in-law, to be Collector of Customs—were made in such a way as to tie his hands.

With these fights on in his own State, Mr. O'Gorman has turned a sympathetic ear to complaints from other States that President Wilson was ignoring the advice of Democratic Senators in local appointments. He joined with Senators Martine of New Jersey and Reed of Missouri in protesting rejection of appointments in their States offensive to them, and by appealing to the courtesy of the Senate had several nominations in New York rejected by the Senate.

The last of Mr. O'Gorman's struggles over patronage is still pending—that regarding the New York Postmastership. This struggle Mr. O'Gorman was partly instrumental in bringing on, as he took the ground that, in spite of Postmaster Morgan's excellent record, a Democrat should have the place. He recommended Joseph Johnson, and he was almost nominated when things took another turn. The nomination of Robert F. Wagner was made without his knowledge. Mr. Wagner declined, and Mr. Morgan still holds office.

Mr. O'Gorman's differences with the Administration, however, have not been limited to questions of patronage. He is strongly anti-British in sentiment and bitterly opposed President Wilson's successful efforts to repeal the provision in the Panama Canal act giving the preference to American coastwise ships passing through the canal.

The attention of the country was focused on Mr. O'Gorman when the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, of which he was a member, was considering the Federal Reserve act. Like most members of that committee, Mr. O'Gorman believed that the system would be strengthened in propertion as the number of Reserve banks was decreased. Had Mr. O'Gorman and Mr. Reed of Missouri—two Democrats of this opinion—stood by Mr. Hitchcock of Nebraska—another Democrat favoring something like a central bank of issue—the number of banks would have been greatly reduced. But at that time Mr. O'Gorman yielded to party discipline and supported the House provision urged by the Administration.

In the last session, Mr. O'Gorman was one of the so-called seven "submarines"—the seven Democrats who suddenly announced their opposition to the Ship Purchase bill favored by their party caucus, and prevented its enactment. There was a widespread feeling at the time among Democrats that the seven Senators showed little consideration for their party in the secrecy with which their attack was planned and the suddenness with which it developed on the floor.

Mr. O'Gorman's attitude of late has been mildly critical of the Administration's foreign policy. He was one of the two Democrats who voted against tabling the Gore resolution, but the sudden change in the form of that resolution just before the vote was taken, practically destroyed the significance of any individual's action regarding it. He has severely critised Americans for traveling on belligerent ships. He refused to comment on the President's recent address to Congress on the German situation. He has, however, supported the preparedness program, only criticising its moderation.

Mr. O'Gorman came to the Senate with the reputation of an able lawyer and he has amply sustained that reputation. His speech on Panama Canal tolls, which involved a detailed review of many almost forgotten treaties, was regarded even by the other side, as one of the strongest arguments of the session. And in the Committee on the Judiciary he has made his colleagues feel the weight of his long experience on the bench.

The announcement of Senator O'Gorman that he would not be a candidate for re-election revived discussion here yesterday as to his probable successor. Among the men mentioned yesterday as possible candidates were Samuel Untermyer, William Church Osborn, former Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and ex-Governor Glynn. All Mr. Osborn would say yesterday was that he is not now a candidate.

T. R. ON A THIRD TICKET.

Colby Says He'll Run if Republicans Nominate a Reactionary.

Everett Colby of West Orange, a close friend of Colonel Roosevelt, declared in a statement made yesterday in Newark that should the Old Guard of the Republican Party attempt the same kind of tactics next June they used in 1912 Roosevelt would become a candidate for President on a third ticket. Mr. Colby's statement was in answer to the question: Will Theodore Roosevelt run as a third candidate if not nominated by the Republican convention? Mr. Colby said:

"In order that there may be no misunderstanding on this point and that we may not deceive any Republican contemplating joining the Roosevelt Non-Partisan League, I want to state what I consider to be the Colonel's attitude.

"In so far as personal animosities are concerned, the Colonel has forgotten the convention of 1912, and feels no resentment or bitterness toward any one. Digging old bones out of a grave when there are sick men to be saved, is poor business for sensible men to be engaged in when the country needs the united efforts of all patriotic citizens in a great crisis. He believes the issue of the coming campaign is the honor of the flag and that the issue is bigger than any party or any man.

"The Colonel feels, however, a keen sense of loyalty to the four million voters who left their respective parties to follow him in 1912, and if the Republican convention should nominate a reactionary or a gum-shoe, kitten-footed candidate who will smear and blur the issue of straight Americanism in such a way as to make it impossible for these four million Republicans, Democrats, and Progressives to support him, and the Progressive Party nominated Colonel Roosevelt and demands that he take the lead in a straightout fight on that issue, I do not believe that he would decline.

"In assuming this position the Colonel is not threatening; he is not demanding that he be nominated; he is not dictating; he is simply true to himself and true to a faith in the spirit and tradition of his country—a faith that has dominated his whole career and made him what he is, the greatest living exponent of a free and virile democracy.

"I make this statement that we may not be accused of seeking the support of Republicans under false pretenses."

NOT AUTHORIZED BY BURTON

Supposed Headquarters Here Repudiated by Ex-Senator's Manager.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—An item in New York newspapers today that headquarters in the interest of the candidacy of ex-Senator Theodore E. Burton of Ohio had been opened in New York under the direction of Samuel Alexander Cohan brought forth a statement from Granville W. Mooney, who is managing the Burton pre-convention campaign:

"Mr. Mooney said that he knew absolutely nothing about this, and that any arrangement or announcement of the kind could not emanate either with the knowledge or authority of himself or Senator Burton. He said emphatically that the Burton people did not have the remotest intention of establishing headquarters in New York. He said they would not do this even if they felt that it might prove advantageous as long as there was the possibility that New York might present to the convention a candidate of its own."

11,600 IN CONVENTION HALL.

Hilles Says Republican Editors Will Get 1,000 Tickets.

Charles D. Hilles, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, will go to Chicago on May 24 to make ready for the National Convention on June 7. He will be accompanied by James J. Phillips, Assistant Secretary of the Committee. On June 5 Mr. Hilles will move from the Congress Hotel, where the headquarters of the National Committee is to be, to the Blackstone Hotel, where the tickets to the convention hall will be distributed.

The convention hall will seat 11,600. There will be 1,000 delegates, and each delegate is entitled to an extra ticket. The alternates will have only one ticket each. According to Mr. Hilles, 650 tickets will go to the press, 50 to members of the National Committee, 1,000 to editors of Republican newspapers throughout the country, 2,200 to the City of Chicago, 25 to each of the avowed Presidential candidates, and ten each to the National League of Republican Clubs and similar organizations. The National Committee will distribute what tickets remain.

PUT LABOR BEFORE COUNTRY

Socialist Resolutions Call Capitalist Class Real Enemy.

Resolutions attacking the "capitalist class" as the "only real enemy" of labor, which were passed by the recent convention of the Socialist Labor Party, were made public yesterday. The resolutions closed with this paragraph:

The Socialist Labor Party holds that, pending the time of the complete overthrow of the capitalist wage system, the working classes of the world will only be in a position to make wars impossible, no matter how much they may be imbued with the spirit and ideas of internationalism, anti-militarism, and anti-patriotism, unless they build up in their respective countries economic organizations on revolutionary industrial union lines. These organizations, in order to be effective for this purpose, must be sufficiently strong to enable the workers—in case their Governments attempt again to plunge the world into war—to prevent mobilization of troops, ammunition, and other war supplies by paralyzing the mines and all means of communication, transportation, and all industries where ammunition and other war supplies are manufactured.

The international interests of "the working class," said the resolutions, were of much greater value than the interests of any Government or country.

FOR DANISH ISLANDS SALE.

Secretary Lansing and Minister Brun Thought to be Negotiating.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Several visits of Constantin Brun, the Danish Minister, to the State Department for extended conferences with Secretary Lansing, the latest being this afternoon, have given color to a report in circulation for some time past that the American Government had renewed the negotiations that have been conducted spasmodically and at long intervals for the last twenty-five years looking to the cession of the Danish West Indian islands St. Thomas, St. Croix, and St. John to the United States.

Both Secretary Lansing and Minister Brun positively refuse to discuss the subject, but it is recognized that such an attitude would of necessity be observed in initial stages of any negotiations of this kind.

Intimations have come to Washington recently that the Danish Government itself, embarrassed by serious labor troubles which have occurred in the West Indies, resulting in curtailment of revenue and making necessary appropriations by the home Government, would not be averse to reopening the negotiations for the cession of the group where they lapsed fourteen years ago.

The present state of preoccupation of some of the great European powers which are believed to have exerted influence in the past to prevent acquisition of the islands by the United States, it is suggested, probably had its effect in causing the subject to be taken up at this time.

For Your "SALAD DAYS"
Chiris
(Pronounced SHE-RIS)
OLIVE OIL
There can be no purer. There is none so delicately flavored. The golden fluid of Epicurean Ecstasy and good health.
Order a bottle from your grocer to-day.
ANTOINE CHIRIS COMPANY
18-20 Platt Street, New York City

VILLA HUNT TURNED INTO POLICING WATCH

Banditism Still Rampant, but One Blow Cannot End It, View Held at Front.

HAVE KILLED 85 VILLISTAS

One Chief, Baca, Slain by Natives While Trying to Abduct a Girl—Conditions at Pershing Camp.

By FRANK B. ELSER.

Special Correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

IN THE FIELD WITH GENERAL PERSHING, Namiquipa, Mexico, April 27, (by Motor Truck to Columbus, N. M., May 4.)—As the situation is viewed here, the time has passed when the Villistas as a faction can be wiped out by one blow; it is believed that the growth or gradual shrinkage of the faction—or, if you choose, of banditism—will from now on be determined almost solely by the thoroughness and persistency with which the country is policed by American troops.

Exclusive of those killed at Columbus, the expedition has killed approximately eighty-five Villistas and captured about twenty. There also have been accounted for four Villa leaders, Vaca, or Baca; Hernandez, Petrosa, and Pablo Lopez, leaving at large as leaders of any importance, aside from the elusive Pancho, himself, Martine Lopes, a brother of Pablo; General Beltran, a Yaqui, and General Candelerio Cervantes. The last named was in the band that Colonel Dodd, with a detachment of the Seventh Cavalry, attacked at Tomachic, southwest of Guerrero, on April 22. Pablo Lopez, variously reported wounded, dead, and captured, is now, according to best reports, a Carranza prisoner at Chihuahua. Yet Villaism, from here south, is as rampant as ever.

Baca, or Vaca, died, trapped by the people of the little town of Santo Tomas, about thirty-five miles northeast of Tomachic, on the night of April 21. The versions of his death have been varied, but officers of the expedition, after sifting many reports obtained from the natives, say that he was shot after entering the town to carry off a girl. He rode into Santo Tomas the night before he was shot, reported that Villa was near and demanded supplies. That evening he took away with him one of the village's prettiest señoritas. Next night he came back for an even more attractive girl and was led to her house by a guide selected by a committee of townspeople. Inside the house armed men were hidden, and when Baca rode into the yard, after first circling the house as a precaution, he was riddled with bullets. So far as is known, this is the first Villa leader against whom natives have dared to turn openly, certainly the first killed by them since the American troops came into the country. (150 words deleted.)

Food supplies are coming south from Columbus every day, and the pinch that the advanced troops felt a few weeks ago has been removed. Here at General Headquarters the commissary now has candy and preserves, tobacco and cigars, and a considerable assortment of other luxuries. The biggest sellers yesterday, when these things were put on sale, were candy and clean towels. Candy supplies that chemical deficiency which men accustomed to alcohol crave. Towels are popular because the soldiers, although not as a rule overly fastidious about their toilet even in barracks, find them indispensable in this country of sand and grit.

This is a camp of fresh troops and casuals, casuals, in army parlance, being those who, either through the loss of mounts or for other cause, have been sent back from what we arbitrarily call the front. Everybody who has no work to do is lazying, which means sprawling in the splotches of shade made by a motor truck or wagon, or beside a pyramid of hardtack tins, or in the lee of a 'dobe wall. Inside the tents by day it is baking hot. There are no flies. The horses and the men have stamped away what little grass there was on the camp site, leaving a fine powder of Mexican dirt, and when the wind does not blow west it blows east, then for a change it blows north or south. I asked a scout if the wind always blew this way down here.

"No," he answered seriously, "sometimes it blows the other way."

There are the whirlwinds, the waterspouts of the desert. They look and behave exactly like waterspouts, except that they are made of sand instead of water. Twisting and carrying with them tin cans and whatever else may be sucked up, they swirl across camp, sometimes 300 feet high, a great brown finger reaching up into the sky. If one is coming your way you run and dive into a tent and lie face downward. If it catches you, you shut your eyes tight and try to cover your face with your arms. After it has passed you sort of shake yourself, like a dog, making a dust like a beaten rug.

WILSON ACCEPTS MEXICAN PLAN

Continued from Page 1.

troops now on the border will be made. With the expedition well established in Mexico as a buffer against bandit raids and with border towns and ranches under local guard as well, it is believed that there can be no recurrence of border raids, even if the Carranza troops are not able immediately to capture or kill Villa and his followers. No chances will be taken, however, and the double guard will be maintained until definite information is available to show that the bandit menace is at an end.

RATIFICATIONS AWAITED.

Meanwhile Scott Pays Friendly Visit to Obregon in Juarez.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, May 4.—General Hugh L. Scott, the American Chief of Staff, received a telegram this afternoon from the Secretary of War congratulating him heartily in behalf of President Wilson for his achievement in bringing about a settlement of the Mexico problem so satisfactory to the Washington Administration.

Both General Scott and General Avaro Obregon, the Mexican Minister of War, waited all day for the final ratification of their agreement from their respective Governments. Their farewell conference probably will be held tomorrow. The two Generals saw each other for a few minutes during the day, however. This afternoon General Scott and Lieut. Col. R. E. L. Michie of the General Staff motored to Juarez and visited General Obregon in his private car on the tracks of the Mexican Central.

The Americans remained only from 3:45 to 3:51. They were smiling when they left the private car. General Obregon accompanied them to their automobile, chatting in Spanish with General Scott on the way. Both General Scott and General Obregon said afterward that it had been purely a personal call. Unofficially it was said that General Scott, knowing that General Obregon had been anxious to start back to Mexico City tonight, had called to assure him that everything was going well and that the agreement had met with high approval in Washington, but that, due probably to the length of time required for coding and decoding the long messages between himself and the War Department, the final ratification had not yet been received.

The third and final conference of General Scott and Obregon probably will be held in the morning at the Immigration Station at the American end of the international bridge.

General Obregon received a number of messages from Mexico City which, it is understood, showed the officials of the de facto Government there to be well pleased with the outcome of the conference, but up to late this evening he had not yet received final ratification. He held a conference this morning with a number of Mexicans.

Plutarco Elias Calles, Military Governor of Sonora, returned to Juarez from Sonora this afternoon, and both he and General de la Huerta, new Civil Governor of Sonora, had long talks with General Obregon over conditions in that State.

General Obregon brought Mrs. Obregon to El Paso this afternoon on a shopping trip.

Sightseeing wagons resumed their trips through Juarez today for the first time since the Columbus raid. They were loaded with tourists.

General Jacinto Trevino received a report today that Villa bandits under the notorious Juan Robles last night attempted to cut the railway tracks between Jiminez and Escalon, but were frustrated and routed by Carranza forces under Gen. Ignacio Romas.

SEND IN FRESH TROOPS.

First Detachment Since Scott-Obregon Conferences Began.

COLUMBUS, N. M., May 4.—A detachment of negro infantry moved from the expeditionary base here toward the border today. The column, the first to get away since the beginning of the Scott-Obregon conferences, had been preparing to march for several weeks.

A successful experimental trip with the new army motor field ambulances was completed today when ten machines arrived here from San Antonio, 300 miles south of the border, with twenty-seven injured soldiers. Among them was a Mexican youth who had been wounded accidentally. None of the Americans received their injuries in engagements with Mexican troops.

GEN. CARRANZA GRATIFIED.

Sub-Secretary Amador, Sent to Consult Obregon, So Reports.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, May 4.—General Carranza and the Department of Foreign Affairs of Mexico are highly pleased with the developments in the conference between General Hugh L. Scott and General Alvaro Obregon, Juan N. Amador, Sub-Secretary of the Department of Foreign Affairs said tonight upon his arrival here from Mexico City, by way of Eagle Pass, for a conference with General Obregon.

"We of the Carranza Government," said Mr. Amador, "feel that the crisis has passed. The progress of the conference has been watched with the keenest interest, and the developments have been learned with the greatest satisfaction in Mexico City. I believe that the friendship of the Mexican and American people is stronger today than ever, something that is personally gratifying to me, because I know the American people as they really are.

"There is absolutely no truth in the report that General Carranza and General Obregon have broken with each other. General Carranza was ill at his apartments in Chapultepec when I left there—he has been suffering from grip—but he was deeply interested in the conference on the border, and I know personally that a large number of messages have been exchanged between the First Chief and his Minister of War. There was a report in Mexico City when I left that General Obregon was not at the border, that he had been wounded in a skirmish in the interior. This is a sample of the rumors circulated there, as well as here."

SCOUT FOR PERSHING KILLED BY VILLISTAS

Holly, Wealthy American Rancher, Found Slain, with His Mexican Foreman.

By FRANK B. ELSER.

Special Correspondent of The New York Times.

GENERAL PERSHING'S HEADQUARTERS, NAMIQUIPA, Mexico, May 3, (by Wireless to Columbus, N. M., May 4.)—P. H. Holly, formerly of El Paso, Texas, a wealthy American rancher, who was serving as a scout for the American expedition, has been killed by Villistas.

The body, stripped of arms, ammunition and valuables, was discovered near Rubio.

P. H. Holly owned a large cattle ranch near Bustillo, Mexico. With a number of other Americans he was driven out of the country last November by Villa. Recently he had been acting as a scout for General Pershing's force without pay, having volunteered his services gratis when the expedition started.

Rubio, which is forty miles south of here, has been a hotbed of Villistas. Holly started out to track the bandits, and also, it is thought, to locate cattle that he was forced to leave behind last November. His return to camp resulted in the sending out of a detachment of American soldiers to find him Wednesday afternoon. His body was found near his old ranch.

EL PASO, Texas, May 4.—P. H. Holly, a rancher fifteen miles northeast of El Rubio, near San Antonio, Mexico, has been murdered, with his Mexican foreman, because he had acted as a scout for American troops who went to the Ranch to rid it of Villa bandits under Cardenas. This is information contained in a dispatch from General Pershing to General Funston here today.

A detachment of the Sixth Infantry, under Lieutenant Wetherell and guided by Holly, was sent out on the morning of April 29 to run down the Villa band. They dispersed the bandits, wounding two men, whom they captured. Holly returned to the ranch. Later he and his foreman were found murdered.

CRUISER TO SALINA CRUZ.

The Denver Will Protect Americans Recently Threatened There.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., May 4.—Radio orders were sent from here today to Commander M. E. French of the cruiser Denver to proceed with his vessel from Topolobampo, Sinaloa, to Salina Cruz, Cananea. The Denver was under orders to leave Topolobampo for San Diego to hold target practice, having been relieved by the cruiser Chattanooga.

Salina Cruz, which is the western terminal of the Tehuantepec Railway, was reported recently to have been the scene of an anti-American demonstration following the attack on American troops at Parral.

PHILIP MORRIS
"The LITTLE BROWN BOX"
HIGHEST GRADE TURKISH CIGARETTES

BOYS HELD FOR MURDER.

Seven at Randall's Island Confessed to Attacking an Engineer.

Seven inmates of the House of Refuge, Randall's Island, were held without bail pending an inquest by Coroner Feinberg yesterday on a charge of murder, following the death early yesterday morning of Assistant Engineer George Plasser of the House of Refuge. Plasser, who was 45 years old and lived at 1,823 Green Avenue, Brooklyn, was beaten by the seven prisoners in the boiler room of the institution last Saturday afternoon, when the prisoners attempted to carry out plans for their escape.

When brought before Coroner Feinberg today the prisoners admitted they had beaten the assistant engineer. According to the story told to the Coroner Charles McCarthy, 18 years old, of 1 Duffield Street, Brooklyn, was ring leader of the crowd. McCarthy admitted it was he who had given the signal which started the attack on the engineer and had struck the first blow with a coal shovel.

All but one of the other prisoners admitted their part in the attempted escape. Charles Barada, 18 years old, of 223 East Eighty-first Street, denied he had any part in the attempted escape. The prisoners held by the Coroner were McCarthy, Barada, Peter Rounds, 18, of 37 Prospect Avenue, Brooklyn; William Retty, 18, of 234 West Sixty-seventh Street; Albert Smith, 18, of 615 East Eleventh street; Benjamin Molter, 17, of Jamestown, N. Y., and William Dwyer, 18, of 507 East Eighty-second Street.

GRABS 10 PAY ENVELOPES.

Herald Cashier Robbed as He Turns Back at Window.

Walter Keene, 23 years old, a salesman, of 242 West Forty-eighth Street, was locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Police Station last evening, accused of stealing ten pay envelopes containing $232.15 from the cashier's window in the business office of The New York Herald.

According to the police, Keene reached through the window as the Treasurer, Abraham B. Cleverly, turned his back, grabbed a handful of pay envelopes and fled. Frank Heneniotter, a collector for The Herald, standing in the office, saw him and gave chase. As Keene sped across Broadway Patrolman Daniel Rinn joined the chase.

The pay envelopes, the police say, were found in his pocket. He was taken back to The Herald office and identified by Cleverly as the man who grabbed the envelopes.

CHASE FLIER TO HOLLAND.

German Aeroplanes Fail to Catch British Aviator in Belgium.

AMSTERDAM, (via London,) Friday, May 5.—A British aeroplane landed at Sluis yesterday after an exciting flight across Belgium pursued by a squadron of enemy aeroplanes, and was interned.

The pursuit was so hot at one point that the British aeroplane was compelled to descend on Belgian soil, but a few minutes later reascended and made a dash for the Dutch frontier, which it reached in safety.

Miss Janet Fish a War Nurse.

Miss Janet Fish, daughter of Hamilton Fish, has passed the French Government examination for war nurse, and soon will be detailed for duty at Verdun, friends in this city learned yesterday. Miss Fish, with several prominent English and French society girls, took the examination at Biarritz, and passed with an excellent percentage. She is a sister of Assemblyman Hamilton Fish, Jr., and when in this city lives with her sister, Miss Helena L. Fish, at 136 East Seventy-first Street.

Saks Suits
$17.50, $20 and $23
for men who want something better than these prices usually afford

¶ Most popular-priced clothes are like a certain low-priced automobile—they have no distinction in their lines and they all are so painfully alike that the owner's identity is *absorbed rather than expressed.*

¶ That is precisely what does not happen at Saks'.

¶ We have kept to the low level of popular prices, but we have elevated the style of the clothes, giving to the tailoring those fine distinctive touches which *reveal character and conceal the cost!*

¶ The models prove it, and the fabrics, too.

¶ At these popular prices we can show you the cleverest variations in smart Metropolitan clothes, including close-cut single-breasted effects, new double-breasted models, and the latest novelty, the pinch-back suit, which is a corker for style.

*Tail

M'ADOO RETURNS, REPORTING SUCCESS

Found Latin America Anxious to Strengthen All Its Ties with Us.

WHAT THE COMMISSION DID

Careful Study of Financial Problems a Feature of the Work at Buenos Aires.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, and the other members of the International High Commission who recently visited South America, returned to Washington this afternoon, having arrived at Hampton Roads last evening on the cruiser Tennessee. In the party were Senator Duncan U. Fletcher of Florida, Paul M. Warburg of the Federal Reserve Board, J. H. Fahey of Boston, former President of the United States Chamber of Commerce; Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Andrew J. Peters, and Samuel Untermyer of New York, Mrs. McAdoo, Mrs. Peters, and Mrs. Untermyer.

Secretary McAdoo this evening gave out an interview on his experiences during the sessions of the Pan-American Financial Conference which recently met at Buenos Aires, and throughout the tour of the South American republics.

"We have had a most instructive and interesting trip," Mr. McAdoo said. "In every country visited the United States delegates were received with the greatest cordiality. The friendship and hospitality extended to us were delightful. It would be impossible to convey an adequate idea of the personal charm and exquisite hospitality of the people of Latin America.

"I had the honor and privilege of meeting and conversing with the Presidents of Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, Chile, Peru, Panama, Cuba, and Haiti. Everywhere I found an earnest desire to strengthen commercial, financial and political relations with the United States.

"Another question of great importance is the completion of the Intercontinental Railway connecting North and South America through the Isthmus of Panama.

"The sessions of the International High Commission were brilliantly opened by the President of the Argentine Republic, Dr. de la Plaza, and the Argentine Minister of Finance, Dr. Oliver, was, on motion of the United States delegation, elected President of the conference. One of the fundamentally important things agreed upon was the permanent organization of the International High Commission. Washington was selected as the headquarters for the next two years.

"The commission adopted a resolution recommending that a Pan-American financial conference be held every two years, and agreed upon Washington as the place for the conference of 1917.

"Senator Fletcher served on the committee to which was referred wireless telegraphy, improved cable and telegraphs, and postal facilities. The conference declared in favor of exclusive control by the various Governments of wireless telegraphy.

"The conference considered very thoroughly the subject of a uniform gold standard and increased banking facilities. Mr. Warburg of the Federal Reserve Board and Mr. Kains, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, represented the United States on the committees dealing with these subjects. The conference approved and recommended the adoption of a standard unit of money of accounts. This unit is exactly one-fifth of the gold dollar of the United States.

"Another admirable idea put forward by Messrs. Warburg and Kains and recommended by the conference for careful study, was the suggestion for gold trust funds between the different American States.

"The conference approved the idea of encouraging banks of each country to establish branches in other countries.

"Mr. Untermyer served on the committees having to do with negotiable instruments, bills of exchange, laws with reference to credits, as well as questions relating to patents, trademarks and copyrights.

"Substantial progress was made toward securing uniformity in the laws relating to patents, trademarks and copyrights among the Pan-American countries. The Buenos Aires conventions of 1910 on these subjects, which have as yet been ratified by only eight, including the United States, of the twenty signatory countries, were reaffirmed with certain changes on the subject of trademarks to clear up ambiguities.

"Senator Fletcher represented the United States on the committee which considered improved postal facilities. The conference approved the recommendation for a Pan-American postal union.

"Assistant Secretary Peters served on the committees having charge of classifications of merchandise with respect to commercial statistics and regulations affecting customs administration and sanitation. The conference approved the uniform nomenclature agreed upon at Brussels for uniform classification of merchandise for the purpose of commercial statistics.

"Mr. John H. Fahey served on committees to which were assigned questions of uniform regulations for commercial travelers and their samples, and arbitration of commercial disputes. The conference urged the abolition of license fees and the many other onerous obstacles that now confront our business men in transacting business in South America.

"Assistant Secretary Peters was concerned with the problems of labor and labor conditions. The commission went upon record in favor of the most progressive legislation on these subjects."

Secretary McAdoo said that he served on the Committee on Natural Resources. The conference earnestly recommended the fullest and most systematic study of the mineral resources of all the American republics, with a view to uniformity of analysis and classification.

T. R. ECLIPSED McADOO.

British Ambassador Regrets Mistake of Trinidad's Governor.

WASHINGTON, May 4. — Colonel Roosevelt's reception at Trinidad on his recent West Indian voyage quite eclipsed who arrived a little later, so the British Ambassador, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, personally paid a visit to President Wilson today, and expressed regret that that arranged for Secretary McAdoo, through a misunderstanding among local officials the Secretary of the Treasury had not been received with ceremony appropriate to his office.

British officials learned to their amazement that the Governor of Trinidad had outdone himself to make a demonstration for Colonel Roosevelt, but apparently was little impressed with the coming of Secretary McAdoo, who was returning from the meeting of the Pan-American High Commission at Buenos Aires.

The Ambassador's explanation closes the incident if it was one.

Mrs. Van Gelder Charges Cruelty.

MINEOLA, L. I., May 4.—Mrs. Marie C. Van Gelder, wife of Louis A. Van Gelder, a wealthy oil manufacturer of Freeport, yesterday filed papers in the Supreme Court in a suit for separation. Cruel and inhuman treatment was made the basis of the action. Mrs. Van Gelder asked $35 weekly allimony and $200 for counsel fees.

HOUSE LOOSENS BANK RESTRICTIONS

Continued from Page 1.

banks, banking associations, or trust companies, whether organized under the laws of the United States or any State, if such other bank, banking association, or trust company is not in substantial competition with such member bank.

The report accompanying the bill said that a rigid construction of the Clayton anti-trust act with respect to interlocking Directorates would work a hardship in many cases where men of banking experience were serving on the boards of more than one bank, and where there was no substantial competition between the banks for which they were rendering such service. The House added to the Senate bill a provision that "the consent of the Federal Reserve Board may be procured before the person applying therefor has been elected as a Class A Director of a Federal Reserve Bank or as a Director of any member bank."

The third bill passed by the House authorizes an increase of the bullion reserve and eliminates the necessity of coining additional gold to be held as a reserve against gold certificates. In a letter to a House committee, Secretary McAdoo explained that under existing law not more than one-third of the reserve gold held might be bullion, the remaining two-thirds of outstanding gold certificates being secured by gold coin stored in the vaults of the Treasury. The coinage of the amount of gold for reserve purposes, Mr. McAdoo says, amounts to a considerable cost. The gold, he said, might as well be stored in the form of gold bars. The bill passed provides that the amount of reserve in bullion form shall not exceed two-thirds (instead of one-third) of the total amount of gold certificates outstanding.

WATCHED FOR WIFE AT WINDOW TILL 6

She Came Home with Justice Hartman, Van Brink Says in Suit Over Child.

HE SLEPT IN BASEMENT

Auctioneer Relates Story of Years of Marital Trouble—Lives with a Sister Now.

Louis Van Brink, an auctioneer, testified in his own behalf yesterday before Justice Frederick E. Crane in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, in a suit against his wife, Mrs. Ethel Van Brink, for the custody of their eight-year-old daughter Janet. Van Brink now has possession of the child, and lives with her at the home of his sister, Mrs. Rose Harlin, at 558 Bedford Avenue. Mrs. Van Brink lives at 845 Eastern Parkway.

Mr. Van Brink testified that he was married in 1907, when he was 41 years old, and his wife was 17. He said that in the Winter of 1913 he was introduced to a Mrs. Treest, who lived in the Bronx, and who pretended that she wanted the contents of a house auctioned. He lived at 207 West Ninety-eighth Street, Manhattan, and told Mrs. Treest he would take her as far as the Ninety-sixth Street subway station in his automobile.

On the way, Mr. Van Brink testified, Mrs. Treest told him he was the victim of an attempted frame-up.

"I have been gotten to get you," he said she told him. He went to his house, and when the doorbell rang later he found Mrs. Treest outside. She stepped into the hallway and was talking to him when the front door was broken open and he was confronted by his wife's brother-in-law, Mr. Ryland, who said, "Now we have got you and we will sue for divorce."

Gave Wife $50,000 in Bonds.

Mr. Van Brink said he was served with a summons and complaint and was met by a lawyer with whom he had formerly done business, who told him he could handle the case very cheaply for him. He said he went to a conference participated in by his own and his wife's lawyer, and his wife and himself. He then agreed to give his wife's counsel $1,000 and pay her $85 per week. This was in March, 1913.

Van Brink said later his own lawyer induced him to sign an agreement transferring to his wife $50,000 in bonds. He did not know what was in the paper, but his lawyer told him it was all right. Later he learned that it was all agreement by which his wife consented to abandon her suit in consideration of the gift of the bonds. They went to Atlantic City. While there Mr. Van Brink said his wife refused to give back the bonds and told him that she had met his lawyer, who had told her "to sit tight, say nothing, do nothing."

Then Mrs. Van Brink told him, he said, that he had been the victim of "a criminal frame-up" in the divorce action and that she had been schooled by his lawyer to play the part she did.

In the Summer of 1914 husband and wife went to the Catskills. Mr. Van Brink, who is slightly crippled, told how his wife refused to sit on the porch of the Summer boarding house with him, but "rambled the fields with the young men at the resort." When they returned to the city in the Fall he remonstrated with her because she used paint and powder on her face and was so seldom at home.

Took Poison, Returned $35,000.

In February, 1915, Mr. Van Brink testified, he accused his wife of having been to a theatre. She admitted it, and then went to the bathroom, where she swallowed bichloride of mercury. The next morning, after medical treatment, she returned $35,000 of the bonds he had given her and confessed to him that his lawyer had told her that it would be easy for her to get all his money.

"He can be whipped into giving up every cent he has," the witness said his wife told him the lawyer told her, "and the little baby will be the whip."

She also told him, Mr. Van Brink testified, that she had detectives enter their home before instituting the divorce action and take pictures of the interior. After that, Mr. Van Brink said, he decided to separate from his wife. He placed the child in a boarding school and went to the home of his sister. One day while visiting Janet at the school, Mr. Van Brink met his wife, who was on the same errand. She begged him to take her back, and said she would be a good mother and wife, Van Brink testified.

"I agreed," said Van Brink, "after entering into an agreement with her whereby she was to give up all her old friends, use no powder or paint, move to Brooklyn and never go to New York except to visit her mother, and then she was to be accompanied by her child. For some time she kept the agreement, but finally against my will went to a business school, and then took to horseback riding and going to the St. Nicholas Rink to skate."

He objected to her going out, and particularly to her friendship with the wife of the proprietor of several burlesque shows, but she answered, "I want to go to skate, I want to ride, and I want to meet men," according to Van Brink.

Justice Hartman Her Escort.

"One night," said Mr. Van Brink, "I could not sleep. I sat watching out of the window. At 6 o'clock in the morning an automobile rolled up to the door of 845 Eastern Parkway, where we lived at that time. A man stepped out of the machine. He assisted my wife to the street and the two entered the vestibule. They stayed there more than an hour. When she came upstairs I was so disgusted that I went to the basement and slept on a window sill."

"What was the name of the man?" asked ex-Judge W. M. K. Olcott, counsel for Mr. Van Brink.

"I don't care to say," responded the witness in a low voice. Mr. Olcott insisted upon Mr. Van Brink giving the name and he replied, "Judge Hartman."

"Do you mean Judge Gustave Hartman, the Municipal Court Justice in Manhattan?" asked ex-Judge Olcott.

"Yes," replied Mr. Van Brink.

Mr. Van Brink then said his wife told him that she had been to a ball with another friend and that Judge Hartman had offered to take her to her home. He continued:

"Finally in March of this year I told her that something would have to be done and she answered, 'Go plumb to hell and do it.' I took my daughter and went to the home of my sister."

The case will be continued today.

To Auction Seats for Lambs' Gambol

The public auction sale of seats and boxes for the Lambs' All-Star Gambol will be held Monday afternoon at the Hudson. Mayor Mitchel will sell the first box, and among the other auctioneers will be Nat Goodwin, Frank Tinney, Fred Niblo, Julian Eltinge, Irvin S. Cobb, James T. Powers, Julius Tannen, John Barrymore, Augustus Thomas, Wilton Lackaye, Tom Wise, Barney Bernard, Hal Forde, and Dudley Field Malone. The first performance of the gambol will be given Friday night, May 19, at the Metropolitan.

Middlebury Defeats Vermont.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., May 4.—Middlebury defeated the track team of the University of Vermont today in a dual meet by a score of 72 to 54. Middlebury excelled in all the track events except the 220-yard dash, and won every field event except the pole vault.

MRS. PERKINS GUIDES PLOW.

nWife of Financier and Others Inspect Botanical Gardens.

The third annual Spring inspection of the grounds, buildings, and collections of the New York Botanical Garden was held yesterday afternoon. Guests of the garden were taken in motors from the station plaza near the Museum Building to the collection of Japanese cherry trees given by Mrs. Florence L. Sturgis, many of which were in full bloom. At the site of the new rose garden, which is being constructed in co-operation with the Horticultural Society of New York, Mrs. George W. Perkins plowed the first furrow in the work of preparing the ground for the alterations to be made to receive the collection of rose trees.

Preceding tea at the Museum Building, an inspection was made of the new Iris Garden, which has just been laid out in the southwest corner of the reservation.

LIFE IN TRENCHES AS SOLDIERS TELL IT

Little Paper Published at the Front by Canadian Scottish a Human Document.

DAILY TOLL OF CARNAGE

But Stout-Hearted 'Johnny Canuck,' Despite the Nerve-Racking Strain, Is Cheerful Through It All.

Military authorities on the western front of the European war seem to be encouraging the publication of regimental journals by the men in the trenches. At any rate, these little papers are increasing rapidly in number.

Judged by journalistic standards, they are "trifles light as air," devoted, as they are, mainly to the chronicling of regimental gossip and persiflage, but they serve to lighten the gloom of the great tragedy that is convulsing the Old World, and render more bearable the lot of the men who, day after day, go down into the inferno of the cataclysm.

These publications began to spring up in the early days of the war. Even on the dash for Paris German soldiers found time to commandeer newspaper or job offices, and turn out regimental publications. One can imagine what they must have been—German text in roman type—but they did well enough as a makeshift. Since then the custom has spread, and now the chances are that nearly every regiment on each side on the western front has a publication of some kind. Not so much is known of conditions on the other fronts, but it is probable that the soldiers there also have their little papers.

Few details have been received about the journalistic activities behind the lines of the Central Powers, due, of course, to the difficulties of communication, but comparatively full reports have come from the Entente trenches. The Canadians seem to have their full share of these enterprises. A partial list of battalion publications includes The Dead Horse Corner Gazette, The Listening Post, The Growler, The Twentieth Gazette, Trench Echoes, and The Forty-niner, while field ambulance papers include The Iodine Chronicle, The Splint Record, and Now and Then.

The Brazier Is Lighted.

And now comes The Brazier, a new publication, the first number of which has just reached New York. This is the organ of the Sixteenth Battalion, the Canadian Scottish, and it is "published by permission of Lieut.-Col. J. E. Leckie, D. S. O." The trench publications, The Brazier explains, "are issued periodically, as opportunity affords. Some are printed in England and others by French job offices at the front, while The Brazier has an added distinction in being set up and printed by regimental employes. Prices of these journals range from 1 penny to 1 franc."

The price of The Brazier is twopence. It is an eight-page paper, the pages being about 9 by 11 inches in size. It is not badly printed, and it is illustrated, but the printing is better than the illustrating. The latter evidently is the work of amateurs, probably members of the battalion. One of the illustrations is in the form of a cartoon which has to do with the Christmas season. It seems to be a reproduction of a Christmas card from Brig. Gen. R. G. Edwards Leckie, C. M. G., and officers of the staff of the Third Canadian Infantry Brigade, "somewhere in France." The card presents the figure of John Bull, helmeted and militant, and that of a soldier in kilts, who is handing to "Dear Chief," with the compliments of the season, what at first glance looks like a smoking Christmas pudding, but, on closer inspection, turns out to be a lighted hand grenade.

The Brazier is introduced to the world with a card from Colonel Leckie, the commander of the battalion, in which he speaks of the paper as being issued primarily "as a vehicle for regimental news and anecdote," invites "contributions of verse, story, joke, or sketch," and bespeaks for the publication "the hearty support of all ranks in making the enterprise a permanent medium which will reflect the esprit de corps of the Canadian Scottish." The manager of The Brazier is Private Percy F. Godenrath. The mechanical staff consists of Drummer A. R. McCreadie and Piper George Inglis.

Whispered His Speech.

The first page is devoted to battalion news of a more or less serious character. For instance, there is an account of an entertainment given in the Y. M. C. A. marque at Bulford Camp on Jan. 18, which included band music, a boxing contest, songs, and Highland dancing and piping. The chief guest was Major G. Godson-Godson, former Adjutant of the battallon, who recently had been decorated with the Distinguished Service Order for gallantry at the battle of Ypres. The Major was wounded in this engagement and was still suffering from his injuries so severely as to be unable to make himself heard, so he whispered his speech to Captain Heakes, who repeated it word for word to the audience—a grim reminder of the realities of war. Major Godson-Godson complimented the battalion on the "magnificent way you behaved on the night of April 22 at Ypres and subsequently at Festubert." He said he never had seen such an exhibition of courage and discipline.

Another news item tells of the gift of four machine guns to the battalion from a patriotic admirer in Vancouver, B. C. Another is devoted to the sports of the battalion—football, boxing, and indoor baseball. Still another item tells of the gift of a moving picture machine to the Third Infantry Brigade from friends in Canada, with which cinema shows are given in barns where troops are billeted. The machine is to make the rounds of the brigade, new films being provided from time to time.

Under date of "Somewhere in Flanders, Jan. 31," an open letter is addressed to "Johnny Canuck" at home, detailing "regimental happenings while on active service." At the outset the writer attempts to remind the reader of the various units that originally composed the battalion; but this is military information, and the conscientious censor has cut it out, leaving a blank space of an inch inscribed "Deleted by Censor."

The chronicler goes on to comment that "few, indeed, of the original Sixteenth, and, for that matter, the first draft, are now with us. But this is war." He then proceeds to describe the Winter in Flanders.

Daily Deluge of Missiles.

"It is not cold or freezing, as we understand that kind of weather at home, but the weather is raw, with chilly rainstorms and hard gales that beat over the flatlands. It is a gaunt, gray outlook between here and the front," he goes on—he is writing in camp several miles behind the trenches. "Human endurance seems to face with equanimity the daily deluge of high explosives, machine and rifle fire under the pitiful shelter of parapet, trench, and dugout, but with the elements also to combat life at the front takes on a greater physical strain. For these temporary earthworks and shelters have, indeed, suffered more severely from the elements than the enemy's cannon. Due to the continuous rain, communication trenches, dugouts, and even massive parapets, constructed of many thicknesses of sandbags, have collapsed, and for days on end miles of parallel and connecting subterranean passages have been temporarily rendered useless in places through being undermined by the running water."

The writer adds that the Sixteenth, with the other three battalions of the Third Brigade, has occupied the same frontage for seven months, a record.

"It has been," he goes on, "a period of constant watchfulness—ever on the alert to frustrate a possible advance by an equally vigilant enemy. We pay a constant toll from the hidden sniper, the daily bombardment; and periodic attempts at bombing our position. There is much grim truth in what a Lieutenant said to me: 'This plagued trench warfare is simply mud, monotony, and murder.' No wonder, when the shell fire becomes almost unbearable and one's nerves are frazzled out the Canadian feels it would be a genuine relief for 'our blokes to go over'—the graphic expression of his British confrère for the order to advance to the attack."

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FOOD SUPPLY PERIL IN SHIP SHORTAGE

Unless More Vessels Are Provided, Beresford Declares, Britain Is in Danger.

TAXED BY WAR AND TRADE

Help Is Given to Allies Which the Empire Needs, Lord Curzon Intimates.

LONDON, May 4.—Admiral Baron Charles Beresford called the attention of the House of Lords today to the depletion in the tonnage of British ships needed for trade purposes, asserting that unless it were remedied it would endanger the supply of food, and asking the Government to consult the labor leaders with a view to obtaining more labor for shipbuilding.

In reply Earl Curzon, Lord of the Privy Seal, said the Government was now administering the whole British mercantile marine, amounting to half the gross tonnage of the world. Forty-three per cent. of British tonnage, he added, had been requisitioned for naval and military purposes. 14 per cent. was occupied in carrying foodstuffs and raw material in behalf of the Government and its Allies, and the remaining 43 per cent. was being operated by British shipowners under State regulations.

"Our ships are carrying supplies of coal, grain, food, timber, munitions, and the raw material of munitions to all our Allies on an unprecedented scale," continued Earl Curzon. "But for these supplies to France, Russia, and Italy, they would be dependent upon their own totally inadequate resources. In several instances the shortage of tonnage has been balanced by new ships. It is surprising that we stood the strain so well. Five hundred merchant vessels of all sorts are being built and the number of small craft added to the mercantile marine has been more than 2,500."

Personally, Earl Curzon said he would like to see a much greater restriction of imports, but the great difficulty was how to satisfy the conflicting interests of the Allies and the Dominions. The Government had engaged a considerable number of Canadian lumbermen to cut timber in this country and 1,500 of them were now on their way to England. By using British supplies of timber for railway ties, mine construction, and other purposes, he believed England would be less dependent upon foreign supplies and quite a large result from the experiment was expected in a few weeks.

GIRLS AID FRENCH SOLDIER.

Get Name from Relief Bureau and Lavish Benefactions on Him.

Two little girls on Columbia Heights are chipping in to buy comforts and a few simple luxuries for a certain French soldier fighting for his country in the trenches of the western front in the European war. They don't know him—never heard of him until a few days ago, and they would not have heard of him then if they had not looked him up.

After deciding to embark on their kindly enterprise, a soldier was necessary of course to lavish their benefactions upon. An inquiry at the headquarters of one of the relief organizations in this country was sufficient to solve that problem. They got not only the name of the man, but also his rank, company, regiment, and battalion. That was enough. Whether he is young or old, married or single, genial or grouchy, they have no idea. But they have a soldier, an individual to help, and to them that seems much more personal and satisfactory than giving to the cause in the abstract.

Every week they set aside a certain portion of their allowance with any accretions they may be able discreetly to wheedle out of their friends, and with this money they buy things for the soldier, which are forwarded to him through the agency of the relief organization from which they got his name. They have sent him a toothbrush, a pipe, a pair of suspenders—he can rest his belt with them—some handkerchiefs, some woolen socks, and a lot of other little things too numerous to set down.

A sympathetic tobacconist gave them five packages of five-cent tobacco—quality not guaranteed—for the soldier. They found they couldn't send that very well because of certain regulations of the French Government concerning the importation of tobacco, so they sold the five packages with the idea of converting the receipts into something else for their friend on the firing line. The man to whom they sold the tobacco told them to keep it. They sold it again, and again—indeed, they sold it so many times they have lost track of the number.

It certainly has been a money getter, and they hope it will produce by Spring a nice Summer outfit of shirts and underwear for their soldier, with perhaps a bathrobe or something else for good measure. They have no doubt of their success in this regard, if the tobacco will stand the strain. It is, of course, pretty dry by this time—you can tell that by the way it crackles in the packages—but they keep it in a humidor when it isn't working, and they have hopes. So far as the tobacco ever reaching an ultimate consumer is concerned, there seems to be no danger of that; every man who buys it gives it the once over, and then cheerfully hands it back.

Race for Tiger Freshmen Eight.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 4.—The Princeton freshman crew will race the eight of the Central High School of Philadelphia over a mile course on Lake Carnegie tomorrow afternoon, following the playing of the Princeton-Cornell baseball game.

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"Yes, Sir!"

"Pinch Back" Norfolks At $15

YOU know, the smartly stylish, belted back, snug fitting suits with the college air and the custom-tailor look.

Yes, it's a fact, staid business men who stay young are wearing them, and there'll hardly be a young fellow who wants to be "it" this year that will do without. Especially when Gimbel-Standard can be had at $15.

Also Single and Double Breasted for Men and Young Men.

The picture tells one style story out of a hundred. It will satisfy your sense of completeness to come here and feast your eyes on a big, broad selection of suits in all the good styles and tailored with class "A" precision at $15.

Others $17.50 to $50

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$18.50, $20.00, $22.50,
$25.00 *and up to* $40.00

The Styles

are correct in all that truth to the vogue implies. For conservative men, are Suits planned with a reserve of quiet refinement. For young men, of more vigorous tastes, are Suits inspirited with a spark of sprightliness.

The Fabrics

are in quality accord with the character of the finished product; wool that is pure and of studied selection; weaves that are appropriate to their designated purposes; dyes that are absolutely fast.

The Tailoring

of Lord & Taylor Clothing, from the lowest to the highest price, is such as will give permanent satisfaction.

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$24.75

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Here, assisted by highly competent sales people, you may select exactly what you want from among a most extensive array of models, up-to-the-minute in styles and fabrics which include all that is new, good looking and practical.

At $24.75 you may command styles that are the best products of master designers. For the young man there are the smart English models, with soft roll fronts and high waist lines, while for the man of affairs there are more conservative styles which cater to comfort without losing their correct and distinctly graceful lines.

Take the elevator on the 35th Street side of the store to the Fifth floor and you may inspect as smart and well made a lot of clothes as you would care to see.

Suits for Men and Young Men, $16.75

Extremely well made suits in the popular English, Norfolk and Conservative models. They are made in the season's popular models; the entire "get-up" of them is equal to suits costing a whole lot more elsewhere.

Youths' Suits, $14.75

A separate department specializes in nothing but clothing for the youth who is ready to don his first long trousers suit. The clothes carried here are specially designed for the youth. They help him to look "mannish" without the exaggerated effect sometimes secured by putting a man's suit on a boy. All of the new styles and popular fabrics for the young man from 15 to 19 years of age.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th Street, B'way.

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treat their ceilings and walls with Rice's Gloss Mill White, is it not worth your while to investigate why they do? Rice's increases daylight 19% to 36%. It gives a glossy, tile-like, white finish to ceilings and walls, at no more cost than lead and oil paint.

Write for our book "More Light,"
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RICE'S GLOSS MILL WHITE

THE ORIGINAL—THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

TO REHABILITATE PERSIA.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, May 4.—It is reported that an Anglo-Russian commission has been appointed to study the Persian situation thoroughly and then decide ways of rehabilitating the Persian Government financially.

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MID-WEEK PICTORIAL

for May 4th contains 24 Pages of Rotogravure. Every page worth framing. Valuable, Imperishable Mementos of Historic Events in framable Art Pictures, increasing in value as time passes. Among this week's features is a Historic Perspective Map, with illustrations of Entire British Line in France: The Desolation at Verdun: Soldiers in Front of Notre Dame at Paris: The New German Aeroplane: Death's Long Roll in Mazurian Lakes: A Captured Zeppelin: War Balloon and Aeroplane in Combat in the Clouds: And many other pictures equally interesting and memorable. All news stands: 10 cents a copy. MID-WEEK PICTORIAL of The New York Times.

$791,441,227 TO PUT NAVY SECOND IN RANK

General Board Submits Figures That Startle Members of House Committee.

NEED 16 CAPITAL SHIPS

Experts Put Such Vessels as the North Carolina and Michigan in the Obsolete Class.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Republican members of the House Committee on Naval Affairs today considered a report from the General Board of the Navy showing that it would require expenditures of nearly $800,000,000 to put the navy into second place.

The General Board submitted to Representative Thomas S. Butler, ranking Republican member of the House Committee, comparative tables showing the strength of the navies of Germany and the United States. The tenor of the board's report was made public at the Navy Department yesterday, but not until Mr. Butler and his colleagues examined the documents were the details available today.

According to the estimates of the General Board, this country must spend $791,441,227 if it would outrank Germany among the naval powers. This figure includes the cost of ship construction, additional personnel required for one year, and the cost of general stores and ammunition for one year.

The General Board estimates that to go into second place the United States must construct sixteen capital ships, six dreadnoughts, and ten battle cruisers. This country must construct, in addition, twenty-one scout cruisers, eighty destroyers, nine fleet submarines, and seventy-eight coast submarines. An appropriation of $7,000,000 is necessary for aeronautics.

The figures relative to Germany's navy are based on the strength of that force at the outbreak of the war and the known additions since that time. The General Board is not able to say positively what Germany's building program has been since the war.

Figures Surprise Congressmen.

Minority members of the House Committee obtained the figures with the announced purpose of seeking to increase, in the committee, the Administration's building program. That the minority will make a fight for the construction of at least eight capital ships at this session is reported. It is said, however, that the figures of the General Board rather discouraged the minority members. The General Board's basis of comparison has not been fully accepted by members of the House Committee and is said to be somewhat at variance with the testimony of naval officers who appeared during the hearings on the naval budget.

For instance, attention is called to the fact that the General Board has put in the obsolete class the battleships North Carolina and Michigan, while vessels as old have apparently been retained on the list of the German vessels. Republican members say the General Board included in its table of German ships vessels not heretofore included and uncertainty exists among committeemen as to how definite a comparison can be made of the two navies when German construction since the war is problematical.

The comparative figures submitted by the General Board are as follows:

	Germany.	Number Needed by U. S.	Cost.
Dreadnoughts	22	17	$108,280,586
Pre-dreadnoughts	20	22	.....
Coast defense ships	0	4	.....
Battleships	9	0	10	$94,535,810
Armored cruisers	3	10	0	.....
Cruiser scouts	34	14	21	117,609,900
Destroyers	145	70	80	100,025,120
Torpedo boats	2	0	0	.....
Submarines, fleet	(?)	5	9	13,189,707
Submarines, coast	(?)	72	78	51,101,556
Air craft	..	..	..	7,000,000
Total				$604,012,179

The cost of construction is only a part of the cost incident to putting the United States in second place among the naval powers. The General Board says there must be additions to the personnel to take care of existing shortages and man ships proposed, building, and authorized. The same statement applies to supplies and ammunition. The General Board estimates that to care of personnel, construction, supplies, and ammunition for one year the total will be $687,405,087, while personnel and supplies for ships building will add $87,158,779, and to care for shortages in ships now afloat $36,817,341 must be added.

The grand total necessary to put the United States Navy in second place, therefore, is estimated at $701,441,227.

Pussies Big Navy Men.

Minority members of the House Committee are for a big increase in the navy, but complained today that they were unable to reconcile the General Board figures with conflicting testimony taken during the hearings. Naval experts who appeared before the committee contended that in gun power the ships of the United States, as a rule, were more powerful than those of Germany. They were led to believe that the balance of battle power did not necessarily depend upon the United States having a greater number of ships than Germany.

The Republicans of the committee are yet to be convinced that the United States must take the numerical lead in ships if it would outstrip the German Navy. Superior power of American ships, it is suggested, might make the American Navy the stronger even if numerically the German Navy exceeded in ships. In some instances, they contend, the guns aboard German vessels are smaller in calibre and fewer in number than those of ships of the United States; nor are the minority members convinced that such ships as the Michigan and North Carolina belong to the obsolete class.

It is said that the consensus among minority members of the committee is that the United States Navy will be equal to or outrank that of Germany from four to five dreadnoughts and eight to nine battle cruisers when the necessary auxiliary vessels are constructed.

When the building program is reached in consideration of the naval budget the Republicans will insist upon an immediate construction plan rather than a program extending over five years, as proposed by Secretary Daniels.

FIND BRANDEIS A PUZZLE.

Committee Likely to Report Nomination Without Recommendation.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Following informal conferences among Democratic Senators today it was said that the Judiciary Committee might report the nomination of Louis D. Brandeis for the Supreme Court to the Senate next week without recommendation. Opposition to the nomination in the committee, it is said, remains formidable after the protracted sub-committee hearing and subsequent deliberations in the whole committee.

In view of the determined Republican opposition and the uncertainty of some of the Democrats of the committee, it has been suggested that the Senate should take the case into its own hands.

AERIAL DEFENSE FOR CITY.

Hydroaeroplane Will Be Given to Naval Reserves on June 1.

More than $8,000 has been subscribed for the purchase of a hydroaeroplane by prominent New Yorkers, which it is planned to present to the Second Battalion of the Naval Reserve, with headquarters at the foot of Fifty-second Street, Brooklyn, on June 1. The machine is being built by Burgess Dunn in Boston and will fulfill all the Government requirements.

The gift is the result of the wish of the donors to provide adequate aerial protection to the ports of this country. Vincent Astor, Charles Lawrence, Meredith Blagden, and Aymar Johnson were the committee collecting contributions.

On the day the presentation is made there will be a demonstration flight across the lower bay, Samuel S. Pierce, who will have charge of the hydroaeroplane division of the Naval Reserve, being the pilot. Although only twenty-three men are required for a hydroaeroplane division, more than double that number have filed their applications with the Second Battalion.

Among those whose contributions made it possible to buy the first machine are the National Aeroplane Fund founded by the Aero Club of America, Vincent Astor, George F. Baker, Jr., Edmund L. Bayles, James Gordon Bennett, William Berri, E. C. Converse, John A. Dix, Anthony Drexel, T. Frelinghuysen, L. Gordon Hammersley, Averell Harriman, E. H. Harriman, Dr. Malcolm McBurney, J. Pierpont Morgan, William C. Muschenheim, Mortimer L. Schiff, John Sloane, J. A. Stillman, Willard Straight, Benjamin Tuska, Langdon B. Valentine, and William Ziegler, Jr.

WOMEN HEAR GEN. WOOD.

Urges Adequate Defense to Daughters of Revolution on Anniversary.

A silver luncheon to celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary was given yesterday at the Waldorf-Astoria by the General Society of the Daughters of the Revolution, which is holding its annual convention in the hotel this week. Mrs. Henry Kent presided. Every guest received a solid silver spoon with the letters "R. D." and two dates upon it. The ex-Presidents who have served in the twenty-five years received silver badges. Receiving these were Miss Adaline Sterling, Mrs. D. Phoenix Ingraham, and Mrs. Adelaide Fitz.

General Leonard Wood was one of the speakers, coming early on his way to take a train for Baltimore. He urged preparedness, a large, well-trained army, and said both men and women should be ready in case of need, the women to do anything to which they might be called. Mrs. Clarence Bleakley, the outgoing President, made an appeal to the women to show their respect to the national anthem, saying that no other nation was as remiss as this.

"Proper respect should be paid to the flag," said Mrs. Coverette Raynor, the incoming President. "The flag stands for our country, and we are future citizens of the country."

"In five years we shall all be going to the ballot box," said Miss Adaline Sterling, and the Daughters, who at present time would not consider the subject of woman suffrage, showed their pleasure. On Saturday the Daughters will unveil memorial tablets at the dedication of the new Fort Independence Park.

BUILD YACHTS FOR DEFENSE

Philadelphia Men Order Motor Boats to Meet Government Plans.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4.—Private yachts constructed so they can do coast patrol service in time of war are being built in accordance with Government specifications for a half-dozen wealthy Philadelphians. The vessels will be made for speed, and equipped with guns, wireless, and a powerful searchlight.

Those for whom these boats are being made are Edward T. Stotesbury, John R. Fell, John Price Wetherill, Jr., Samuel H. Collom, Samuel D. Riddle, and Anton Ahlers. All of the craft will have been completed by the midde of Summer. They will be enlisted in the Government reserve and participate in the civilian training cruise arranged by the Navy Department for the last of August and the beginning of September.

The vessels will be manned by trained seamen from the United States Navy, and will be directly in command of their owners, upon whom the rank of Ensign will be conferred by the Government.

WOMEN ENJOY CAMP LIFE.

Washington Rookies Pay No Attention to Their Serenaders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Long before taps sounded tonight at the women's service camp the 200 "soldier women" bravely faced a severe lightning storm and high wind which swept the field. At the end of the fourth day the "soldiers" are in perfect health, and apparently enjoying camp life. Regular army routine, minus the guardhouse, is enforced. Today two girls who skipped away from camp for a few hours' diversion and luncheon, and failed to return for roll call, had their names published.

Mrs. Charles Belknap of Philadelphia, daughter of Rear Admiral Goodrich, retired, was officer of the day. Miss Eudora Wallace Clover of New York, daughter of Rear Admiral Clover, wired today for reservations for the last two weeks of the encampment. The camp will be filled with leading society women in the last two weeks, and the list will be closed Saturday.

The speakers this afternoon were John Barrett, Dr. H. M. Wheaton, and Mrs. Frank G. Odenheimer, President of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, and a pupil in the school.

Visiting hours brought to the camp the Russian Ambassador, M. Bakhmeteff; the British Ambassador, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice; Mrs. Robert Lansing, wife of the Secretary of State; Miss Margaret Draper, Mrs. Robert Shaw Oliver, Mrs. Gist Blair, and Mrs. Stephen B. Elkins.

Mrs. George Barnett, who took up her residence in camp yesterday, appeared in uniform today, but frankly admitted that she liked nothing she was wearing but her high brown boots.

A party of young people attending the dance at the Chevy Chase Club last evening conceived the idea of serenading their friends in camp. Some time after midnight half a dozen motors appeared just outside the hedge-inclosed area, and at a signal from the leader burst out with "America," but soon changed to a popular rag-time song. No one moved in camp.

The serenaders then resorted to horns and sirens, but still no sign of life appeared. The motorists then "promenaded" with much sounding of horns, but except on Officers' Row, facing the road, not a rookie appeared.

Tomorrow will be "Thrift Day," with Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce and Mrs. Thompson, President of the House Keepers' Alliance, as the principal speakers on "War on Waste."

PRESIDENT ENTERS ARMY BILL FIGHT

Wants House to Accept Senate Provision for a Government Nitrate Plant.

GIVES HIS VIEWS TO HAY

Report That He Also Favors Volunteer Army Plan Not Confirmed —Conferees Deadlocked.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Prompted by the delay of the conferees on the Army Reorganization bill, President Wilson today talked with Representative Hay of Virginia, Chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, and urged that the House accept the Senate's provision for a Government nitrate plant. The provision was adopted in the Senate as a part of the preparedness plan on the ground that if the United States during a war lost control of the sea it would be separated from the nitrate fields of Chile, and hence might be unable to manufacture powder. As Mr. Hay is pledged not to accept the nitrate provision without further instructions from the House, it seems certain that the fight in the House will have to be renewed before the conferees reach an agreement.

Today's conversation with Mr. Hay is the first instance in which the President has expressed himself as between the divergent views of the House, with its strong pacifist faction, and the Senate, which desires a far greater degree of national defense. Senators were becoming increasingly restive under the silence at the White House. They feel that the Senate's bill responds to the demands for national defense voiced by the President on his tour of the Middle West much more closely than the Hay bill, and that it should have the President's open support.

The Senators feel that a word from the President now would insure the retention of the volunteer army provision, which may be regarded as hanging by a thread or as threatening a complete deadlock between the Houses. Senate conferees said this morning that they were determined to retain the provision and would report a failure to agree rather than consent to the House's demands for the provision's elimination.

A Report Not Confirmed.

After the conference this morning between the President and Mr. Hay the President's friends said that he favored retaining the volunteer provision, and the inference was that he had asked Mr. Hay to accept it. But Senators could find no foundation for this report, and one of the Democratic conferees said that, while he wished it were true, he did not believe it.

The volunteer army provision got through the Senate only after a hard fight and two close roll calls. The National Guard was charged with lobbying against the Senators from States in which the Guard is influential voted against the paragraph. Many Southern Senators, all of whom are Democrats—under cover of the suggestion that negro volunteer regiments might be formed—voted the same way. The Senate leaders feel that a word from the President would have kept these Southern Democrats in line.

The volunteer army plan is a modification of the Continental Army idea presented by Maj. Gen. Garrison, Secretary of War. The President endorsed Mr. Garrison's plan before Congress met and specifically recommended it when the session had been convened. Afterward, however, he had had an open mind for Mr. Hay's proposal for a higher paid and more closely federalized militia. When Mr. Hay presented his bill in the House, without anything like a Continental Army, he declared it was to all intents the President's bill. But Mr. Chamberlain of Oregon, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, inserted the volunteer plan in his measure.

The majority of the Senate do not believe that the National Guard ever can be made an effective fighting force because of its divided control. The volunteer army, they believe, offers a good nucleus for building up a real second line of defense, and they are determined to retain it. The House, on the other hand, fears that the volunteers would gradually absorb the National Guard.

House conferees on the Army bill admitted today that the Conference Committee was apparently hopelessly deadlocked over the volunteer army and nitrate plant provisions. Representative Hay, Chairman of the House conferees, is expected to report to the House tomorrow, asking for additional instructions on these items.

When the Army bill was sent to conference, a promise was exacted from Mr. Hay that he would not agree to any provision looking to the establishment of a nitrate plant. This proposal was attacked as one fathered by the "water power trust" by Representative Lenroot of Wisconsin, and others.

Effect on House a Question.

The House defeated the nitrate plant clause of the original House bill. When asked if he would accept the Senate provision for such a plant, Mr. Hay told the House that he would obey its wishes, as expressed in the previous vote, "until the House instructs me again on this matter." Mr. Hay and his colleagues, therefore, are bound not to accept the Senate provision without advance authority from the House.

It is not known what effect the President's espousal of the item will have upon the House membership. A test on the proposition will come when Mr. Hay reports a disagreement in conference over the Army bill.

It is understood that the Conference Committee stands 6 to 3 in favor of the volunteer army plan of the Senate bill. Representative Kahn, the Republican member of the House conferees, is understood to have voted with the five Senators for the volunteer army plan in preference to the "Federalized National Guard" provisions of the House bill. Representatives Hay and Dent, however, are standing firm for the National Guard sections, and as the managers for each house vote as a unit, the conferees appear as far as ever from an agreement.

The conferees met today, but adjourned until matters in disagreement could be taken up in the House. Up to the time of the break, which had been forecast, the conferees had been making good progress. They had tentatively agreed on a standing Army in time of peace of 180,000 men, 40,000 more than the House bill carried, and an elastic organization scheme contained in the Senate bill which would provide for expansion in time of war or threatened war to 220,000 men. They also had agreed to the House bill reorganization plan for the National Guard, which would provide for Federalization of this reserve force and its expansion to approximately 400,000 men.

BREAKS 3 FLYING RECORDS.

McCauley Makes 170-Mile Trip with Six Passengers.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., May 4.—Although he failed to complete the journey because of a storm, Theodore McCauley established three new world's records today for an aeroplane carrying six passengers, when he started on a trip to Baltimore in a Curtiss hydro-aeroplane. Because of a change in the climbing planes, the trip was not begun until 1:35 o'clock this afternoon.

It was 3:58 o'clock when the machine landed on the return trip, having been in the air two hours and twenty-three minutes, during which time it had flown 170 miles. This performance sets new world's records for duration, distance of flight, and flight in a straight line. The best speed attained was 130 miles an hour.

The big craft had reached the mouth of the Potomac River at Point Lookout when it ran into a heavy downpour of rain. Black clouds ahead of him indicated to McCauley that a storm might be breaking, and he headed back down the Chesapeake Bay. The flight will be attempted again.

McCauley said on his return that but for the storm he would easily have completed the flight, as the machine behaved beautifully. The craft is of the America type, but is larger, having a tip-to-tip wind spread of 85 feet.

The records for a machine carrying six persons was formerly held by Calrait, a Frenchman, who used a Lund machine. Norman B. Hall of the Coast Guard Service was one of those making the trip today.

TELL OF AID TO TRAVELERS.

Society Detains Many Runaway Girls Who Reach City.

When the Travelers' Aid Society of 465 Lexington Avenue not long ago had a runaway girl in its care who said she was from one of the women's colleges, and telegraphed to ask which college had a girl missing, there was an immediate response from practically all saying that they had. This story was used at a meeting of the society in the ballroom of the Colony Club by Orin C. Baker, its General Secretary, yesterday afternoon, to illustrate the fact that many more girls are temporarily, at least, lost sight of than is generally known. Most of the different colleges sent representatives to try to identify the girl in the society's room.

Commissioner of Immigration Frederick C. Howe, who knows from experience the need of girls and women arriving unprotected in New York, presided. The speaker, with some of the women workers of the society who meet the boats and trains, told of the individual cases which they had aided, often getting the runaways to go back and protecting others until they were placed in the care of their friends. In some cases, it was said, arrests were made of people trying to lead the girls away.

The meeting was held through the courtesy of Mrs. William Church Osborn and at the request of a number of prominent people, among them Cardinal Farley, Professor Felix Adler, Mrs. Richard Aldrich, Bishop Greer, Mrs. James Cushman, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, and Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff. There was no request for funds yesterday, though the society is supported by voluntary contributions.

HAITIAN CABINET RESIGNS.

Parliament Enters Protest Over Violation of Its Rights.

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, May 4.—The Haitian Cabinet has resigned. Parliament has entered a protest with the American Government and Congress against what it declares to be a violation of the rights of the Legislative branch of the Government.

President Dartiguenave of Haiti and his Cabinet have been in controversy with the Haitian Parliament over the course to be taken with regard to the framing of a new Constitution to conform with the treaty between Haiti and the United States. The President and the Cabinet, according to a dispatch from Port au Prince on April 20, threatened to resign if the Deputies and Senators declined to abide by the Presidential decree dissolving the Senate, and persisted in continuing to assume legislative powers instead of meeting merely as a body designated to frame the new Constitution.

Rear Admiral Caperton, commanding the American forces in Haiti, took a definite stand in support of President Dartiguenave when the legislators refused to accept the dissolution decree, which the Admiral held to be valid.

REFUSE 40,000 PLACE IN CITIZENS' PARADE

Committee Could Enroll 200,000 Friends of Preparedness if Space Permitted.

NO PARTISAN SIGNIFICANCE

Statement from Headquarters Asserts Demonstration Is an Act of Constructive Patriotism.

If time and marching space were to be had the Executive Committee in charge of the arrangements for the Citizens' Preparedness Parade, which takes place a week from tomorrow, would be able to place at least 200,000 men in line. But the absolute limit of 135,000 has already been reached, and no further applications can be considered. Yesterday places in line were refused more than 17,000 men, simply for the reason that there was no room for them. Since Saturday the number of applicants refused is in excess of 40,000, all of whom are anxious to march and show their sympathy for national preparation for possible trouble.

Owing to the fact that the question has been asked if the parade has any political or partisan significance, the Executive Committee issued yesterday the following statement from the headquarters at 120 Broadway:

This non-partisan parade is an act of constructive patriotism, and not in any sense critical of anybody or anything. No political banners can be carried in the columns, nor any bearing critical comments, nor any signs advertising firms or companies. No vehicles will be permitted and no uniforms worn except by our bandsmen and by the National Guard Division. No mounted men will be in line except the aides of the Grand Marshal. No existing organization, either commercial, civic, political, or patriotic, had any part in the starting or development of this parade.

It was the spontaneous response to the call for such a demonstration sent out by a few patriotic individuals on March 10, and the record-breaking number of business men who will be in line on May 13 proves that the people of New York City believe in, want, and intend to have the adequate protection that comes from businesslike, systematic preparedness.

The program for the parade will be issued early next week, and it will be a document in which not one word of advertising will appear, except three pages, one of which has been given to the army and navy and the other to the National Guard, and the other to the Plattsburg Military Training Camps Association. The following telegram was sent yesterday morning to Secretary of War Newton D. Baker:

New York, May 4, 1916.

Hon. N. D. Baker, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

The Executive Committee of the Citizens' Preparedness Parade, to be held May 13, and consisting of 135,000 enrolled citizens of New York City, yesterday voted to offer gratuitously space in our official program for a recruiting advertisement of the United States Army. Our official program will contain no other advertising matter except two pages for the National Guard and the Plattsburg camps. If you accept this offer, kindly telegraph your New York recruiting office to provide us with copy for your recruiting advertisement. Our program goes to press Saturday noon.

CHARLES H. SHERRILL, Grand Marshal.

120 Broadway, Room 1,050.

A similar telegram was also sent to the Secretary of the Navy, Josephus Daniels.

A poster issued by the Lower Wall Street Business Men's Association in connection with that association's participation in the parade shows the pictures of an ostrich and an eagle. The ostrich has his head buried in the ground; the eagle is alert and about to begin a flight. Under the picture is the caption, "Which Emblem Shall It Be?"

The top line of the poster quotes a headline from THE NEW YORK TIMES, which reads:

"Are you ready to go in for humanity, asks Wilson."

Also on the poster are these two expressions.

"Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean. Gems have need of protection."

"Our best allies are the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Shall we retain them?"

The giant flags that announce the coming of the greatest civilian parade in the history of this country are appearing everywhere in the business districts. Between Bowling Green and Fulton Street seven are already strung across Broadway, two of them by the jewelry division, two by the insurance division, and the other three by the Wall Street division. A score are in place in the dry goods section, and two huge emblems are displayed across Fourth Avenue by the Silk Trades Division.

Practically every military band in New York City and vicinity has been engaged for the parade.

THAR'S somethin' in smokin' a pipe of VELVET with a man that makes him warm up to you. It's sort of like takin' him home to family dinner.

Velvet Joe

ACCEPT SCHIFF'S GIFT.

Amherst Trustees Also Announce Resignation of Dean Robbins.

Special to The New York Times.

AMHERST, Mass., May 4.—Several important announcements were made after the Spring meeting of the Trustees of Amherst College this morning. The resignation of Dean Wilford Lash Robbins, '81, of New York City, on account of ill health was accepted with regret. It was also voted to accept the gift of the so-called "Mount Doma property," near the college campus, by Mortimer L. Schiff, '06, of New York.

In regard to the site of the new library, for the construction of which an anonymous gift of $250,000 was made last January, the Library Committee announced that the building would be placed on the present site of Hitchcock Hall at the entrance to the campus. The decision of the committee was based on the suggestion of William R. Mead, '67, of New York, Chairman of the Commission of Fine Arts.

TO AID MENTAL DEFECTIVES.

National Committee for That Purpose Incorporated.

A certificate of incorporation was granted yesterday by Justice Delehanty of the Supreme Court to the National Committee for Mental Hygiene. The application was made by Dr. August Hoch, Director of the Psychiatric Institute on Ward's Island. Among the Directors are Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Otto T. Bannard, Edwin A. Alderman, President of the University of Virginia; David Starr Jordan, Chancellor Emeritus of the Leland Stanford, Jr., University, California; Rupert Blue, Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, and many other noted men.

The purpose of the association is the conservation of mental health and the improvement in the treatment of those suffering from nervous and mental diseases.

West Pointers to Sing at Princeton.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 4.—The West Point choir of ninety-seven singers will be the guests of the undergraduates of Princeton over Saturday and Sunday. The cadets will sing with the seniors of Princeton in front of Nassau Hall on Saturday evening.

NEW YORK AUTHORS KILLED.

Malcolm Strong and Clinton H. Stagg Die in Auto Accident.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 4.—Malcolm Strong, a scenario writer of New York and San Francisco, and Clinton Holland Stagg, a novelist of New York, were killed last night when an automobile driven by Stagg overturned on a country road near here. Another passenger in the car, George Foster Platt of New York, former manager of the Little Theatre, was seriously injured, and is a patient in the Sisters' Hospital, where it was said today that he would recover.

The loss of a front tire caused the accident. The automobile ran into a pole and overturned, pinning Strong and Stagg under it.

The bodies of Strong and Stagg are at the Strother Mortuary in Hollywood, and will be removed to New York for burial.

George Foster Platt is the best known of the three men who were in the motor accident near Los Angeles. He was associated with Winthrop Ames when the latter was director of the New Theatre, and subsequently when Mr. Ames opened his Little Theatre Mr. Platt became his general stage director. The Little Theatre has been closed all season, and Mr. Platt has been directing the taking of picture plays for the Thanhouser Company at New Rochelle.

Several weeks ago he went to California to join his friend, Clinton H. Stagg, a newspaper and magazine writer who went to the studios of the Lasky Play Company at Hollywood, Cal., early in the year, to become a member of the scenario staff. Mr. Stagg had written some successful photoplays for the Thanhouser Company and the Lasky Company has several of his photoplays which have not yet been released. At one time Stagg worked on a Newark newspaper. His relatives live in Meadow Street, East Orange.

Malcolm W. Strong was a scenario writer for the Universal Film Company. He was graduated from Leland Stanford University, and was a newspaper man before he began writing for the movies. He was 33 years old.

MINISTRY WILL HOLD ON.

Withdraws Resignation, Preventing Overturn in New South Wales.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., May 4.—The Ministry of New South Wales has decided to withdraw its resignation which had been presented to the Labor Party.

An agreement has been reached whereby the question of the abolition of the upper house of Parliament will be submitted to a referendum.

'TIS A FACT

You have got to go some to beat the clothes we make for the money. You take no chances here.

NEW YORK'S BEST VALUE

Suits & Topcoats To Your Order $20

No one can touch us for quality. We sell ten suits to the other fellow's one at small profits. Come in and compare ours with all other $30 to $40 tailoring.

SAMPLES? Sure! Lots of them—FREE

SUIT $20 O'COAT

SANFORD & CO., Tailors

40-41 Park Row, New York City, Opposite City Hall Park

1% Per MONTH ON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street.
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.

BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

½ PER CENT. CHARGED ON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE.

MR. ROBERT H. DODD

Now has on Exhibition and for Sale a collection of Browning Material, including Original Manuscripts, Portraits, Presentation Copies, and other

Important Material Relating to Robert Browning and Mrs. Browning.

Some of the items are as follows:

By Mrs. Browning

Original Manuscript of the first draught of Aurora Leigh.
Manuscripts of the Portuguese Sonnets, Casa Guidi Windows.

By Robert Browning

Manuscript of Hervé Riel.
Manuscript of A Last Word to Elizabeth Barrett Browning.
Epps, an unpublished ballad, etc.

Descriptive Catalogue on application.

ROBERT H. DODD,
443 Fourth Avenue.

MARVELS OF STYLE

And a positive revelation in grace of line, downy softness, perfection of tailoring and real clothing values—are a few of the things offered for your consideration in the Suits and Overcoats displayed at these two Brill Stores of style, NOW.

Smart Suits and Top Coats

In Suits, blue serges, blue flannels, stripes, checks and fancy mixtures—many of them quarter-lined with silk. IN TOPCOATS, green, brown, tan and gray covert cloths and knitted fabrics, form fitting or box models.

At $25.00

Norfolk Suits for Men

also Norfolk Jackets with Trousers and Norfolk Jackets with Knickers, in Tweeds, Homespun Fancy Cheviots and Flannels—imported and domestic.

$20.00 to $40.00

Riding Coat and Breeches

$35 $38 $40 $45

Sport Coats For Men

$10.00 to $30.00

Boys' Two-Pants Norfolk Suits—Special at $5.50 and $8.50

A choice and very extensive assortment of new Spring fabrics and novelties—in the new Boys' Department of our 49th Street Store.

Brill Brothers

BROADWAY AT 49TH STREET

And Our New Store—1456 BROADWAY AT 42ND ST.

ASKS AID OF SWANN IN THOMPSON INQUIRY

Moss Visits Him in Effort to Make Witnesses Appear Before the Committee.

McBEAN MAKES CHARGES

Unsuccessful Bidder Fears Tube Under Harlem River Will Collapse.

Frank Moss, counsel to the Thompson Legislative Committee, appealed to District Attorney Swann yesterday for assistance in compelling certain witnesses to appear and testify. Mr. Moss told the District Attorney a number of witnesses who have been subpoenaed have either refused to testify or have failed to appear. Mr. Moss thought the matter should be presented to the Grand Jury.

The District Attorney said later that Mr. Moss would confer with him again today and give him a list of names of witnesses who have defied the committee. He said he would decide later what action he would take, but he believed some method could be used to compel witnesses either to appear or testify.

During the day subpoenas were served upon T. A. Gillespie and his son, T. H. Gillespie, of the T. A. Gillespie Company, which obtained the contract for third-tracking and extending the elevated railways in Manhattan. The elder Gillespie during former sessions of the committee has been in the South recovering from injuries suffered in an automobile accident, and his son has refused to produce certain books of the firm that were demanded.

Duncan McBean, engineer and contractor, who failed to obtain any of the dual subway contracts, was again a witness before the committee yesterday. He told of his efforts to get the contract for the Harlem River tunnel of the Lexington Avenue Line as well as the contracts for the tunnels under the East River. He declared that his method of tube construction would have saved the city thousands of dollars. The witness at one point said he had written Edward E. McCall, then Chairman of the Public Service Commission, and Commissioner J. Sergeant Cram, regarding the new B. R. T. tubes at South Ferry and the new Interborough tubes from Old Slip to Clarke Street, Brooklyn, now being built at an approximate cost of $12,500,000. He said he offered to construct the two sets of tubes under the East River for $6,000,000 and he would guarantee his method to be much safer than the present system as well as furnishing more protection to workers. He also said he offered to build both sets of tubes and a tunnel from Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, to Staten Island, all for $12,000,000.

Offers Failed of Response.

"Nothing came of the offer," said Mr. McBean, "except that I received a letter from Travis H. Whitney, then Secretary of the Public Service Commission, stating that the offer had been submitted to the operating companies for consideration."

"Why should they submit the offer to them?" asked Mr. Moss.

"Oh," said Mr. McBean, "it was just one of the many ways they have of letting those things go where they want them to. At least, it's the way it struck me."

The witness then told of another offer he made to the commission to build the tubes under the East River at Fourteenth Street for $1,500,000 less than the estimated cost of the present project. This, too, came to nothing, he said.

At another point Mr. McBean made the prediction that some day the Harlem River tunnel of the Lexington Avenue line would collapse because of improper construction.

"If it doesn't you can have my head for a football," he said.

Describing in detail the manner in which the tunnels are being built, the witness said they are coated with concrete which is mixed above the water and shot down through a pipe and deposited around the tunnels.

"I watched the work going on," said Mr. McBean. "The river water near by was yellow with the cement that floated away. The concrete was diluted and weakened by the salt water of the river and by the sewage in it, which is a powerful disintegrating agent. The life and heart of the concrete were being washed away. The contract provides expressly that the concrete shall not be exposed to the river water until it has been set; but here it was exposed to river and sewage. I am sure that tunnel will collapse. Just as soon as the rods in between the concrete are rusted off by the salt water seeping in the tube must collapse."

"And whoever is in the tube at the time must collapse with it?" Mr. Moss asked.

Mr. McBean nodded.

Beginning his testimony, Mr. McBean produced a letter he said he had written to the Board of Estimate about the Harlem River tunnel after, he said, "Chief Engineer Craven had succeeded in getting the Public Service Commission to award the contract to his friends."

The witness then read another letter he had written to Controller Prendergast on June 25, 1912, complaining that this tunnel was going to cost the city $815,000 more than it should. On July 8, 1912, he said, there was a conference at the Controller's office between himself, Chief Engineer Craven, and the contractors. The upshot of the conference, he said, was that the Controller told him that he had "utterly failed to establish his point."

The witness said it had dawned on him later that the conference was held merely to make it appear that he had had a hearing. He declared that in the Lexington Avenue subway contract there was "deliberate fraud and attempts to deceive."

Favoritism Is Charged.

"I told John F. Stevens," the witness continued, "that we'd better get a good lawyer and go before the Board of Estimate and make our objection to this contract being awarded. So we sent a lawyer named Creuzbar to expose the fraud to the Board of Estimate."

"This is the lawyer," put in Mr. Moss, "about whom Chief Engineer Craven said: 'Creuzbar is always knocking.' Now we'll hear why he calls him a knocker."

"Mr. Creuzbar came back to me and said: 'It's all right. President Mitchel of the Board of Aldermen says there's no need of us to send a lawyer to the Board of Estimate; that he knows there is fraud in the Lexington Avenue contracts and that he intended to kill them in the Board of Estimate,'" went on McBean.

"That put us to sleep. Mr. Mitchel then voted for the award of the contracts. I learned after a while that William F. Havemeyer was interested in the company that got the Lexington Avenue contracts. He was the father-in-law of Chairman William R. Willcox, and was at that time living in Mr. Willcox's house. So then I understood what was meant when he said to me, 'We are financiers, not engineers.'"

Mr. McBean testified that in October, 1913, Chief Engineer Craven formally certified that several hundred feet of the Lexington Avenue-Harlem River tunnel had been completed, and he said he knew of his own knowledge that not a foot of the work had been done.

"Was payment made to the contractors on that certification and after your attorney had laid the facts before Controller Prendergast?" asked Mr. Moss.

"I was so informed," he replied.

The witness said he had brought suit for $2,000,000 against the City of New York and the contractors, claiming that they had infringed his patent, the "trench method" of building a tunnel under a river.

"And I fully expect to collect every cent of that $2,000,000," he added.

It developed during the hearing that Senator Thompson, Counsel Moss, and Assistant Counsel J. Frank Smith had paid a visit Monday night to the shaft at South Ferry where the Manhattan end of the East River tubes is being built, to find out if the Inspectors for the Public Service Commission were "on the job." They said they couldn't find any Inspectors, but did discover that men employed by the Flinn & O'Rourke Company, the contractors, were working overtime that night. John Shea, timekeeper for the contracting company, was then called to explain this. He said there were three eight-hour shifts of ninety men each on the job. He admitted that several laborers worked overtime on Monday night because of an emergency. Mr. O'Rourke then volunteered the information that he did not work his men beyond the eight-hour limit unless in times of emergency.

BLAMES THOMPSON INQUIRY.

Whitney Says Its Methods Will Delay Subway's Completion.

Speaking last night before the City Committee of the Citizens Union at its headquarters, 41 Park Row, Public Service Commissioner Travis H. Whitney launched a bitter complaint against the Thompson Investigating Committee and its methods. The meeting was called to organize a committee which, it is proposed, will make an analytical study of the work of the commission and from time to time submit suggestions and constructive criticisms.

Commissioner Whitney complained that too little attention was formerly given to the financial terms of subway contracts. He referred to the New York Central west side "deal" when he said:

"Mayor Mitchel and Commissioner Maltbie at that time (during negotiations) opposed the contracts on principles that were in a large measure sound and worthy of consideration. Yet the terms of these contracts represented an advance in franchise grants. The amortization of costs with the power of recapture and with the power to require the operation of extensions are valuable weapons in the hands of the city.

"It is, perhaps, unfortunate that in respect of the present New York Central deal it seems necessary for the city to depart not only from the principles of the dual contracts but still further from the principles enunciated by the opponents of the dual contracts, by granting perpetual rights not only without compensation but with contributions by the city."

The construction work, Commissioner Whitney said, has reached the critical stage and he said that it was his knowledge of the problems faced that caused him to attach importance to the serious effect that may be had in delaying the completion of the contracts if there is to be a continuation of the present methods of the Thompson committee.

"May I point out the situation that the commission is now in," he continued. "The former Commissioners were under fire for nearly a year and necessarily postponed many important problems. The new Commissioners have nearly a year of accumulated work before them.

"You will realize that in work of such magnitude as ours there develop crops of ex-employes, unsuccessful bidders, complainants dissatisfied with results obtained and cranks; all of these are being given a welcome haven by the Thompson committee with opportunity to use the great legislative power of subpoena and investigation to annoy and delay the work of the commission.

"The public should know that if the committee is to continue on such matters as it has been holding inquests on this week, it will result in increasing the cost of construction by hundreds of thousands of dollars through sheer inability on the part of the commission and its officials to give the necessary time to departmental matters they are responsible for.

"At the same time the committee is showing a strange apathy with respect to progress on lines of inquiry started by it, where the commission does not have the power of investigation. I refer specifically to such matters as the Gillespie contract, and 'commitments and obligations.'"

MAYOR HEARS PLEAS FOR AGED TEACHERS

Speakers Urge Him to Sign Mills Bill to Aid Them from the Reserve Fund.

TRACK REMOVAL IS DEBATED

Browne Is Rebuked by Mitchel, Who Refers to Speech as "Opera Bouffe."

Mayor Mitchel held public hearings yesterday on a number of legislative bills, the most important being the bill introduced by Senator Mills to take $300,000 out of a reserve teachers' pension fund and apply it to this year's pensions, and the bill to compel the New York Central to electrify its tracks along Riverside Drive and to remove the tracks entirely from the surface of the streets on the lower west side.

Many teachers who have been retired for years and who depend upon their pensions to live were at the hearing and heard speakers declare that the pensions were now two and a half months in arrears, and that unless something was done these old men and women teachers, many of whom are between 80 and 90 years of age, would be without means. There are 1,470 retired teachers and many more who are entitled to receive a pension but cannot because the fund is practically bankrupt.

President William G. Willcox of the Board of Education asked the Mayor to sign the bill.

"I don't believe we should deprive the retired teachers of their just legal rights," said President Willcox. "They have a prior claim by virtue of their retirement."

Dr. Henry W. Berg favored returning the entire $800,000 to the teachers and then getting legislation relieving the city of responsibility of contributing to pension funds in the future. He argued that only firemen and policemen who lose their lives in the performance of their duties should come under the protection of city pensions.

Mrs. Margaret J. F. Lamson, President of the Association of Retired Teachers, also spoke in favor of the bill.

President Willcox agreed with her, and said that if the $300,000 was released it would pay the retired teachers' pensions up to the end of the year.

"What about after that?" asked the Mayor.

"I do not know," replied Mr. Willcox, "that is up to the next Legislature."

Miss Isabel Ennis of the Teachers' Retirement Board, opposed the bill on the ground that it would discriminate in favor of retired teachers, whereas the fund should be administered impartially.

City Chamberlain Henry Bruere said: "It would be a palliative appreciable for only one year. The pension fund is bankrupt, and in my judgment it is questionable whether it is a wise thing to enact a bill of this kind at this time, which merely puts a porous plaster on this condition."

Senator Thompson's bill providing for the removal of the New York Central's tracks at grade on Eleventh Avenue was opposed by Ira S. Place, counsel for the railroad company, on the ground that it was unnecessary legislation, as the agreement between the city and the railroad for the improvement of the west side and the relocation of tracks, on which public hearings are being held, would accomplish just what the bill before the Mayor contemplated.

The bill was approved by Julius Henry Cohen, representing the Citizens Union, the City Club, and other civic bodies.

"This bill unties the hands of the Board of Estimate completely and gives its members the power to make the best possible bargain for the City of New York," he said. "It was argued before the Legislature in opposition to this bill that the city and the railroad company are about to come to an agreement for a complete solution of the entire problem, but at the public hearings already had serious criticisms have been made of the report of the Port and Terminal Committee on the matter.

"There is no disposition upon the part of those who advocate this legislation to block the proposed improvement. Many criticisms have been appreciated by the Port and Terminal Committee, but it was stated that the committee 'had got all that it could out of the railroad.' If this bill is signed, the city will be restored to the position it would have been placed in in 1911 if the request of the present Mayor, the present Controller, and former President McAneny of the Board of Aldermen had been granted by the Legislature."

Senator Thompson said he had introduced the bill because of the annual requests made of the Legislature for the removal of the Eleventh Avenue tracks. Controller Prendergast was the only person who favored the signing of the bill advancing the date for the semi-annual payment of taxes from May 1 to Jan. 1, and from Nov. 1 to July 1. Real estate men opposed the bill.

"The city now operates on borrowed money from January to June, in anticipation of the payment of the first half of taxes, and from July to December on the second half," said the Controller. "The advance of the date of payment will mean a saving to the city in 1920, for example, if the tax levy is then $200,000,000, of the equivalent of interest on one-third of this amount."

In opposing the bill Stewart Browne, President of the United Real Estate Owners' Association, read an editorial from THE NEW YORK TIMES which, he said, represented the views of the city administration. He talked so long that the Mayor became impatient, and, addressing Laurence M. D. McGuire, who introduced the speakers in opposition, said:

"Mr. McGuire, I do not want to limit the speakers in opposition, but it is idle for Mr. Browne to take up time. The Board of Estimate is quite used to his opera bouffe performances, but it is all a waste of time to permit him to go on where there are other hearings."

BIDDINGER IS INDICTED.

Illinois Authorities Take New Step Seeking Extradition.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 4.—State's Attorney Hoyne today asked the New York police to arrest Guy Biddinger, after the May Grand Jury had returned six indictments against the former detective. The indictments charge bribery, confidence game, and permitting a prisoner to escape. Bail was set at $50,000.

Reports had it Governor Dunne could not logically refuse now to allow Biddinger to be extradited, as he did recently on a municipal court warrant.

Guy Biddinger was arrested last night by the New York police at the request of the Chicago authorities. Detectives Brown and Haskin arrested Biddinger at the Holland House, where he lives. He entered the lobby about midnight with his wife. The city detectives showed him the Chicago telegram, whereupon he bid his wife good-night and went with them to Police Headquarters, where he was locked up.

About three weeks ago the Chicago authorities asked Governor Whitman for extradition papers for Biddinger, saying they wished to try the former associate of William Burns on fifty-one charges. In the meanwhile it was charged that the request for extradition was a part of a plot to prevent Biddinger from testifying at a bribery trial in West Virginia. On April 27 Governor Dunne of Illinois withdrew his request for the extradition of Biddinger, who was charged by attorneys for Biddinger that A. Leo Weil of Pittsburgh, who is accused in a bribery case in West Virginia, was back of the attempt to have Biddinger taken to Chicago to face charges.

MEDAL PLAY FAVORED.

Mount Vernon to Decide Club Championship by This Method.

Another golf club has come forward this season with the plan of deciding the club championship by medal play. This is the Siwanoy Club of Mount Vernon, where the player with the lowest gross score for thirty-six holes on either Aug. 19 or 26, or eighteen holes on each, will be acclaimed the club champion for 1916, with all the rights and privileges thereunto appertaining.

The week-end competition of the Mount Vernon club will begin May 27 with a four-ball net handicap, one class for all players, and will end on Election Day with a medal play handicap for three classes. The women of the club have a special program in their play for the President's and the Governors' Cups, beginning June 14 and ending Sept. 13.

Libel on the Adamsturm.

A libel against the German steamship Adamsturm, lying in Hoboken and owned by the Deutsche Dampschiffsfahrt Gesellschaft Hansa Sturmfels of Germany, was issued in Newark yesterday, following a suit in admiralty in the United States District Court. The libelants are James S. Kirk & Co., National Bank of the Republic, Armour Soap Works, N. K. Fairbank, India Refining Company, and others of Chicago. It is alleged they delivered cocoanut oil and other goods valued at $108,000, for which the defendant company failed to pay. The attachment against the steamship was placed with United States Deputy Marshal Christopher V. Gormley.

Baby's Illness May Bar Mother.

Mrs. Margaret McCall, a first-cabin passenger who arrived last night from Peru via Panama on the United Fruit steamship Santa Marta, was ordered to be sent to Ellis Island because of the illness of her little 3-year-old daughter, Greta, who accompanied her. Mrs. McCall told the immigration officials that she was the wife of an English mining engineer working in Peru and that she had come all the way to New York to get medical treatment for her daughter. She will go to the Immigration Bureau this morning and go before a Board of Special Inquiry.

STRONG THROWS OUT STOLEN WIRE TALKS

Sends 54 Records of Phone Conversations Back to Kingsbury's Counsel.

A CRIME WAS SUGGESTED

Commissioner Says Prosecutors Should Act Before He Rules on Police Wiretapping Evidence.

Coincident with the inquiry by the Kings County Grand Jury into the eavesdropping methods pursued in the charities investigation, Commissioner Charles H. Strong decided yesterday that he could not receive the wiretapping conversations as evidence until some competent tribunal had decided that no crime had been committed in obtaining them. All the memoranda of conversations recorded by tapping the telephone wires of the Rev. Father William B. Farrell, Dean Potter, and Dr. D. C. Potter were returned by the Commissioner to William H. Hotchkiss, counsel for the Charities Department.

Commissioner Strong said:

"Counsel for the Department of Public Charities asks me to receive in evidence fifty-four exhibits, heretofore marked for identification herein, consisting of memoranda of certain alleged telephone conversations, or to permit the police officers who made those memoranda to use the same on the witness stand in refreshing their recollection of such conversations. Counsel for the State Board objects to any use of these memoranda in this investigation upon the ground that the rights of certain persons under the Constitution and laws of the State had been invaded in acquiring this information. In those objections he is joined by counsel for three persons whose telephone wires were tapped by the police with the consent of the telephone company, and the counsel last named urges that these memoranda should not have been turned over by the police to the counsel for the City Department, but should have been sent to the District Attorney, and he makes a demand upon me that I make such disposition of them."

"Best to Falter in the Search."

The Commissioner states that when he first received the wiretapping records he thought he was acting in conformance with a rule of evidence applicable to criminal and civil cases, but he has since changed his mind. His opinion continues:

"Since I received in evidence the one conversation referred to, my attention has been called to a limitation upon, rather than an exception to, the general rule to which I have referred. This limitation is based upon the notion that it is best to falter in the search when success cannot be attained without jeopardizing the ulterior interests of society at large. It has not been held that the seizure of a telephone message may be a taking of property without due process of law, as the seizure of a sealed letter in the mails has been held to be.

"Counsel for the persons whose wires were tapped contends that their rights conferred by the Constitution and the laws have been invaded, that a crime has been committed in obtaining information and makes prompt demand for the papers. The papers, these memoranda of conversations, are, of course, not theirs. They never were theirs in possession or otherwise; but it was not within the power of a Commissioner under the executive law, whatever his personal views may be, to determine whether the rights of these persons have been violated and whether a crime has been committed.

"I am advised that that question is now in the course of presentation by the District Attorney in Kings County to the Grand Jury. If a competent tribunal determines a crime has been committed in obtaining this evidence, then the question would remain whether evidence thus wrongfully obtained should be received by me under the general rule referred to or excluded under the limitation thereupon. If no wrong has been done, of course, such of the testimony as is material should be received, always assuming it is capable of identification within the rules of evidence. It is evident, therefore, that there is no question now before me relating to this offer of evidence which I should at this time decide."

Suggestion of a Crime.

The Commissioner in his opinion suggests that the District Attorneys of Kings Country and New York County make "primary use" of the memoranda to discover whether a crime or "crimes against the penal laws of this State have been committed," as was alleged before him by counsel on both sides.

"Incidentally," the Commissioner concludes, "some of these memoranda have some bearing upon the issues referred to me. To make public, however, any of these conversations in a use that is merely incidental and in advance of such use as may become the subject of grave public concern would be an abuse of my discretion, if, indeed, I have any in this matter, and subversive of the rights of both the people and the accused."

Dr. Potter Before Grand Jury.

The Kings County Grand Jury heard yesterday from officials of the Brooklyn branch of the New York Telephone Company how telephone wires are tapped.

James A. Stewart, a branch manager and one of the wire chiefs, gave testimony.

"To make an absolute legal case, we have got to show that these wires were tapped by somebody, without any tangible evidence of a crime having been committed," said District Attorney Lewis. "Then we will go after the people who ordered the wires to be tapped. Just now the case is in a constructive stage, where we are trying to show how telephone wires are bridged and tapped."

Dr. Daniel C. Potter, Executive Secretary of the Private Charities Associates, one of the complaining telephone subscribers, was the last witness of the day. The hearing will be continued today.

WOULD PAY COLOMBIA.

Engineer Says Money Would Be Returned to Us Many Times Over.

J. H. Wisner of the engineering firm of Wesselhoeft & Wisner returned yesterday from Bogota, Colombia, on the United Fruit steamship Santa Maria after an absence of two and a half years. He said that Colombia was prospering and the trade with this country was steadily increasing.

"There is one great stumbling block," Mr. Wisner continued, "and that is the failure of the United States Government to ratify the treaty that grants $25,000,000 to Colombia for the taking of land for the Panama Canal. If the money were paid it would be returned to this country a hundredfold, for Colombia would spend the money in the United States for things needed for public improvements. The moral effect would be great in the other Latin-American republics, who detest us for the small stand we have taken in this matter.

"Colombia is one of the richest undeveloped countries in South America, and there is now a great field especially for manufactured goods."

Leaps to Death from Ferryboat.

As the Pennsylvania Railroad ferryboat Cincinnati was about to enter the slip at Exchange Place, Jersey City, last evening at 7:45, a man jumped from the upper deck into the river and disappeared. The boat had only a few passengers aboard, and the man was not observed except by deckhands.

FIGHTING IN BIG GAME EDEN.

Animals the British Encounter in German East Africa.

CAPE TOWN, March 10.—The country through which the British forces under command of General J. C. Smuts are operating in their conquest of German East Africa is probably the finest big game field in the world.

"Every description of buck and other game," writes a trooper of the South African Horse in a letter home, "can be seen daily ranging the flats, and although the bulk of them have moved away some little distance hardly a morning passes that at dawn we do not see droves of them careering between the various squadrons. They comprise chiefly wildebeeste, eland, hartebeest, gemsbok, roolbok, gyrabok, and springbok. In addition there abound all sorts of wild creatures—lions, leopards, wolves, hyenas, wild pigs, giraffes, also ostriches.

"The noises of the night are most uncanny. Mingled with the howling of Jackals we hear the laugh of hyenas and the deep grunting of pigs. A horse died the other night, and although a sentry was not twenty yards away only a part of the carcass was left at daybreak.

"The worst enemies our horses—and ourselves—have to contend with are bush lice. These tenacious vermin are a great source of trouble. They fasten on the legs and muscles of the horses as the latter graze. They are reckoned to be a prolific source of disease, not only among the animals, but among human beings."

An unrecorded tight fix in which part of the expeditionary force found itself in the early fighting for Salaita Hill, and in which it came within an ace of being captured or wiped out by the Germans, is told in a letter from a soldier of the Sixth African Infantry. The troops were in action seven hours, during which time they saw nothing of the enemy ambushed in the dense jungle, but were subjected to incessant fire from machine guns and rifles.

The men of the writer's company, who were in an advanced position and lying flat on the ground, were unable to budge for two hours, every man who made the slightest movement being immediately picked off by the invisible foe. The fact that the men had covered their helmets with branches as a ruse when charging up the hill probably saved many lives.

At length a soldier, who subsequently was recommended for decoration, wriggled away through the bush and went for help. Armored maxims and a mountain battery were rushed up, with infantry supports, and the augmented force was thus enabled to withdraw with all the wounded, the guns, ammunition, and the bolts of the rifles of the men who had been killed.

The retreat was effected under a murderous fire, which killed or wounded several men, including the Captain of the company, who subsequently died of his wounds, and fourteen mules. Even an ambulance was fired on.

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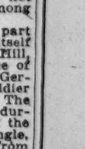

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Charlemagne Tower, former American Ambassador to Germany, has written for the May issue of CURRENT HISTORY, the Monthly Magazine published by The New York Times, a treatise on The Status of the Merchant Ship at Sea, which is a valuable and illuminating contribution to this interesting phase of the submarine issue. The magazine is for sale on all news stands, or can be had by addressing The New York Times—220 pages; illustrated.

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600 FINE SOFT MERCERIZED SHIRTS—From our better grades	2.00	1.35	3.85	7.50
300 WHITE OR FANCY NEWEST MADRAS WEAVES—soft cuffs	2.00	1.35	3.85	7.50
500 LORAINE RUSSIAN CORDED WOVEN MADRAS SHIRTS	2.50	1.65	4.75	9.00
500 JACQUARDED FANCY WOVEN MADRAS SOFT SHIRTS	2.50	1.65	4.75	9.00
600 SILK SHIRTS made from our own reliable shirtings	4.50	3.50	10.00	9.50
600 SILK SHIRTS—Extra heavy weights and finest Crepe de Chines	7.50	5.65	16.50	32.00
300 TENNIS AND GOLF SHIRTS—Spring weight flannels	3.00	2.00	5.75	11.00
300 TENNIS AND GOLF SHIRTS—Neat fancy patterns or white	2.00	1.50	4.25	8.00
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ORDERED TO TOMBS AS WILL PERJURERS

Husband and Wife Denounced After Cohalan Plays Sleuth with Magnifying Glass.

FAILS TO DISCOVER A MOTIVE

Louis Ehrich Disowns His Name as Signature to Testament Cutting Off Widow.

Denounced as perjurers by Surrogate Cohalan, Louis Ehrich and his wife, Jennie Ehrich, of 208 East Seventieth Street, were committed to the Tombs yesterday to be held for the Grand Jury on account of testimony they gave which astonished all the courtroom. The case on trial was a contest over the will of David Harris, a pawn broker, who died Dec. 30, 1915, and who lived at 315 West Fifteenth Street. He left an estate of $12,000, cutting off his wife with $5.

The Ehrichs were called upon to prove their alleged signatures as witnesses to the will, which was offered for probate. Mr. Ehrich was first called to the stand while his wife was detained outside the courtroom. When shown the will with his alleged signature at the end, he denied the signature. He denied also the authenticity of his wife's signature. He admitted that the signatures looked authentic, however, but said he had signed not the typewritten will which was shown to him but a script will which he himself had drawn up for the decedent.

When shown the written memorandum of a will he said that it was the one which he had signed, but when permitted to examine the paper he saw that there was no signature at the end, not even that of the decedent.

When shown the typewritten will again he still denied signing it, but insisted that the paper he signed did not have any typewriting on it. To prove the signature Surrogate Cohalan had Mr. Ehrich sign his name on a slip of paper both with a stub pen and a sharp pen, and the signatures on the will appeared to be similar to those written in court. To discover if the witness had signed the paper on which the will was written before the typewriting was done the Surrogate examined the paper with a magnifying glass and found that the signature had been made over the typewriting. Mrs. Ehrich was then examined and testified substantially as her husband had. Then Surrogate Cohalan said:

"This is a case for the District Attorney. I believe both of these persons to be perjurers. I cannot do otherwise than refer them to the District Attorney's office. Perhaps their case will serve as an example for others who may feel inclined to give false testimony in this court."

No motive could be traced for denying the typewritten will, for the bequests in the written memorandum and in the will presented for probate were practically identical. In each will the widow, Nella Harris, had been cut off with $5. She had not lived with her husband for some time previous to his death, and most of his estate had been bequeathed to his brothers, nieces, and grandnieces.

John V. Sheridan, as special guardian of the grandnieces, was contesting the will. He explained that the beneficiaries were anxious to share the estate with the widow, even though she had been cut off by her husband, and were trying to prove that the decedent had not been of sound mind when the will was made.

When Assistant District Attorney Bohan arrived Surrogate Cohalan invited him to sit with him on the bench, and again Mr. and Mrs. Ehrich were asked if they wished to correct their testimony. The stenographer read over what each had said, but in no respect did they wish to amend it. They were then committed in $1,000, and taken to the Tombs.

POSTMASTER UNDER ARREST

Long Island Official Accused of Misappropriating Funds.

Anthony Kirchner, since 1897 Postmaster in the Village of Wyandanch, L. I., was arraigned before Judge Veeder in the United States District Court in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon on an indictment charging him with the misappropriation of $1,360.34 of money order funds. Kirchner, who also conducts a grocery store, went into bankruptcy in March, following which Postal Inspector George N. Brown began an inspection of the money order accounts.

According to Inspector Brown, the alleged peculations extended over a period of ten months. Assistant District Attorney Thomas J. Cuff presented the evidence to the Federal Grand Jury yesterday morning, which returned an indictment against the Postmaster. Armed with a warrant, the Inspector went to Wyandanch and arrested Kirchner, bringing him to Brooklyn. The prisoner entered a plea of not guilty and was locked up in jail in default of $1,000 bail. Kirchner, who is 38 years old, is married and has three children.

ONLY ONE OF NEW GUNS.

Woman's Fearsome Engine of Destruction Will Be Tested.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITESTONE, L. I., May 4.—Mrs. Frank McMillan Stanton said today that her cousin, Dr. Marion B. McMillan, is not the inventor of the powderless and noiseless gun, whose inventor she has assisted to complete his design.

There is only one model of the gun, and that is in the hands of the inventor, she said, and this is to be subjected to a test at Fort Hancock next week. Mrs. Stanton, whose husband is a copper merchant, with offices at 15 William Street, is certain the gun will accomplish all that is claimed for it.

She said further that the rumors about her having a guard placed about her home were false, as the model of the gun was not at her home, on Shore Road, but in the home of the inventor.

Since the introduction of the new 200%-stretch Ridgeweave elastic, even more men are wearing the comfortable, serviceable PARIS GARTERS. 25 and 50 cents

Nos. 1868 and 1620 are the Ridgeweave numbers. The name PARIS is on the back of the shield if they are the genuine.

A. Stein & Co. Makers of Children's Hickory Garters Chicago New York

PARIS GARTERS No metal can touch you

LITTLE CHEF

FINE HERB

Large bottle 25c

Flavors, Browns, Enriches, Soups, Sauces, Meats, Fish, Poultry, Etc., Etc., Etc.

Nauman & Schwier's Co. Sole Agents.

For sale by Charles & Co., Acker, Merrall & Condit, and good grocers.

ADVERTISEMENT.

POWDER IN SHOES AS WELL AS GUNS

Foot-Ease to Be Added to Equipment of Hospital Corps at Fort Wayne.

Under the above heading the Detroit *Free Press*, among other things says: "The theory is that soldiers whose feet are in good condition can walk further and faster than soldiers who have corns and bunions incased in rawhide.

The Government's foot powder order is regarded as the last word in the scientific outfitting of the defenders of the flag."

The English, French and Allied Troops constantly make use of Allen's Foot-Ease. It takes the friction from the shoe and rests the feet. Foot Powder, shaken into the shoes of soldiers, has long been in use in the German army, and Uncle Sam's adoption of this form of treating and easing the feet, emphasizes the testimony of the millions of people the world over, who are shaking Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder, into their shoes, and using it in the foot bath, as the only practical and lasting treatment to ease and prevent sore feet. Sold by Drug and Department stores everywhere, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y., U. S. A.

CREDIT'S ROLE IN TRADE WAR

Congressman Anderson Tells of Help Government Gives Business.

Congressman Sidney Anderson of Minnesota told 1,200 members of the New York Credit Men's Association at their twenty-first annual dinner at the Hotel Astor last night that they had a big rôle to play in the world commercial war that would follow the struggle in Europe.

"The probability of the creation of a tariff board by the present Congress is the best evidence of the desire of Congress to meet business and business men half way," he said.

"Another hopeful sign from the standpoint of business preparedness is to be found in the creation of the Federal Trade Commission. It is the purpose of the commission to study scientifically the elements of cost that enter into the operation of a retail store, a wholesale establishment, a manufacturing plant, or a bank, and to work out a universal system of cost accounting which will not only be valuable to the owner of the establishment but will establish a basis of industrial preparedness."

Speaking of what the American business man has to overcome, the speaker said:

"We have practically no banking and credit facilities in South America, the Orient, Australia, or the Levant. These are absolutely necessary to our foreign trade.

"Our manufacturers and producers also are hampered by restrictions against co-operative arrangements which would permit the establishment of overseas agencies and banking facilities."

J. Harry Tregoe, Secretary-Treasurer of the National Association of Credit Men, reviewed the history of the growth of the organization from nothing to a membership of 20,000, and asked for greater co-operation. County Judge Robert H. Roy of Kings spoke on "The First Amendment," saying that some limits should be placed upon the right of free speech to curb anarchists and others who were not in sympathy with American institutions.

Officers of the association exchanged greetings with notables in San Francisco over the transcontinental telephone.

BITTEN TOURIST SUES.

Woman Wants $10,000 Damages from Railway Company.

One of the damages for which Mrs. Dolores L. Remsen, wife of Frederick J. Remsen of this city, seeks to recover $10,000 from the Southern Pacific Company was inflicted by a poisonous insect which bit her on the eye while she was stranded at a lonely and swampy wire station in Texas. The reason for her being exposed to the attack of the Texas bug is set forth in papers in the suit filed yesterday in the Federal District Court through her counsel, Wilson B. Brice of 120 Broadway. The damages are for alleged breach of contract to transport her from New York via New Orleans to Phoenix, Ariz.

Contrary to the terms of the ticket contract, she alleges, she was wrongfully ejected from the train at the lonely, bug-infested station, and there compelled to remain without shelter or food until she was picked up by a Texas & Pacific train and conveyed to Fort Worth. When she reached El Paso, Mrs. Remsen says, she was forced to consult a specialist because of her inflamed eye.

Because of this, the breach of contract, the delay, inconvenience, humiliation, and inferior transportation, she thinks the railroad company should pay her the $10,000 asked for.

Fine Dentist for Annoying Woman.

Dr. Almas Ilamanan, a dentist of 114 East Fifty-third Street, was arrested last night within view of the Night Court in East Fifty-seventh Street when Mrs. Edith Laporte, 21, of 576 Lexington Avenue, walked up to Policeman Bornhall of the East Fifty-first Street station and demanded that the dentist be arrested for annoying her. Mrs. Laporte told Magistrate Ten Eyck in Night Court that Ilamanan had followed her from a motion picture theatre in Third Avenue, near Fifty-third Street, and that, although he had not spoken to her, his actions were insulting. Ilamanan said that he did not remember seeing Mrs. Laporte while he was walking, but Magistrate Ten Eyck fined him $10, which he had not paid up to a late hour last night.

Coe Named Trial Term Clerk.

The Appellate Division has appointed Edwin M. Coe Clerk of trial term calendar of the Supreme Court in place of the late J. Lewis Lyon. The salary is $4,000 a year. Mr. Coe has been a court clerk for twenty-seven years.

CELESTINS VICHY (FRENCH REPUBLIC PROPERTY) Natural Alkaline Water

For 50 years the standard Mineral Water for the relief of Sour Stomach, Indigestion and Uric Acid.

ASK YOUR PHYSICIAN

Bottled at the Springs

United States Mortgage & Trust Company New York

Complete banking facilities provided at convenient localities.

Main Office: 55 Cedar Street, in the center of the Financial district.

Branch Office: Broadway at 73d St., in the upper West Side residential district.

Branch Office: 125th St. at 8th Ave., in a location accessible from all points in Harlem.

Capital and Surplus, - $6,000,000

RUG AND CARPET CLEANSING "Quality Service since 1870" Dyeing, Altering, Relaying Moth-Proofing, Storage Oriental Rug Repairing Old Carpets Woven into New Rugs LET US DO YOUR WORK Write or 'Phone for booklet. Thos. J. Stewart Co 1554 Broadway, at 46th St., New York Telephone Bryant 3806 MOVING VANS AND STORAGE WAREHOUSE.

DE L. THOMPSON HURT IN FALL OF BIPLANE

Holder of Altitude Record for Two Passengers and Instructor Drop 200 Feet.

BURIED UNDER BIG MACHINE

Engine of Military Craft Disabled at Great Height in Test of New System of Controls.

Special to The New York Times.

GARDEN CITY, L. I., May 4.—De Lloyd Thompson, holder of the record for altitude with two passengers, and Harold Blakely, an aviation instructor, of 572 West 141st Street, New York, were taken severely injured to Nassau Hospital after their military biplane had fallen 200 feet to the Hempstead Aviation Field this afternoon. Thompson suffered a compound fracture of the left ankle and Blakely was probably internally injured.

The aviators left the ground shortly after 3 o'clock with the intention of trying out a new system of controls. Blakely acted as pilot, while Thompson observed the control. They flew for abou an hour, during which the machine rose to a great height. According to the story they told after the accident, the motor, which is a 120 horse power Hall-Scott, stopped while they were at the highest point in their flight, owing to magneto trouble. Blakely then started to volplane to the ground in a long spiral, so that he could land the machine on the aviation grounds. When about 200 feet above the landing place Blakely broke its flight, intending to come down, but turned too suddenly and the machine turned completely over and dropped. The biplane, which had been heavily constructed for the hardships of military operations, crashed down with considerable force, pinning the men beneath it.

Peter C. Millman and a passenger were high in the air at the time, but immediately made a sharp swoop downward. Millman alighted and ran to the wrecked biplane. The wreckage was too heavy for one man, however, and he summoned assistance from the sheds. Together with eight men, he lifted the machine and Thompson and Blakely were extricated. Both were unconscious and for a time it was thought that Thompson had been killed.

A large crowd gathered about the injured men and one of the spectators who owned a motor offered to rush the two men to the Nassau Hospital.

After their wounds had been hastily bound up, Thompson and Blakely were placed in the automobile and the gears put at high speed. On the way Thompson regained consciousness for a moment and inquired whether his companion had been killed. Before he could be answered he had relapsed into the coma.

CASTELLANE APPEAL FAILS.

Vatican Refuses to Annul His Marriage with Anna Gould.

ROME, May 4.—The validity of the marriage of Count Boni de Castellane to Anna Gould, now Duchess de Talleyrand, was confirmed today in a decision by the commission of Cardinals appointed to consider the claim of the Count for annulment of his marriage.

Count de Castellane has appealed several times to the Vatican for a ruling that his marriage was invalid. His last appeal, which has now been decided against him, was filed in January of this year.

Anna Gould and the Count Boni de Castellane were married in this city on March 4, 1895, and she obtained her divorce from him from the Tribunal of First Instance of the Seine on Nov. 14, 1906. She also obtained the custody of her three children, on the condition that she could not take them out of France without the consent of their father.

She was married to Prince Hélie de Sagan, who later became the Duc de Talleyrand, on July 7, 1908, in London, the civil ceremony being performed in the office of the Registrar in the Strand and the religious one in the French Protestant Church in Soho Square.

In addition to the suit brought by the Count de Castellane to have his marriage to Anna Gould declared invalid and to have it annulled, the Duchess de Talleyrand also brought suit for a similar purpose, but later dropped it when convinced of the impossibility of obtaining a favorable decision

HEBREW CHARITIES NEED AID

More Families Must Be Added to List of Contributors.

The necessities of 3,500 families are being provided by the United Hebrew Charities through contributions made by 40,000 members and friends of the industrial department of the organization. These contributions consist chiefly of commercial and household waste materials and discarded clothing, which are utilized by systematic thrift for commercial purposes and the money thus obtained applied to the relief of the poor, or clothing repaired and presented direct to the needy.

In a further appeal in behalf of its work, the manager of the industrial department, William Hirsch, says:

"We have 40,000 contributors of waste, who make the industrial department a little more than self-supporting. In order that the department may be able to provide not only necessary clothing and furnishings required by our 3,500 families, but also make the department a revenue-producing agency, it is imperative that we reach 100,000 of our 250,000 Jewish families. This means an additional 60,000 householders. We ask specifically that persons who have not already sent in their names and addresses for a supply of bags, to do so at once."

The organization supplies these bag receptacles in which the waste materials may be collected, including household waste which ordinarily would be thrown away. These collections are called for by the industrial branch and taken to its headquarters at 37 and 39 Greene Street.

Are You Run Down? Are you trying to Build Up? Est. 1857

GET THE GENUINE Dewey's PORT WINE Combined with OLIVE OIL

Helps digestion, corrects cause of constipation, makes rich red blood, builds you up. Ask your doctor. No taste of oil. Park & Tilford; Acker, Merrall & Condit, and dealers, $1.

If you need iron combined with Pepsin and Oil get Dewey's Dew-Fer-Oil Liggett-Riker-Hegeman Stores

H. T. DEWEY & SONS CO. ('Phone 3001-Cort.) 138 Fulton St. 81 Nassau St. N.Y.

NEW CITY FLAG AT BATTERY.

Landing of Peter Minuet and the Dutch Celebrated by Children.

The 290th anniversary of the landing of the first Dutch on Manhattan Island, under the leadership of Peter Minuit, who is credited with having bought the island from the Indians for $24, was celebrated yesterday by raising the new city flag in Battery Park, within a few rods of where the landing is supposed to have taken place.

The flag was presented by Citizens' Flag Committee, of which George McAneny is Chairman, and was received by Borough President Founds of Brooklyn, in behalf of Mayor Mitchel, who was kept away by official business.

A chorus of more than 500 children from Public Schools 1, 21, 23, and 29, and the band from Public School 21, sang about the 165-foot flagpole.

Mr. McAneny made the presentation speech, in the course of which he dwelt on the story of the Battery and the hardy voyagers who had sailed past it in times historic. He told of the history of the flag of New York and explained to the children the meaning of its colors and the significance of its seal.

The flag was hoisted by Charles Francilini and Rose Raccui, 11 and 12 years old, respectively, of Public School 21, and the chorus sang "The Orange, Blue, and White," composed by Victor Herbert for the occasion. The words were written by John B. Pine, Chairman of the committee that is raising money to provide city flags for all city schools.

Prisoner Escapes from Island.

The police have sent out a general alarm for James A. Brown, who escaped yesterday from Blackwell's Island. Brown was sentenced to six months on March 31 by Magistrate Nash in Brooklyn on a charge of intoxication. Police records show that he has served three terms in the workhouse and one in the State Penitentiary.

A thing of Steel that Vulcan might have envied—

Vulcan was the mythological master molder of metals.

But all of his creations are dwarfed by the accomplishments of modern mechanical genius that have made possible such a mighty courier of commerce as the

20th Century Limited

"The most famous train in the world"

Lv. New York 2.45 p.m. Ar. Chicago 9.45 a.m.
Lv. Chicago 12.40 p.m. Ar. New York 9.40 a.m.

This all-steel train running smoothly over the best of steel rails is typical of the service of the

New York Central Lines

"America's Greatest Railway System"

It is the desire and purpose of the New York Central Lines to maintain the high standard of service required by the public.

To meet this requirement and make provision for the future the railroad asks only fair rates, just regulation, reasonable wage scales and an unbiased consideration of its value to the communities it serves.

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

For the Public Service

"Last Important Painting Sale of the Season"

The American Art Galleries MADISON SQUARE SOUTH

NOW ON FREE VIEW, 9 A. M. UNTIL 6 P. M.

An important collection of

Valuable Paintings

By American and Foreign Masters of the Old and Modern Schools

Including a Remarkable Group of Portraits by Early American Artists

The Property of

Mrs. Benjamin Thaw

Mr. Alexander Morten, Mr. Charles Beers, Mr. P. H. McMahon, Mrs. J. M. Carlisle, the Estate of the Late Mrs. Gertrude Cowdin, By Order of Mr. John E. Cowdin, Executor, & Other Private Owners as Specifically stated on the Catalogue of Sale.

Included are Important Examples by

AMERICAN ARTISTS

Twachtman (11 Examples)—Hassam (6 Examples)—Davies (6 Examples)—Blakelock (7 Examples)—Ryder, A. P. (2 Examples)—Reid (5 Examples)—Crane (3 Examples)—Bogert (4 Examples)—Keith (2 Examples)—Ranger (4 Examples)—Robinson, T. (5 Examples)—Inness, Murphy, Chase, Church, F. S., Dewey, Dewing (2 Examples)—Jones, H. B., Lathrop, Lawson, Kost, Knight, D. R., Martin, H. D., Ochtman, McCord, Rehn, F. K. M., Rix, Whistler.

FOREIGN ARTISTS

Reynolds. (Marquand Collection), Beechy, Gainsborough, Lawrence, Lely, Turner (Marquand Collection), Opie, Rubens, Velasquez, Teniers, Hals, Poussin, Mytens, Mignard, Mazo, Lebrun, Largilliere, Landseer, Kneller, Isabey, Fortuny, Crome, Courbet, Coello, Bonheur, Rosa; Wilson, Zucchero, Veronese, Da Vinci, Van Orley, Van Ruysdael, Van Mieris, Van Goyen, Van de Velde.

TO BE SOLD AT UNRESTRICTED PUBLIC SALE

In the Grand Ball Room of the Plaza

Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings of Next Week,

May 9th and 10th, at 8:15 o'Clock.

(Admission by card to be had free of the Managers.)

and Concluding on Thursday Evening Next, May 11th,

At The American Art Galleries

*.*Illustrated Catalogue mailed on receipt of $1.

The Sale will be conducted by Mr. THOMAS E. KIRBY and his assistant, Mr. Otto Bernet, of

AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers Madison Sq. South, Entrance 6 E. 23d Street, New York.

H. C. & F. KOCH & Co. Established 1860 INC.

125th Street, West

Men's Shirts

Made to sell for $1.25

At 94c Each

Shirts built on the most liberal lines, and made of mercerized weaves, solid color poplin cloth and woven madras. Coat models with soft French cuffs.

Men who come to see these shirts will buy them in sizes and dozens, for it is doubtful if an opportunity like this will occur again.

Men's Muslin Night Shirts — Excellently made, with Jap neck and pearl buttons; each..... 48c

Men's Balbriggan Underwear — Shirts with long or short sleeves, drawers reinforced; ea.. 35c

Men's Silk Neckwear — Figured and striped; wide open end four-in-hands; each..... 28c

Unusual Sale of Slightly Used Pianos

Grands and Uprights

Steinway, Baldwin, Briggs, and other standard makes

All in perfect condition, fully warranted from $100.00 Up.

Terms to suit convenience of purchasers

Do you need a piano for your Summer Cottage or Bungalow? We have just what you require.

PIANOS TO RENT.

CHAS. H. DITSON & CO., 8, 10, 12 East 34th St.

SHAKESPEARE HAS A 500-GIRL CIRCUS

Miss Morgan's Vacation Society and Two Eight-Foot Flamingoes Ready for Tonight.

ALL PLEASED BUT THE DOG

Fairies, Full Grown, in Bare Feet, Expected to Produce Thrills—Professionals to Help Show.

The annual circus of Miss Anne Morgan's Vacation Girls had its final dress rehearsal last night for the performance which takes place this evening in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory. Every one was pleased except Miss Robinson-Smith's Scottish terrier, who hung his head in dejection at the folly of it all. Miss Robinson-Smith, being the President of the Vacation Association, it means something to be her dog, but last evening every one's eyes were on the circus.

It's a Shakespeare Circus this year, and there is really more Shakespeare in it than circus, but that does not prevent its being the best circus the vacation girls have ever given. There are 500 of the girls who take part, not counting two or three boys and a pair of flamingoes of a lovely peachblow shade who were originated for the benefit of the secret circus that the Colony Club women had at the club the other evening. The birds were so charming that they were borrowed for the circus. The Colony Club affair was all women, but the flamingoes are gentlemen birds in the circus, and Alexander Cleland forms the interior mechanism of one, and a friend of his is the motor power of the other. The birds are about eight feet tall and are to stand at either side of Queen Elizabeth in the opening of the pageant.

This pageant is a gorgeous affair, and Elizabeth of England, Good Queen Bess, heads the procession, wearing robes of royal crimson and escorted on one side by no less a person than William Shakespeare himself, wearing a suit of black velvet, with Fame in white robes, and a laurel wreath on the other. Josephine Keller is Shakespeare, and she said last night that it was nonsense that a western judge should have decided that she was Bacon, and she assured the reporters that she wrote every word of her plays herself. Edna Bing, who is Queen Elizabeth, corroborated the Bard and Fame, who was Cornele Meyrson, said she would wager her laurel wreath that Bill Shakespeare was himself, and did everything he said he did.

There are many exciting things in the circus, and, perhaps, the one that has the most thrills in it is to be found in the merry cries of the happy villagers when they run gaily upon the green to frolic in sight of the Queen, her court, and Bill Shakespeare. It is no feminine squeal, but is made up of good, healthy yells that could only be equaled by Indians and cowboys.

There are more thrills from the fairies—or there ought to be, for thirteen beautiful damsels take the part of fairies in short gauzy skirts, and not a stocking to the foot of one of them, to say nothing of shoes. Two fairies wore sandals last night, but the others appeared from the knees down as nature made them.

There are excellent colors effects in the costumes, which are picturesque, and the whole scheme was the work of Miss Ida Hamilton, who is a cousin of Miss Robinson-Smith. After Queen Elizabeth with Bill Shakespeare and Fame are seated upon three thrones at one end of the big armory, surrounded by the lords and ladies in waiting, men-at-arms, &c., and the happy villagers have gamboled in, there is a procession in which all the other picturesque features appear, and each feature has its own particular stunt to do.

This evening there will be a number of star professionals who will also give special feature performances. Mary Pickford herself is to be one of the stars and is to appear as Juliet and give one of the Juliet speeches. Marie Tempest is to be a real feature of the great circus and sit in a lovely garden, which had not grown last night. Elsie Ferguson is to be there, the Arnold Brothers, Al Jolson, and a number of others. There are other Shakespeare characters among the real vacation performers.

Ophelia was looking very gay last night, talking with animation to Hamlet, who later in the evening was doing a jolly solo dance by himself. Portia was there, in a bright red robe, and Romeo and Juliet, to say nothing of Mr. Bottom, wearing a realistic donkey's head. Miss Elsa Maxwell is lending some of her compositions, which will be played by the band.

Mrs. Wendell Baker was acting as stage manager with a megaphone last evening; Miss Anne Morgan had a general supervision of everything, stopping once in a while to ask if it was not all very nice, and Miss Maude Wetmore, who is on the Board of Directors of the Vacation Society, and is amateur publicity agent for the circus, was around looking for points to give out to the press.

THOMPSON PROBERS UNTIDY

Lawyers' Association Regards Move from Rooms as Good Riddance.

The Thompson Investigating Committee was assailed at the annual meeting of the New York County Lawyers' Association at the Hotel Astor last night.

The House Committee submitted a report, in which it was declared that the association was to be congratulated on ridding itself of the presence of the Thompson Committee in the association rooms at 165 Broadway.

According to this report, the Thompson Committee, in holding its meetings in the association rooms, was considered a great source of revenue until March 15. About that time, however, the House Committee decided that the presence of the committee was "so derogatory to the association" that it was thought best to advise Senator Thompson and his associates to go elsewhere.

"And after they were gone," the Chairman of the House Committee declared, "we had to have a complete change of furnishings and a general retouching of all the rooms to make them habitable again."

Former Chief Judge Cullen of the Court of Appeals presided at last night's meeting. Aside from the reading of reports on the various affairs of the association there was an election of officers. The following were unanimously elected: Henry A. Gildersleeve, President; Charles Strauss, Henry W. Taft, and Joseph F. Daly, Vice Presidents; Abram J. Rose, Secretary; Abraham Goldsmith, Treasurer; Joseph H. Choate, Director to serve until 1917, and the following Directors to serve until 1919: George Gordon Battle, M. Linn Bruce, Frederick B. Campbell, John R. Dos Passos, Samuel Owen Edmonds, J. Noble Hayes, Henry W. Jessup, and Robert L. Luce.

DECIDES AGAINST POLLITZ.

Court Rules He Must Take Central Dispute to Other States.

Justice Bijur of the Supreme Court yesterday denied the application of James Pollitz for a writ of mandamus setting aside the election of officers and Directors of the New York Central Railroad Company for the current year.

Pollitz himself was a candidate for President of the company, receiving 535 votes. He said in his application to the court that the election was void because it violated the legal requirements of three States, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Illinois, in which the company was incorporated.

The court decided that the matter must be contested in those States.

Mass for Night Workers.

The fifteenth anniversary of the newspaper men's midnight mass will be celebrated next Sunday at St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Church in Duane Street at 2:30 o'clock in the morning. Music will be furnished by a double quartet, and the sermon will be preached by the Right Rev. Bishop M. J. Curley of Florida, the youngest Bishop in this country.

MEXICAN LAWYER IN CELL.

Senor Robleda Won't Pay Fine After Refusing to Settle for Taxi.

Locked up in a cell in the Yorkville Prison at midnight last night was Señor Francisco Robleda of the St. George Hotel, Mexican lawyer, and by his own account former Justice of the Supreme Court of Mexico, considering whether he would pay $5 fine for refusing to pay a $12 taxicab bill or go to Blackwell's Island to give the city service in lieu of the money. His arrival in court came as the end of an all afternoon taxi ride, and his refusal to pay was because he not only thought the bill too high but complained to Magistrate Ten Eyck in Night Court that the service rendered was poor.

About 10 o'clock the Señor was brought to the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station by John Schnitcher, a chauffeur. He told the police that Robleda had engaged a taxicab at the hotel about 2 o'clock in the afternoon and gone down town. The taxicab in which he was riding broke down at Broad and Wall Street, and he had been engaged to take the Señor the rest of his journey. The bill was $12, and he wanted his money.

It was explained by the Mexican that he had engaged a taxicab in order to inform his brother, Benjamin Barrios Robleda, who has an office at 25 Broad Street, and some friends, of the death of a relative. When the first taxicab broke down, he said, he said the chauffeur $2.25 and dismissed him.

To reporters he said that in addition to having been a member of the highest court in Mexico he had also held a consular post here. He produced a certificate from the Guarantee Trust Company showing that he had left with it 100 shares of Compania Petrolifera Maritina, S. A., stock, which he said was valued at $100,000. Fearing that he was to be locked up, he gave it to a reporter to care for it until he got back to his hotel. The Señor also said he had plenty of money.

In order to corroborate his story Schnitcher telephoned for Jack Grossman, the chauffeur of the first taxicab. He came and together the party went to the Men's Night Court. When brought before Magistrate Ten Eyck Robleda pleaded not guilty to a charge of disorderly conduct in refusing to pay the bill. He alleged bad service. He was fined $5 and upon his refusal to pay was locked up in the Yorkville Prison either to change his mind or leave for Blackwell's Island with the other convicted prisoners.

FINDS HOMES FOR CHILDREN

Speedwell Society Moves to Extend Its Activities.

At a meeting last night at the home of Mrs. Isaac L. Rice, Hotel Ansonia, Dr. Henry Dwight Chapin explained the work of the Speedwell Society, of which Mrs. Henry A. Alexander is President.

The Speedwell Society was organized about fourteen years ago, and has neither offices nor headquarters, but devotes its energies solely to finding homes for abandoned children. The society started its work in Morristown, N. J., where abandoned babies were taken to homes where families would take care of them with little expense to the society. Within ten years 200 children have been cared for in this way, with so much success that the society feels that the time has come to extend its work to new fields. Dr. Chapin added that the mortality was much lower than when children were left with institutions. The mortality in institutions," he said, "is anywhere from 30 to 50 per cent. The mortality in the Speedwell Society it rarely rises above 18 per cent."

Dr. Stephen S. Wise said the work of the society was to provide mothers and not merely institutional care for children. "Institutional care," he said, "is a great boon to a homeless child, but greater yet is the boon of a home which can be substituted for the home which the child has missed."

Among the patronesses are Mrs. James A. Burden, Mrs. William H. Burr, Mrs. Simeon B. Chapin, Mrs. Henry Dwight Chapin, Mrs. Frederick Trevor Hill, and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr.

CONTEST HALLORAN WILL.

Court Orders Nephew to Name Persons Who Used Undue Influence.

The fortune of $900,000 of John Halloran, who was once one of Richard Croker's most intimate friends, and which upon the death of Mr. Halloran passed to his widow, Mary A. Halloran, is now contended for by Mrs. Halloran's heirs. Mrs. Halloran died on March 12, leaving $260,000 to the Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul of Mount St. Vincent-on-Hudson.

A decree was issued yesterday by Surrogate Cohalan for a bill of particulars from Mrs. Halloran's nephew, William H. Hart, who is contesting her will, to tell just who it is that he alleges exerted undue influence upon the testatrix.

FAMILY OF 7 ILL OF TYPHOID.

Parents and Children Divided Between Two Hospitals.

When the police were notified yesterday afternoon by neighbors that Tony Spazotti's family at 43 Main Street, Brooklyn, were all sick with pains in the stomach, they called an ambulance from the Brooklyn Hospital.

Dr. Cook, the ambulance surgeon, found the family of seven ill with what was thought at first to be gastritis. Part of the family was taken to the Brooklyn Hospital and part to the Kings County Hospital, and it was announced last night that all were suffering from typhoid fever.

HAMMERSTEIN STILL EXILED

Magistrate Dismisses Charges Against Rialto Officers.

Oscar Hammerstein is still an exile from the Rialto Theatre, the playhouse that was his Victoria before it was rebuilt. Magistrate Barlow in the West Side Court yesterday entered a formal dismissal of the charges brought by the impresario against the officers of the Rialto Theatre Corporation when they refused to permit him to occupy offices in the building.

Mr. Hammerstein admitted that his claim to the use of the offices rested in a memorandum drawn up after the lease with the Rialto Corporation was written. When Magistrate Barlow found that the memorandum was not signed by any one representing the defendants he dismissed the complaints.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

George Relph, who was under contract for the remainder of the year to act for motion pictures, has obtained a cancellation of contract and will return to London early in July to join the army.

Anna Pennington is to act for the movies, after all. Flo Ziegfeld, who held the dancer under a contract which called for her exclusive services, has given his consent for his star to pose for films to be made by the Famous Players Company, provided her picture work does not interfere with her dancing in the "Follies."

Anna Case will sing "The Star-Spangled Banner" as the finale of each performance of Percy MacKaye's masque "Caliban by the Yellow Sands," which will be presented in the City College Stadium beginning May 25.

A novel method of showing fashion films will be introduced at the Strand Sunday. A young woman will stand against a specially prepared screen, and the moving pictures of gowns in latest modes will be projected upon her body. The method was devised by Charles F. de Soria, who holds a copyright on it.

Two thousand of the Playground Association children will occupy the greater part of the balconies at tomorrow afternoon's performance of "The Tempest" at the Century.

Anita Stewart will lead the grand march and will be the guest of honor at a movie ball to be given next Tuesday night in Horticultural Hall, Philadelphia, for the benefit of the Actors' Fund.

Julia Hill and Haruko Onuki, sopranos, and Arthur Aldridge, tenor, will appear on the program with Anna Pavlowa at the Hippodrome Sunday night.

"The Devil's Invention," a new play by Carl E. Freybe and Hiram K. Moderwell, will be presented at the Broad Street Theatre, Philadelphia, Monday night. The play has been given preliminary performances in the provinces.

Dr. Anthony Harrigan, son of the late Edward H. Harrigan, the actor, is in Roosevelt Hospital recovering from an operation performed Tuesday. Dr. Harrigan is visiting surgeon at Fordham Hospital.

Willard Mack will appear at the Palace Monday in a playlet by himself, entitled "Funny Old World." William L. Gibson and Constance Molineux will be in his support.

PLAN THEATRE FOR SHAKESPEARE PLAYS

Tercentenary Celebration Committee Will Become a Permanent Body.

TO ENCOURAGE STAGE ART

Community Spirit Crystallized at a Dinner Given by Otto H. Kahn at Sherry's.

A playhouse in this city, devoted largely to the Shakespearean drama will spring from the enthusiasm aroused in this city by the celebration of the Shakespeare Tercentenary, according to plans discussed last night at a dinner at Sherry's, given by Otto Kahn to the Mayor's Honorary Committee and the officers and workers connected with the celebration.

In control of the theatre will be an organization made up of artists, scholars, philanthropists, authors, and others who will endeavor to bring Shakespeare to the place he ought to occupy on the American stage. The speakers who described the aims of the organization last night looked forward to a permanent institution which would seek to set its mark deeply on the American stage, both in restoring Shakespeare to his primacy and in encouraging native dramatic talent.

The idea of such a theatre and organization grew out of the unexpected response made by the people of New York to the appeal of the tercentenary celebration. Some 2,000 organizations and institutions have taken part in the Shakespeare celebration in this city.

Great Shakespeare Revival.

Dr. William E. Bohn told how one man had said months ago that New York was the most appropriate place for the celebration of the three hundredth year since Shakespeare's death, because Shakespeare was "deader" here than anywhere else on earth. Then Dr. Bohn presented some facts to show the error of this cynical opinion of New York. Dr. Bohn said that one of the organizations holding a Shakespearean observance was the Phrenologists of the City of New York and another the Association of Chiropodists.

Dr. Bohn said that the committee had received a formal complaint from a traffic policeman because the members of the New York Police Department had not been called upon to bear their part in the impending celebration.

The motion to organize a committee to find a way to give permanent life to the deep interest in Shakespeare awakened by the tercentenary celebration was read by James M. Beck, ex-Assistant Attorney General of the United States. It was seconded by Morris Hillquit, the Socialist leader.

For Permanent Committee.

The motion was as follows:

Whereas, The attendance at the various Shakespeare performances during the past theatrical season and the widespread interest displayed in the Shakespeare Tercentenary celebration have demonstrated that the people in all walks of life are ready to respond to the appeal of serious art; and

Whereas, The Shakespeare Tercentenary Celebration Committee has succeeded in securing the co-operation of a great many different organizations toward an adequate expression of the community spirit in art; and

Whereas, It appears desirable to perpetuate and enlarge such cooperation and to endeavor to give comprehensive expression, definite aim, and sympathetic guidance to definite aim, and systematic guidance to what has heretofore been mainly indeterminate aspiration and sporadic and scattered effort, be it

Resolved, That the Mayor's Honorary Committee and the New York City Shakespeare Tercentary Celebration Committee constitute themselves into a permanent organization with power to add to their number in order to serve the cause of art, and more particularly that of the stage and of the pageant, and to foster and give expression to the community spirit and to community effort in art.

Further resolved, That the Chairman be directed to appoint a committee of not less than seven nor more than fifteen members for the purpose of devising ways and means to carry into effect the sense of this resolution, and that such committee report its recommendations and conclusions to a joint meeting of the Mayor's Honorary Committee and the Shakespeare Tercentenary Celebration Committee, such meeting to be called by the Chairman at as early a date as practicable.

Augustus Thomas a Speaker.

The purpose in view was set forth fully by Otto Kahn, Augustus Thomas, Miss Mary Porter Beegle, and others of the speakers. The drift of each argument was that, besides honoring Shakespeare, the celebration had done more than anything else to knit together the various classes of society in New York and to give to the city something of the community life which exists in smaller cities to their great advantage.

They argued that the community spirit, aroused as it has not been in many years, should not be allowed to die. One of the prime purposes of the organization in view is to try to continue the unity of artistic effort which has been effected between amateurs and professionals, between the school house, the stage, the churches, between natives and foreign-born, by their sympathetic association in the celebration of the Shakespeare Tercentenary.

Otto H. Kahn's Address.

"The besetting sin of New York life has been the failure of those of different walks of life to meet or to know one another," said Otto H. Kahn, in his opening address. "I hope that from this dinner there will spring an organization which will bring us together more frequently."

Mr. Kahn said that, in spite of the theatrical managers, the proper antidote for the intense and busy life of New York City was not silly shows, but real art with the power to stir the soul; and that the profound popular interest in the Shakespeare Tercentenary had disproved the belief that public entertainment must be based on theories as to the taste of tired business men. He said that American brains and energy had during the century past been rightly directed to the physical conquest on the continent, but that the day of culture and ideals had come.

He said that America, however, was now and had always been a country of ideals, and that idealism had always been more powerful here than the dollar. He then described in general terms the purposes for which the gathering had been called and notified the men and women of wealth present that they would be looked upon to help.

She Beegle, who was described by Mr. Kahn as the original motive power behind the Tercentenary Celebration, described how the movement for the celebration, in spite of early predictions of disaster, had gained the momentum to make it the tremendous success it had proved to be.

Urges Shakespeare Theatre.

Augustus Thomas, the playwright, who said that he had conferred on what he was to say with Mr. Kahn, urged the establishment of a theatre largely but not exclusively for the plays of Shakespeare, with an organization behind it which should keep in touch with organizations for the study and acting of Shakespeare in all parts of the country. The organization should do its part, first of all for the professional stage, he said, for the reason that the professional stage had to be in its prime in order to have its full effect in stimulating the study of Shakespeare and the presentation of his plays by amateurs.

Other speakers were Everard Thompson, Dr. Appleton Morgan, and Percy MacKaye, who talked of the coming production of his Shakespearean Masque. After the speaking some of the costumes, stage settings, and dances for the masque were exhibited.

Prominent Persons at Dinner.

Among those at the dinner were Sir Beerbohm Tree, James K. Hackett, Edwin Markham, Dudley Field Malone, Frederick A. Stokes, Oswald Garrison Villard, Frederic C. Howe, Cranston Brenton, Louis Untermeyer, Charles Dana Gibson, Edward J. Wheeler, A. J. Dittenhoefer, Thomas W. Churchill, John G. Agar, Cabot Ward, Henry J. Wright, Walter Lippmann, Ralph Pulitzer, Percy R. Pyne, 2d, Adolph Lewisohn, Samuel H. Ewing, Isaac N. Seligman, Jules Guerin, Daniel C. French, William Laurel Harris, Howard Kyle, Jacob H. Schiff, George Harvey, J. Alden Wier, Robert Aitken, Lee Kohns, Arnold W. Brunner, M. J. Strouck, Dr. Edward A. Rumely, the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, Dr. Sidney E. Meces, Dr. Henry Moskowits, Professor Edmund Bronk Southwick, Colonel Ned Arden Flood, the Rev. Walter E. Bentley, Thomas W. Whittle, Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, Mrs. H. Fairfield Osborn, Mrs. Ben Ali Haggin, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mrs. Camden C. Dike, Mrs. Axel O. Ihlseng, Mrs. August Dreyer, Mrs. H. Edward Dreier, Miss Laura Sedgwick Collins, Mrs. Benjamin Guinness, Miss Fern Clawson, Miss Alice Lewisohn, Miss Irene Lewisohn, Miss Olivia Leventritt, Miss Josephine Belderhase, Miss Lillian D. Wald, Miss Elizabeth Burchenal, Miss Emma L. Johnston, Miss Florence Overton, and Miss Dagmar Perkins.

VITAGRAPH CO. REORGANIZED

New Corporation Formed with a Capital of $25,000,000.

The second important change in the motion-picture industry to take place within the last two weeks as the result of the unrest brought about by overproduction became known yesterday when the formation of a new Vitagraph Company was announced. The other change was a merger between the Triangle and the Lasky and Famous Players groups, negotiations for the consummation of which are still pending. The announcement of the new Vitagraph Company was made in the following statement issued by Albert E. Smith, Treasurer, and J. Stuart Blackton, Secretary of the old company:

We take pleasure in announcing the completion of plans for the formation of a new Vitagraph Company, with an authorized capital stock of $10,000,000 preferred and $15,000,000 common. Associated with us in the new company are a number of men of prominence in the financial and business world.

We plan to make the new Vitagraph Company larger and more powerful than any other element in the theatrical world. This reorganization enables us to carry to successful productions more artistic and more ambitious than have yet been known to the picture world. We assure exhibitors and patrons an absolutely consistent program of better pictures than have ever been produced.

W. W. Rock, who was President and one of the founders of Vitagraph, continues a large stockholder, but retires from active participation in the business. Mr. Smith will be the business and executive head of the company, and Mr. Blackton will continue his work as a producer.

Some weeks ago the Vitagraph Company was mentioned as one of a number of producing companies with which Benjamin B. Hampton, one of the Vice Presidents of the American Tobacco Company, was negotiating for the purpose of forming a coalition. Whether Mr. Hampton is concerned in the reorganization of the company was a subject for conjecture in amusement circles last night.

BARRY HEARING POSTPONED.

Film Companies Get Week in Which to Obtain Evidence in California.

The hearing of the application made by Richard Barry for a permanent injunction restraining the Mutual Film Corporation, the American Film Company, John R. Freuler, and Samuel S. Hutchinson from exhibiting a serial film entitled, "The Secret of the Submarine," set for yesterday before Justice Hotchkiss in Part I., Special Term of the Supreme Court, was postponed till next Thursday at the request of Samuel M. Field, counsel for the defendants.

Mr. Field told the court that the studios of the American Film Company, where the picture was produced, were in Santa Barbara, Cal., and that it would require a little time to have certain proofs that would make up his clients' defense forwarded from the studios. Justice Hotchkiss granted the request for a postponement and gave the defendants a week in which to assemble their evidence.

Mr. Barry in his petition to the court averred that he was the owner of the scenario from which the Mutual-American picture was made and that he had never disposed of his rights to it. In addition to an injunction he sued for $100,000 damages.

After the court session Mr. Freuler made the following statement: "The American Film Company, Inc., purchased and paid for the story involved, 'The Secret of the Submarine.' We place no particular importance on the allegations made in this suit. It is a typical eleventh-hour action. We have dozens of letters from persons who claim the authorship of any number of our more important productions. People see a picture and then decide that they had the idea first. That sort of thing happens right along."

MOVIE STARS TO PARADE.

Motion Picture Board of Trade Exposition Opens Tomorrow.

The first exposition under the auspices of the Motion Picture Board of Trade will open tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock in Madison Square Garden. A street parade of film stars will march down Broadway to the Garden from Columbus Circle, where the parade will form at 1 o'clock. Mary Pickford in a tiny phaeton, driving a span of ponies, Annette Kellerman in her motor, Anita Stewart, Pearl White, Violet Merserau, and Florence LaBadie on horseback, and Theda Bara, Violet Horner, Helen Holmes, Vivian Martin, Mary Miles Minter, Mary Fuller and Virginia Pearson in carriages and autos are advertised as features of the parade.

A special train bearing players from the Los Angeles studios of the various companies arrived in New York yesterday for the exposition. Arthur W. Kinney, in charge of the train, brought with him a film entitled, "Los Angeles, Where Nature Helps Industry Most," that was taken by nine different companies having studios there.

FILM MEN TO SEE WHITMAN.

Protest Against the Signing of the Censorship Bill.

A protest against the signing of the Cristman-Wheeler Censorship bill by Governor Whitman will be made by representatives of some of the largest film-producing companies next week. Arrangements were completed yesterday for a special train to carry a delegation of motion-picture men to Albany to voice a protest against the bill. Governor Whitman has granted the request of many of the companies, made through J. F. Rubin, for a public hearing at that time.

Representatives of the Famous Players, Metro, Lasky, World, Mutual, Universal, Fox, and other companies will make the journey to Albany. Jesse L. Lasky, who was one of the leaders in the fight against censorship in California, will arrive from the coast tomorrow and will be one of the principal speakers at the hearing.

MRS. HENRY B. HARRIS WEDS

Widow of Titanic Victim Married to Lester L. Consolly.

Mrs. Henry B. Harris, widow of Henry B. Harris, the theatrical manager who lost his life on the Titanic, was married Wednesday to Lester L. Consolly. The ceremony was performed in Greenwich, Conn., and afterward Mr. and Mrs. Consolly started on a motor trip with Mrs. Consolly's New England Summer camp as their destination.

Upon his return at the outbreak of the war from Paris, where he was employed at the offices of the American Express, Mr. Consolly became one of the assistant managers of the Hotel Claridge. Recently he identified himself with the Commonwealth Hotel Construction Company of 18 East Forty-first Street, which contemplates the erection of a large co-operative hotel in New York.

Before her marriage to Mr. Harris Mrs. Consolly was Irene Wallach. After the death of her husband she took charge of his estate and produced several plays.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evenings 8:20. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:20. RIO GRANDE "Popular Success."—Tribune.

LYCEUM B'way, 45th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Thurs. 2:20. Charles Frohman, David Belasco present. The Heart of Wetona

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d Street. Evenings at 8. LAST MATINEE TOMORROW AT 2. Sir Herbert Tree's Shakespeare Festival. THE LAST THREE TIMES OF TREE in Henry VIII. Edith Wynne Matthison, Lyn Harding, Chas. Dalton, Willette Kershaw & Co. of 185. NEXT MONDAY, May 8. Seats Now. "THE MERCHANT OF VENICE." with Tree, Elsie Ferguson, Lyn Harding.

After the Play Visit ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT. Atop New Amsterdam Thea. MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD FROLIC

LIBERTY West 42d Street. Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15. JULIA SANDERSON DONALD BRIAN JOSEPH CAWTHORN in the Triumphant Musical Comedy. SYBIL

GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:20. Mitzi in "Pom-Pom"

GAIETY B'way, 46th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:30. MRS. FISKE. It's All About the Pennsylvania Dutch in the Funny Little Town of Reinhartz, Pa. ERSTWHILE SUSAN

FULTON WEST 46TH ST. Evenings at 8:30. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2:30. Margaret Anglin — Holbrook Blinn. A WOMAN OF NO IMPORTANCE. "Never been equalled on our stage."—Eve. Mail.

LONGACRE W. 48th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:30. LEO DITRICHSTEIN IN HIS COMEDY TRIUMPH THE GREAT LOVER

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20. "Best Romantic Play in Years."—Eve. World. The Cinderella Man

CANDLER WEST 42D ST. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:20. John Galsworthy's Masterpiece. JUSTICE

CRITERION B'way 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:15. 4TH BIG MONTH. BRANDON TYNAN'S ROMANTIC IRISH COMEDY. The Melody of Youth

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. FRIDAY & SATURDAY NIGHTS & SAT. MAT. May 19 & 20. LAMBS ALL STAR GAMBOL

AUCTION SALE OF SEATS & BOXES AT THE Hudson Theatre, Mon., May 8, 3 P. M. Auctioneers: Mayor Mitchel, Dudley Field Malone, N. C. Goodwin, Frank Tinney, Fred Niblo, Julius Tannen, Donald Brian, Julius Ettinge, Irvin S. Cobb, Raymond Hitchcock, Barney Bernard, Thos. A. Wise, John Barrymore, Augustus Thomas, Nat Wills, Jas. T. Powers, Wm. Courtleigh and others. "The Million Dollar Show"

CENTURY NIGHTS 8:15, 50c to $1.50. 8th Av., 62d St. $1 Mats. Tues. & Thur. at 2. SHAKSPERE'S Regular Mat. Tom'w at 2:30. TEMPEST

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. at 2:15. HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY. With Fred Niblo as "Billy Holliday."

BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Tues. & Thurs. 2:20. The Boomerang. EXTRA MATINEE NEXT TUESDAY 2:20.

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. EVES. 8:10 SHARP. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2:10. The COHAN REVUE 1916

ELTINGE West 42d Street. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15. FAIR AND WARMER

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20. COMMON CLAY

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way & 47 St. Daily Mat. 25c to $1. McIntyre & Heath. Nora Bayes. Rock & White. Frank Fogarty. Smith & Austin. Yvette, others.

OLYMPIC EAST 14TH ST. Matinee Daily. "FROLICS OF 1915"

PARK 59th St. Col. Circle. Every Day Noon to 11 P. M. 10c to 50c. SIEGE OF VERDUN and ZEPPELIN RAIDS ON LONDON.

44TH ST. THEATRE, near B'way. Bryant 7292. Twice Daily (Incl. Sund.) 2 & 8 sharp. Clune's Cinema Drama. RAMONA "The Love Story of the Ages."

BANDBOX, 57 & 3d Av. Plaza 812. Evs. 8:45. Mat. Sat. WASHINGTON SQ. PLAYERS. 50c-$1. Children. Age of Reason. Magical City. Patelin.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15. Pop. Prices (Snuffy) & His Big Company. DAVE MARION

MME. BON FANTI having recovered from her recent illness, has resumed instruction in dancing, assisted by MME. DE FONTENY, who for 20 years has been associated with the Metropolitan Opera Ballet. All styles of dancing taught, including classic and vaudeville. Also a children's class at moderate prices. STUDIO, 1558 Broadway.

Seats on sale at Box Office prices for the Metropolitan Trophy Race at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway on Saturday, May 13th, 1916. McBRIDE'S THEATRE TICKET OFFICES. DOWNTOWN 71 Broadway. Tel. 1009 Rector. 165 Broadway. UPTOWN Hotel Wallick. Tel. 1100 Bryant. Hotel McAlpin. Waldorf-Astoria.

Punch & Judy 48th, E. of B'y. 6th MONTH. Charles Hopkins. Mrs. Hopkins. 179 TIMES. Every part played by a master. Treasure Island. The Original Incomparable Company, including Charles Hopkins, Mrs. Hopkins, Edward Emery, Tim Murphy, Edmund Gurney, W. J. Ferguson, Frank Sylvester, Oswald Yorke, David Glassford, Leonard Willey and Herbert Ashton. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:30. Circle 1306. ORCHESTRA, $2.50, $2. $1.50 and $1.

Maxine Elliott's Theatre, 39th St., nr. B'way. To-day at 3. Last Recital of the Season. Yvette Guilbert. TICKETS bought for next Sunday will be exchanged for today's matinee or money refunded at the Box Office.

THOMPSON-STINSON & RESTA. Sheepshead Bay Speedway, May 6 & 7, at 3 P. M. Phone for Reservation, 6816 Mad. Sq. Adm. 50c. Earth and Air Carnival.

81ST ST. THEATRE. THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL. BROADWAY & 81ST ST. PHONE 3980 SCHUYLER. 1st Exclusive Uptown Showing. TRIANGLE FILM PLAYS. NORMA TALMADGE in "Children of the Feud" & A New Keystone Comedy. SPLENDID VAUDEVILLE. NEW Program every Mon. & Thurs. Mat. Today, 10, 15c. Eve. 15, 25, 50c.

RIALTO Triangle Film Corp. presents "BUSTER" COLLIER. "THE BUGLE CALL." CHESTER CONKLIN IN "BUCKING SOCIETY." B'way & 42d St.

Shubert Theatre West 44th St. Eves. 8:10. Mats. Sat. & Wed. at 2. SOTHERN IN "IF I WERE KING." 2 Weeks for BENEFIT ACTORS' FUND.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE Tonight at 8:15. last time "Prinzessin rom Nil." Sat. Mat. "Wetterleuchten." Sat. eve., "Hohett Tanzt Walzer."

Strand B'way & 47 St. Noon to 11:30 P.M. DUSTIN FARNUM in David Garrick. Strand Orch. & Soloists. Next Week, Geraldine Farrar in "Maria Rosa."

Hippodrome. Mgt. Charles Dillingham. GREATER THAN EVER. HIP-HIP-HOORAY. SOUSA AND HIS BAND. Entire New Program. Ballet. Staged by H. H. Rugsdale. Daily Mat. $1.00. Evs. & Sat. Mat. Best Seats 25c. to $1.00. Seats Now Selling to June 1st. SUNDAY SEASON'S REST BILL. SOUSA with LAST TIME GOOD BYE Pavlowa. Assisted by ALEXANDRE VOLININE. With THE ENTIRE BALLET RUSSE and JULIA HILL, American Soprano. HURUKO ONUKI, Japanese Prima Donna. ARTHUR ALDRIDGE. Regular Sunday Prices. Seats Now.

BIRTH OF A NATION. STANDARD. TWICE 2:15 INCL. DAILY 8:15 SUNDAY ALL MATS. 25c & 50c. EVS. 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00.

CORT W. 48 St. Phone Bryant 49. Evs. 8:20. Mattinees Saturday & Wed. at 2:20. Arnold DALY in his revival of Clyde Fitch's Brilliant Comedy. Beau Brummell. "The best Mr. Daly has presented since time began."—World. Punctual Attendance Respectfully Requested.

LOEW'S NEW YORK THEATRE & ANNEX. Combined Capacity 5,000. Prices 10c, 15c, 25c. Today—BERTHA KALICH in "Slander." Others. Grand Pipe Organ—Symphony Orchestra.

Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 6th Av. Every Eve. at 8:15. Geo. Primrose & Minstrels. ALL SEATS RESERVED. 25c, 35c, 50c. Grace Edmonds, Evelyn May & Co.

YORKVILLE GERMAN THEATRE 86th St. & 3d Ave. Talk of New York. "Die G'Schamige" and Big Sensational Program with ARNOLD KORF and MIZI GIZI. Prices 25c to $1.00. Matinees Saturday & Sunday.

RECTOR'S. America's Leading Restaurant. For an evening's relaxation from "the cares that infest the day," there's no place like Rector's to drive "the blues" into oblivion. The distinctive atmosphere, the lively music, the hum of happy conversation, the whirl of merry dancers, the mirth-provoking entertainment, the tempting, dainty, delicious dishes make you head for Rector's when you want to be most generous to the inner man, and forget dull, "cankering care."

But if there's only sunshine for you, and all the world seems fair, an evening at Rector's will add that much to the joy of living.

Special Dinner—Served in the ballroom from 6 to 9, $1.50 a cover.
A la Carte—In main dining room.
TWO ORCHESTRAS. TWO ENTERTAINMENTS
TWO DANCING FLOORS
BROADWAY—48th Street—7th AVENUE

The Webster. New York. 40 WEST FORTY-FIFTH ST. (Just off Fifth Avenue). Within a block of Sherry's and Delmonico's, the Harvard and Yale Clubs, and a block and a half from Times Square. The transient clientele is from the best families of Europe, Canada and America. Service and cuisine comparable with the best clubs, but with the advantage of hotel privileges and conveniences. Moderate prices. Booklet on request. PAUL L. PINKERTON

HOTEL LEMARQUIS. 12 EAST 31st, Just Off Fifth Avenue. SPECIAL RATES FOR THE SUMMER. EUROPEAN PLAN: 2 Rooms and Bath from $3.50 per day; from $21.00 per week. AMERICAN PLAN: 2 Rooms and Bath, for two, $6.50 per day; from $35.00 per week. Under same management as Knott Washington Square Hotels.

HOTEL IMPERIAL. Broadway and 32nd St. Nearer to Everything Than Anything. 600 Rooms, single or en suite. Single Rooms, $1.50 per day up. With Bath, $2.00 per day up. IMPERIAL HOME DINNER SERVED DAILY 6 to 9 P. M. $1.00 per cover. WILLARD D. ROCKEFELLER, Manager.

Hotel Bretton Hall. Broadway, 85th to 86th St. Largest & Most Attractive Uptown Hotel. Offers all the Advantages of the Best New York City Hotels at One-Third Less Price.

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Y. W. C. CAFETERIA. Dinner Here at Night of the Best Food, Well Prepared, at the Least Cost. Rest and Reading Rooms. Afternoon T

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1916.

GENERAL SCOTT'S SUCCESS.

General SCOTT'S mission to the border has been accomplished much more successfully than the delays in the first few days of the conference indicated. Our troops will not be withdrawn from Northern Mexico for the present, and General OBREGON has pledged himself and the Carranza Government to aid their efforts to destroy the marauding bands and to employ every man in the available Mexican force for that purpose. Working together, with a complete understanding, the American and Mexican troops should be able to restore order in the affected districts within a sort time. The natural inference is that Mexican aid to our operations has been withheld hitherto because the distrust in Mexico of the actual purpose of our Government was real and widespread. General SCOTT, who thoroughly understands the Mexican character, and is gifted with a degree of diplomatic skill which comparatively few of our professional diplomats possess, has been able to convince General OBREGON that the distrust was ill-founded, that our Government had no ulterior purpose in sending a body of troops over the border, and that the troops will be withdrawn when the purpose of the expedition has been served

We have underrated the influence upon the Mexican mind, not only of the clamor of the interventionists, but also of the more or less hidden operations of the various bodies of Mexican expatriates on our soil who are inspired by a common object, to prevent the successful formation of a Constitutional Government by CARRANZA and his associates. Many persons in New York, more in Washington and some of the Southwestern cities, know much about the operations and designs of these men. They have acquaintances in departments of the Government, they have desirable social connections in various cities, which is not incomprehensible, for they are educated men of good manners. They have financial support. But our Government has formally recognized CARRANZA, and in doing so has pledged itself to give him all reasonable support in restoring order in Mexico according to his plans. The Mexicans are aware of the hostile attitude of many of our newspapers toward CARRANZA and the Constitutionalists, and they have means of knowing what the Mexican enemies of the de facto Government are trying to do in this country.

General SCOTT has, as General OBREGON expresses it, completely cleared the atmosphere, by convincing him and the First Chief that the Administration is not influenced by their enemies either Mexican or American. For the time being there is a perfect semblance of peace and harmony at the border. The pursuit of VILLA is to continue. If it is soon finished, the prospect of a permanent understanding between the two Governments will be good. If it is protracted, the malcontents of both countries may stir up more trouble. Meanwhile, General SCOTT deserves the hearty thanks of all his fair-minded fellow-countrymen. He has performed a difficult task with extraordinary skill and discretion.

TAFT REPUBLICANS WIN.

The only contest in the California Presidential primary of May 2 was for the selections of delegates to the Republican National Convention. There was no dispute about the choice of Progressive and Democratic delegates. According to the California primary law a voter at the polling place is entitled to receive the official printed ticket he asks for, no matter under what party name he has registered, or if he has registered under none. He declares his party by his ballot.

The first twenty-six names on the California ballot were those of United Republican candidates. The United Republicans, whose name seems a little ironical, are the uplifters, the lovers of advanced and Hiram-Johnsonian policies, the amateurs of the latest popular political medicines.

The next twenty-six names were those of Regular Republican candidates. The Regular Republicans are all that their abandoned and abhorred title warrants. They believe in the old-fashioned Republican principles. The Constitution and representative government are good enough for them. If WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT lived in a California, he would be a Regular Republican.

California, redeemed, disenthralled by the virtues of HIRAM JOHNSON, has shown herself ungrateful for some time to that benefactor. She has backslidden. The innovators, the followers after strange gods, were beaten, beaten woefully. The Regulars won by 30,000 to 40,000 votes. So from the Bay State to the Golden Gate the wicked and regular prosper.

ADMIRAL FISKE AND MR. DANIELS

The controversy which has arisen between Secretary DANIELS and Rear Admiral FISKE is serious and cannot be dismissed with a few words in the Senate and a few more in the newspapers. The Senate, at the request of Mr. LODGE, asked for a letter written by Admiral FISKE to the Secretary of the Navy in November, 1914, setting forth the defects in our sea defenses and suggesting a way to remove them. In his capacity as Aid for Operations it was the duty of Admiral FISKE to inform the civil head of the Navy Department of conditions existing in the establishment and to proffer advice to that official. The letter asked for by the Senate was not on file in the Navy Department, although it had been duly filed under the eye of the Admiral. A copy was obtained from its writer and the copy was forwarded to the Senate, with an explanation from the Secretary that he had never seen the original. Admiral FISKE says, without circumlocution, that he showed the letter to Mr. DANIELS, who read it carefully. The Admiral says that he also showed it to the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, who praised it and said he would keep it.

Mr. TILLMAN, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, professes to believe there is nothing in Admiral FISKE'S latest statement except "malice and wounded vanity." But Mr. TILLMAN is mistaken. The Admiral's statement, which is accompanied by an urgent plea for an investigation, contains a direct charge of unveracity against the head of the Navy Department. Mr. TILLMAN and Mr. DANIELS, by implication, accuse Admiral FISKE of falsehood. Nobody will believe that the Admiral has told an untruth, that he has stated more or less than the exact facts about the letter. Many will believe, however, that Mr. DANIELS had really forgotten all about the letter written a year ago last November, though its removal from the department files seems mysterious.

Since the beginning of his term as Secretary, Mr. DANIELS has not taken kindly to advice from naval officers and has been made impatient by talk about ships and guns and men. The navy to him has been a moral institution, in which humble young men were to be taught grammar and arithmetic and to be trained to a comprehension of the evils of the rum habit. It has been Mr. DANIELS'S misfortune that his service as Secretary of the Navy has fallen in an era when the development of the navy as a means of national defense has become an imperative obligation. The advice Admiral FISKE tendered to him in 1914 was timely and important, and it should have been heeded without delay. Admiral FISKE'S record shows that the dominating idea in his mind has always been the defense of his country. Mr. DANIELS, on the other hand, has been chiefly interested in the game of politics. He has been an alert and able politician, very popular in his party. A better man than Mr. DANIELS could not be named for the Chairmanship of the Democratic National Committee. In this year, too, more than ever before, a Chairman of uncommon skill and political sagacity is needed for that important body.

THE RESPONSIBILITY.

There is a strange misconception in Germany as to the attitude taken by our Government in the submarine controversy. The Koelnische Volkszeitung declares that the German reply to Mr. LANSING'S note of April 18 "will not decide whether a breach will come between the United States and Germany." The decision "will rest entirely with President WILSON." In the office of that newspaper and elsewhere in Germany there seems to be an impression that by manoeuvring and jockeying the Berlin Government may force upon the Washington Government the responsibility for the breach. But President WILSON has already made and announced his decision. He has made it known to Germany and to all the world that he will accept the responsibility for a rupture of relations. It could not be otherwise. Heaven forbid that we should be guilty of any wrongful conduct that would compel Germany to break off relations with us.

The concluding sentences of our note are, it seems to us, sufficiently clear in their meaning:

> Unless the Imperial Government should now immediately declare and effect an abandonment of its present methods of submarine warfare against passenger and freight carrying vessels, the Government of the United States can have no choice but to sever diplomatic relations with the German Empire altogether. This action the Government of the United States contemplates with the greatest reluctance, but feels constrained to take in behalf of humanity and the rights of neutral nations.

The recall of our Ambassador, the ending of relations, is the final act. We are prepared to assume that responsibility if by refusing to comply with the demand of our note Germany leaves us no other course. The real responsibility, of course, rests with the Government that gives the provocation, and it cannot be shifted. It will be justly placed by the judgment of a candid world, to which President WILSON has appealed in his statement of the wrongs and outrages against which that will be our final protest.

The difficulty of Germany's position is obvious, but she has forced herself into it. The note of April 18 calls for the answer "Yes" or the answer "No." There is no middle course. If the German Government answers "Yes," it will have trouble at home with a very strong von Tirpitz party, which advocates submarine warfare in all its savagery, with ruthless disregard of the rights of neutral nations. If it answers "No," it provokes and brings about a breach of friendly relations with the United States, which would be infinitely worse. It might be decisive, the crowning disaster for Germany, since it would very likely determine like action on the part of other nations now neutral.

The Emperor and his advisers have stood perplexed and irresolute between these beetling cliffs of difficulty. That is the most probable explanation of the delay in answering our note. They have been trying to fashion an answer that would seem to us a satisfactory measure of compliance, while leaving to the von Tirpitz party some shreds of hope that the use of the submarine would not be abandoned. An attempt to accomplish the impossible naturally takes time. The President has made it plain that the answer must be "Yes" or "No."

EXPORT COMBINATIONS.

The Federal Trade Commission has discovered the rule of reason. It thinks it unreasonable to believe that Congress intended by the anti-trust laws to prevent Americans from co-operating in export trade. Such co-operation should be encouraged among competitors as well as among non-competitors, and there is urgent need of "permissive" legislation to remove the doubt on the subject. The reasonable position of the commission itself will go far to remove such a doubt. It is an assurance that the commission will not apply the reasonable law in an unreasonable manner. Combinations of the sort it describes can proceed without fear that competitors will be able to prosecute them before the commission for unfair competition.

If the same could be said of all departments of Government doubt would be removed, and there would be no need of "permissive" legislation. That is something of a novelty. Are the activities of business to be confined to those things enumerated in permissive enactments? That is a poor substitute for the condition hitherto existent, when things were lawful which were not forbidden. Under the rule of reason no reasonable combination for the purposes of trade, either domestic or foreign, has been punished, or can be punished. The only possible doubt on the subject arises from the fact that many good trusts have been prosecuted, under an incurable obtuseness in the application of the rule of reason. If only bad trusts were prosecuted there could be no need for permissive legislation for the encouragement of good trusts.

Legislation for the removal of fears is more praiseworthy in intention than in effect. Legislation against fear of ghosts would not encourage timid persons to pass cemeteries on a dark night. Instead of enacting that lawful acts are permitted it might be more effective to declare that lawful acts should not be prosecuted. Then nobody would be afraid that all trusts would be prosecuted lest some bad trusts should escape.

That is the ground of such doubt among business men as exists. It would have been more convincing if the commission had named the business men who had refrained from combination in either domestic or foreign trade. According to the records, this year's issues of corporate securities are just short of a billion, and about four hundred millions above last year. That is not a maximum, but it is above the average, and is scant basis for permissive legislation to do in foreign trade what is forbidden in domestic. Why should there be laws to permit what the law does not forbid? If combination is reasonable and lawful in the one case, why not in the other?

TO SAVE $14,000,000.

The petition presented to Governor WHITMAN yesterday by the Tax Reduction Committee of this taxed-to-death city sets forth in convincing detail the means of reducing the monstrous total of major appropriations made by the Legislature at the last session by $13,952,948, almost a fourth. In 1915 nearly $10,000,000 of the $59,429,643 appropriated was claimed to be for deficiencies of 1914. Yet the 1916 appropriations were swollen to $58,652,478, though there are no deficiencies to fill. There was a direct tax in 1915, of which the city paid nearly $14,000,000. It seems to have been the genial purpose of the last Legislature to throw away money so recklessly that the next Legislature will impose another direct tax and bleed the city again.

General appropriations for the administrative and running expenses of the State Government have jumped from $28,106,575 in 1912 to $35,410,856 in 1916, more than 25 per cent. in four years. This rake's progress can't go on. It must be checked if real estate owners are not to be driven to the poorhouse. It can be checked. It will be, if the Governor is now as insistent on economy as he was in January.

The petition of the Tax Committee shows how the throwing back of the fiscal year from Sept. 30 to July 1 gives the State departments the opportunity, which they will squeeze to the uttermost, to use this year's appropriations and last year's, too, from July to October. The Governor can save the State a good deal of money, a million, in the judgment of the committee, by vetoing items in this year's General Appropriation bill corresponding with those in last year's. And $3,000,000 more can be cut out of it.

To reward the faithful was the diligent effort of the Legislature. It made new places or increased salaries in nearly 2,600 instances. The committee details Supply bill items of nearly $800,000 that fairly ache for a veto; in the Construction bill, so generous to highways, items of $800,000 more. Certain special bills, severely local, call for $75,000 that a veto ought to save. The $1,956,275 for the maintenance of town highways at the expense of the cities is a flagrant injustice of old wont, over which the Governor should write, "I forbid." Finally, and here is the largest sum in the committee's list of economies to be assured by vetoes, the surplus in each sinking fund—and a surplus in a sinking fund is utterly contrary to the object of sinking funds and an unjust burden on contemporary taxpayers—should take the place of the 1916 appropriation for the fund in which that surplus is found. By vetoing the sinking funds, one by one, wherever the surplus is greater than the requirement, the amount of the requirement can be saved. Sinking fund appropriation vetoes can save the State $6,000,000 odd.

Nobody knows better than the Governor how the Legislature disned and sophisticated his budget. The Tax Reduction Committee exhibits specifically the ways whereby, with no impairment of any business or resource of the State, the Governor can chop $13,952,948 off the appropriations of 1916. He has a plain duty. It is also a memorable opportunity.

THE PALLADIUM.

Michigan primaries recorded 83,058 votes for HENRY FORD, 77,872 for WILLIAM ALDEN SMITH, 1,074 for ROOSEVELT, 303 for HUGHES. The Resolutions Committee of the State Republican Convention has recommended the Michigan delegates to Chicago to support HUGHES or "some other good Republican." The last in the primary was the first in the convention, apparently. Mr. FORD is entitled to the first ballot. Then the delegates will proceed as if neither he nor the primary existed.

What did those 162,307 votes cost the State of Michigan? The Minnesota average was said to be about $2 a vote. The high price, so far as quotations have come in, was in Beaverhead County, Montana. According to The Butte Post, "the figure for that county will be an average hardly less than $6 a vote." What sum is too high to pay for this palladium of popular liberty?

WORK FOR DETECTIVES.

A detective announces that he has opened headquarters for the Presidential "boom" of the Hon. THEODORE E. BURTON. Mr. BURTON'S "boom" is of official dignity and weight in Ohio, but could anybody but a detective find any trace of it in these diggings? There are plenty of Republican "booms," recorded in the primaries, which have little other than a psychological existence. They are always somewhere else. A detective is the most fit person to have local charge of these elusive figments.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

An Error of Policy, Not Judgment.

Open to severest criticism as the course of recent events in Ireland has laid AUGUSTINE BIRRELL, something, and not a little, indeed, of sympathy was earned for him by his frank, full, and manly confession in Parliament of having made a dreadful error in estimating the seriousness and the nature of the situation in the island that for some months had confronted him as Chief Secretary. The generosity and magnanimity, too, of JOHN REDMOND, in admitting that he had himself fallen into the same error, and in taking himself, as an adviser of Mr. BIRRELL, a part of the responsibility for what happened, tend still further to win respect for a man proved clearly incompetent for the position he filled.

Whatever of condemnation, however, that must still be passed on Mr. BIRRELL is due not so much to his failure to take timely action against the visionary plotters of treason in the Sinn Fein organization as to his assumption that it was desirable, and even necessary, to keep up, for the purpose of impressing the other nations, an appearance of unanimous loyalty throughout the British Empire—an appearance that he knew to be deceptive as regards Ireland.

If ever there was a time when Great Britain should recognize facts, no matter how unpleasant, and deal with them directly, that time is now. By following any other policy the Government invites, and is more than likely to suffer, as in this instance, evils far greater than would result from dealing promptly, directly, and effectively with conditions as they are. Neither the English nor the Scotch would have been much surprised or much alarmed by a revelation, through seasonable precautions against treasonable enterprises, of the existence in Ireland of a few men capable of "giving aid to the enemy." And foreigners, whether friendly, neutral, or hostile to Great Britain, would have remained exactly as before, after such a revelation had been made.

Truth may have its dangers sometimes, but they are never as great as those involved in keeping up deceptive appearances. Both Mr. BIRRELL and Mr. REDMOND could be easily pardoned for having thought the Sinn Fein peril smaller than it turned out to be; it is not so easy to forgive them for acting as if all was well when they knew it was not.

Preparing to Come Down if Necessary.

In yesterday's report that men of large business affairs have paid a lot of real money for the secret of using water as fuel and are preparing to make the new fuel in a commercial way, there is cause for apprehension in the minds of all the editors, chemists, and other infallibles who heard the Enricht claims with scorn and declared his alleged achievement impossible. It looks at least a little as if these Wise Ones had been somewhat hasty in saying offhand what can and can't be done, and it may be that—not for the first time—they are to be proved wrong by an inventor whose pretensions they had loftily ridiculed.

All is not yet lost, however. The Wise Ones are not alone in having been forced occasionally to retract assertions most confidently made. Men of large business affairs, too, have chased many a wild goose and returned from the hunt with more than their hands empty. The formation of a company to compound and sell for 2 cents a gallon something just as good as gasoline is not quite the same thing as doing it. For the exponents of denial, mentioned above, there still remains a reassuring plausibility in their contention that from recombining the constituent elements of water there can be obtained, in theory only as much, and in practice considerably less, of energy than is required for separating those constituents.

They can yet insist, also, that if Mr. ENRICHT has really found a new source of power, it is not in the water, but in the chemicals with which he breaks the water up into oxygen and hydrogen. That he has found that capacity in materials not hitherto credited with it is a possibility which the Wise Ones—on second thought—can admit without any very painful humiliation, but they will move slowly in that direction, too, and advise the men of large business affairs carefully to reflect upon the probability that substances now cheap would at once and rapidly rise in price as soon as there was created for them such a demand as would follow the revelation of their new potency. Then the expectation of a fuel as good as gasoline for 2 cents a gallon would go glimmering.

But, there! these be matters of fact, not of opinion and assumption. If Mr. ENRICHT and Mr. MAXIM, between them, can cut even by half the expense of running explosive engines, they will have conferred an enormous benefit upon the world, and only the viciously envious will begrudge them the huge fortunes they will certainly make.

Sir Lucius Wouldn't Be Content.

Little by little, but too slowly, our correspondents are supplying information as to a recent episode at Ann Arbor that is evidently worthy of the publicity from which it has been carefully protected by the participants in it. Professor VAN TYNE, the latest of our informants, declared in the letter printed on this page yesterday that no members of the Faculty of the University of Michigan have been reprimanded for expressing sympathy with the Allies and none ordered to be silent in regard to the war. But that wasn't enough.

He might also have credited THE TIMES with having doubted the accuracy of the original statements to that effect, and have refrained from criticising this paper as sharing the burden of reproof he placed on "an unworthy son of the university who saw a chance to mend his political fences in a hyphenated Congressional district" and "was willing to risk the fair fame of his alma mater by asking her President to punish the professors who signed the memorial in question."

That, we gather, means Representative CRAMPTON, but, if the description fits, why was the assailant of academic freedom "let down as easily as possible"? To have dropped him as hard as possible would have been action equally interesting and just, and the failure of the university authorities to do it needs explaining.

Should they delay much longer to perform this obvious duty the accused Congressman may get ahead of them with his version of the story, and it is well known that even those whose cause is just have good reason to fear him who gets his blow in fust. The quarrel is fairly pretty as it stands, but nobody with the instincts of a real sportsman would be satisfied with its present posture—he would want, and insist on having it fought to a decision.

More Schrectlichkeit.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Schrectlichkeit has a fresh illustration in the form of a medal lately struck at Munich to celebrate the sinking of the Lusitania by a German torpedo and the drowning of a thousand or more of noncombatant men, women, and children. A description and photograph of this wonderful work of art are published in the May number of the Numismatist. The description of the medal follows:

> Obverse is the prow of the ship with an aeroplane and mounted gun, (which it has been shown the ship did not carry.) Inscription "no contraband" and "the great steamship Lusitania sunk by a German submarine, 5 May, 1915." On the reverse is a skeleton signifying death, in Cunard Line ticket office, selling tickets to passengers. Inscription "Business First." Cast in bronze 2 3-16 inches. Beveled edge. Issued by Karl Goetz of Munich.

The editor of the Numismatist makes a quasi apology for reproducing this wonderful work of art by saying that its insertion may be justified in a periodical which is published by collectors of numismatics. It has perhaps one other justification as showing the prevailing taste of the people among whom there is a demand for schrectlichkeit

HORACE WHITE.

New York, May 4, 1916.

THE SONG OF THE AIRMAN.

Up! Up! Up!
Into an open sky—
The mists of pearl
Shall twist and twirl
As we go racing by.

Out! Out! Out!
Over the waking earth—
To be the one
To kiss the sun
And see the sunbeams' birth.

Down! Down! Down!
Through air which shrieks and cries:
"Lucky is he
Whose Fate shall be
To fly the morning skies!"

HESPER LE GALLIENNE.

INDUSTRY AFTER THE WAR.

Exhausted Europe Will Present a Large Market for Our Goods.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is a general belief that our manufacturing industries will have a serious setback after the close of the European war. We are, fortunately, not without precedents to enable us to foretell conditions. During the war with the Confederacy, in order to meet its extraordinary demands, new factories were built and old ones greatly enlarged. It has been estimated that our producing capacity more than doubled during that period.

There was a universal belief that with the close of the war there must come a period of stagnation, and that many of the factories would be obliged to close their doors. This conviction was so strong that a meeting of our principal Eastern manufacturers was called, at which the question was discussed. They decided that instead of closing any of their factories, they would limit their products to the lowest possible point, and would fix prices that would barely cover their expenses of all kinds until such time as the growth of the country would warrant their resuming full operation.

Within sixty days after that meeting they were confronted by more demands for their goods than they could possibly supply, they were obliged to increase their facilities, and the prices went up.

The reason was a very simple one. During all the years of the war the supplies of the South were being exhausted until very little remained. The demand was to meet the wastage of the war.

The same conditions will prevail immediately after the close of the present conflict, only upon a much larger scale. There will be the same exhaustion of supplies, which will have to be furnished by our manufacturers until such time as their factories can resume operation. This will be delayed by the great number of workmen who have been destroyed or incapacitated by service as soldiers as well as by their exhaustion of raw materials.

WILLIAM J. COOMBS,
President South Brooklyn Savings Institution.

Brooklyn, May 3, 1916.

Where Sympathies Are Free.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention has been called to a letter in THE NEW YORK TIMES of April 28 to the effect that fourteen Professors in the University of Michigan have been subjected to discipline for expressing sympathy with the Allies and their cause. This is to inform you that there is absolutely no basis for such a statement. No Professor has been disciplined for the reason alleged and no Professor will be. H. B. HUTCHINS,

President University of Michigan.

Ann Arbor, Mich., May 4, 1916.

Mr. Marshall's Experiences.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just seen in THE TIMES of March 26 an account of the arrival of the Sussex survivors in London. In this it is recorded that "Edward Marshall was greatly unnerved"; that he hobbled from the train on crutches; that he had left his wife in New York; that he was 50 years of age, and that the crutched and unnerved Marshall had stuck to the Sussex because, being crippled, he was unable to get into a small boat. This sad creature further is credited with having given an interview to THE TIMES man.

I did not hobble from the train on crutches, for I suffered no injuries except bruises from the explosion, save in the inner ears as a result of concussion; I was not "unnerved" at any time, as I think my fellow-passengers will testify—there were no "unnerved" Americans upon the Sussex, I am proud to say; I have no wife; I am not 50 years of age; I not only did not try to get into a small boat, but was among the many who tried to dissuade those who did; I gave no interview to THE TIMES man, but within two hours from the moment of my arrival in London had written and sent to the cable office a four-thousand-word dispatch of my own—rather busy work for an "unnerved" man on crutches, 50 years of age, with a wife in New York, and disappointment at inability to commit suicide by getting into a Sussex small boat gnawing at his heart.

Permit me, while begging you to publish this correction, to thank you very heartily for a pleasanter reference to me printed in another column of the same issue of THE TIMES. EDWARD MARSHALL.

Hotel de Crillon, Paris, April 17, 1916.

Roosevelt and the Hughes Boom.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is one thing which strikes me as peculiar about the so-called "Hughes boom." That is its consistent appearance whenever Theodore Roosevelt seems to be making a gain.

The "Hughes boom" has had three periods of greatest activity. It received a flying start when it was first announced that the Gardner-Cushing combination were going to run as Roosevelt delegates in Massachusetts; it was revived when Teddy was reported as having discovered a new bird; it blazoned forth in the height of its glory the day after the Bacon-Root-Lodge dinner, and again it revived when Mr. Roosevelt made a speech at Chicago. It would really seem as though there must be a relation between the two. HENRY C. PARKER.

Clark University, Worcester, Mass., May 1, 1916.

Miss von Heinbockel.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On Friday night I attended a lecture at Public School 157, St. Nicholas Avenue, on Australia. The lecturer, Miss Augusta von Heinbockel, was introduced as a British subject from Australia, and an erstwhile lecturer for the Commonwealth Government in England, whose work there came to an end because of her German name when the war broke out. I happen to have been born and educated in Australia. As the lecturer proceeded I found she was misrepresenting the history of my country. Her facts were inaccurate, her dates never exact, while her unspoken deductions carried by inference a downright hostility to England, and it was clear they were "made in Germany" and accounted for her presence in New York as a martyr to circumstances. AUSTRALIAN.

New York, May 1, 1916.

A Thoughtful Government.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent, Mr. William F. Houston, would like the Government to hold a military training camp like the one at Plattsburg this Summer over on Long Island. As one of the prospective Plattsburg "rookies" let me say that I am thankful to the United States for not holding the camp on Long Island. Has Mr. Houston ever heard of that beast technically known as the mosquito? A. L. W.

New York, April 25, 1916.

The Medical Reserve Corps.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On your editorial page of May 1 appears a short article under the caption "Civilians as Surgeons for Soldiers." Whatever may be the shortcomings of the Medical Reserve Corps, it is only fair that you should inform yourself with regard to its present status, the confidence reposed in it by the Surgeon General, and the fact that it does have regular practical training at its own expense, and has been recruited up to 2,000 with young and active men pledged to active service whenever called to duty. The "angry protest" against legislation that proposed to eliminate this corps, in the original Hay-Garrison bill, was entirely justifiable. The eminence of the surgeons who are members of the Medical Reserve Corps has nothing to do with military training, but the fact that they have not been able to obtain such training is due not to their own lack of enthusiasm and willingness, but to the short-sighted policy of a parsimonious Government. We do not pretend to be "army surgeons," but we have done our best to acquire a practical as well as "a theoretical knowledge of the army surgeon's rank and conditions."

HENRY C. COE,
Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A.

New York, May 1, 1916.

Baseball Minus Hits.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is doubtful if the Giants, so called, will ever get anywhere under their present management. Season after season we invite our friends to "come on up to the Polo Grounds and see the New York team get trimmed!" Why should man after man walk up to bat with instructions to get his base in any way except the good old way of cracking out a hit? Husky athletes take their stand and wave a menacing stick, only to let one good ball after another go by. What are they up there for? The best hits ever made were by simply pushing the bat against the ball. We fans don't care to see games won on passes, wild pitches, errors, bunts, or long flies. Line her out! Hit the ball! Knock the cover off! Nothing else, not all the adroit finessing possible, will so demoralize the other team, from the pitcher down, or give such inspiration to the man on deck and those next up to bat. The hand that raps the pigskin wins the game. DISGUSTED FAN.

New York, April 30, 1916.

Little by Little.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For reasons which are everywhere apparent, the writer believes that worth while ideas, such as honesty, truthfulness, sincerity, thrift, system, mistakes, discipline, commonsense, planning, receptivity, advice, thoroughness, knowing self and others, enthusiasm, self-reliance, initiative, aggressiveness, thorough rudimentary education, opportunity, little by little, survival of the fittest, due regard for the rights of others, heredity, &c., should be and can be aggressively and successfully taught in our public schools.

Why not teach the controlling factors the things that count? M. E. SANDFORD.

New York, May 1, 1916.

Flags for the Living.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice the grand displays of the Stars and Stripes all over the city, due to the Citizens' Preparedness Parade to be held May 13. I am afraid that they will be taken down after the event. I hope not. I often notice how few flags are regularly displayed every day. Occasionally one sees a flag at half-mast, due to a death of some bank officer, city official, or member of some exchange, and I cannot understand why these same flags were not displayed in full while the people were living. "YANKEE BORN."

New York, April 29, 1916.

Two Civic Forums.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you be so kind as to state in your columns that the Civic Forum whose meetings have been held for some years in Carnegie Hall has no connection with the organization of the same name in Brooklyn referred to in your editorial on "Desecration of the Schools," or with any similar organization? The Civic Forum of which I have the honor to be the Director was founded in the year 1907, and, so far as its officers are aware, it was the first organization and for many years the only one to bear this name.

ROBERT ERSKINE ELY.

New York, May 1, 1916.

Von Igel's List.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Under the heading "Took German Code in von Igel Raid," it is maintained that a list had been found among the papers seized containing 10,000 names and addresses of Germans who would, in case of trouble, side against this Government. It is to be earnestly hoped and wished that, trouble or no trouble, this list will be published so that the country may know beforehand who is again going to play the copperhead game as in 1860.

Brooklyn, April 25, 1916. J. A. G.

FUTURE SOLDIERS IN THE GRISTLE.

An Important Place in the Scheme of Preparedness May Be Assigned to the Boy Scouts of America.

By CAPTAIN STUART C. GODFREY,
Instructor in Mathematics at West Point.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

No one who attended the annual rally of the Manhattan-Bronx Council, Boy Scouts of America, at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory on April 29 could have failed to be impressed by the splendid display of healthy activity, of enthusiastic unity of purpose. After a continuous seven-ring performance of such diverse scout activities as signal tower erection, demonstration by a bicycle first-aid squad, jumping from a gallery into a fire net; after a spirited obstacle and trek cart races, the 2,500 scouts, troop after troop in column, wound up into an ever-lengthening spiral until they formed a living sea surrounding Governor Whitman. Then, as the national colors suddenly broke from the ceiling during the Governor's talk, there followed a spontaneous outburst from the boys that neither the Governor nor the spectators will forget. No more convincing demonstration could be imagined of the place that scouting has won among our youthful citizens and of its benefits.

Many thoughtful observers, moreover, found something else of significance. At this time, when the United States is seriously taking thought of too long neglected provisions for the defense of its shores, such an array of organized youth, knit together in a common patriotic cause, commands attention as an asset of vital importance.

First of all, there is the fundamental question of physical fitness. The statement of recruiting for the United States Marine Corps for 1915 shows that of 40,000 applicants examined, less than 10 per cent. were able to meet the physical requirements. In New York City the astounding fact is disclosed that less than 3 per cent. were physically eligible. While this is not a proper representation of our American manhood, these conditions are sufficiently shocking. They show clearly that no system of "military training" could be effective which did not start first of all with this physical foundation. Now the scout training lays insistent emphasis upon this point. "To keep myself physically strong," the scout promises in his oath; healthful exercise and games, long hikes, and camping trips out of doors build up his bodily strength; supervising experts discover and correct physical defects and teach personal hygiene. To care for himself in the open, to be able to march long distances, to be at home under canvas or about the camp-fire—these necessary qualifications of the soldier which come with difficulty to the untrained man the scout acquires at a period when it is to him a fascinating play.

Many of the scout activities help to equip boys with knowledge which would be directly useful in a military sense—the training in first aid, in signaling by Morse or semaphore codes, in map-reading and sketching, and a dozen other subjects. In England during the first eight months of the war, 5,000 medals were given to Boy Scouts who had performed no fewer than twenty-eight days' service. About 50,000 boys had served a shorter time. Some served as coast guardsmen, taking the place of men recalled to the fleet. Others were engaged in the navy for signaling. (International Military Digest, June, 1915.) Patrolling, messenger service, hospital attendance, these suggest some of the immediate uses for which the scouts might be available, services of real military importance which yet do not require the boy's presence at the front on the firing line.

In addition to the physical training and special knowledge that scouting confers, and which were so much in evidence last Saturday, it is responsible for a largely increased general efficiency in whatever the boy subsequently undertakes. The scout has had his alertness and initiative awakened. Games of observation and concealment have quickened his wits and taught him the advantage of cover. With this equipment he can undoubtedly be transformed much more rapidly into an efficient soldier, if the need come; a soldier, moreover, who will be superior in a dozen ways—in resourcefulness, in dependableness, in loyalty to the average man who has lacked this scout training.

Finally there's the question of spirit, that intangible force that is yet of such vital import in the make-up of an army. Because scouting teaches a boy obedience and self-control, because it develops team work and directs the "gang spirit" into right channels, because it is insistent upon doing the other fellow a daily good turn, because it means devotion to a patriotic cause outside of, and bigger than, the boy—for all these reasons there exist back of the scout movement the loyal and enthusiastic spirit that was demonstrated so convincingly on April 29.

In view of the wide discussion of "military training" for boys it is pertinent to inquire whether the scout program is not the most suitable for younger boys in preparation for the duties of war as well as of peace. Soldiering itself is a man's business and is not for the boy under eighteen. It would not be advisable, it is believed, to equip the scouts with the rifle and to teach them the regulation infantry drill. To do so would be to repress the initiative that needs self-expression. It is the time to instill, not the minutiae of the drill ground, but the fundamental principles of the good soldier, which scouting stands for so squarely.

The present chief need is to develop scouting still further so that no American boy need be denied the opportunity of enjoying this training. It is a question partly of funds to carry on the work of organization and central control; but, most of all, of men, sterling men, who will assume the scoutmaster's task of leadership and take up this worth-while work of training our boys of the coming generation to "be prepared" for all their duties of citizenship in war as in peace.

That this "preparedness" aspect of scouting was in Governor Whitman's mind as he watched the activities of the rally was evident from his talk to the scoutmasters that evening. He said: "I am for this movement just as hard as I know how to be."

STUART C. GODFREY.

ART NOTES.

Mrs. Thaw's Collection of Early American Paintings on View.

It is the right moment for a patriotic exhibition, or one that at least savors of patriotism, and the American Art Galleries are fortunate in having Mrs. Benjamin Thaw's collection of early American paintings to offer to the public. In his introduction to this special section of the catalogue Charles Henry Hart urges the American museums, "in whose collections there should be examples of every American painter of repute, not to miss their opportunity." The room in which the group is hung wears an aspect of fine propriety. These dignified ancestors of ours never gave way to moods before an easel. In their presence it is not difficult to remember that they practiced formality in their families, but at least they give no sign of the "dynamic drive" that gets itself into the modern expression.

Copley is in his place at the head of the line with a portrait of a British officer, freely handled, brilliantly colored, richly modeled, and as little as possible like the work of the painter's early and American period. According to the descriptive note in the catalogue it probably was painted shortly before his death, when he had been some forty years in London. Then there is Charles Willson Peale, with his serious interest in character, and a salient performance by John Wesley Jarvis. There are charming, prim young women with curls, but the portrait of an old lady by Henry Williams surpasses them all, and triumphs not only by its firm psychology but in the boldness of its design. Thomas Sully's luminous yellows make sunshiny patches on the walls, and the charming people who sat for Henry Inman are almost eclipsed by their delightful 1830 costumes. G. P. A. Healy is a painter acquainted with impasto. His portrait

WORLD COURT AVOIDS PREPAREDNESS VOTE

Congress Barely Escapes Ending in Row When Delegates Insist on Speaking.

NO PLANS FOR TRIBUNAL

Speakers at Closing Sessions Include Leslie M. Shaw, Henry Clews, and Rabbi Silverman.

The World Court Congress, whose object is the establishment of an international tribunal for the settlement of international disputes, came to an end last night, after three days of speeches, in which the plan was viewed from many different angles. The congress adjourned without taking any definite steps to formulate plans for the tribunal, and it avoided taking any action as a body on the preparedness issue, although most of the speakers had spoken in favor of it.

Congressman John J. Lentz at last night's session in Carnegie Hall brought in the question of shipments of munitions to the Allies. He was hissed when he said that we should declare an embargo on the shipment of munitions and supplies to the warring nations, but he continued speaking, saying: "I would just as soon pull the trigger as to put the bullet into the gun."

The congress barely escaped breaking up in a row when several of the delegates insisted upon breaking into the program to speak, and there was talk of "sending for the Sergeant at Arms." The Chairman checked several interruptions by commanding the person who insisted on speaking to "sit down."

The Rev. John J. Burke brought a message of sympathy with the work of the World Court League from Cardinal Farley, whose personal representative he was.

He urged that the Pope be a part of any peace movement which might be undertaken.

United Sovereignties, Shaw's Plan.

Former Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw asserted that in his opinion the only way by which a world court could be created was in conjunction with the creation of a new Government.

"This new Government can be given any appropriate name," he said, "but I suggest the United Sovereignties of Earth. This would involve a constitution patterned as far as practicable after the Constitution of the United States. Under our Constitution each sovereign State must be a republic, but under the proposed constitution, each sovereignty composing the united sovereignties would have to be permitted to continue its present form of government. It would also require a congress, a chief executive under some name, a court, a standing army and navy sufficient to enforce the peace of the world and each of the several sovereignties would be limited to a unit in the size of its respective army and navy the same as each of our sovereign States is limited in the size of its national guard and the number of its armed ships."

Henry Clews declared that when justice and reason are enthroned in the hearts of men war would disappear. "Since differences will arise between nations, as between individuals, we must have courts for their adjudication," he said. "It is not a natural reasonable for nations to bring their disputes before a proper tribunal as for individuals. We need only create the necessary judicial machinery, and the habit will grow. Witness our experience with Great Britain—a nation with whom we have had more serious disputes and more jealousy than with any other—for 100 years without war.

"The Hague Tribunal has not failed, as some would have us think, for the reason that it has ceased to exist. The necessity of such an institution more self-evident than ever. The best and most practical preventive of war in my earnest opinion is a world court. It may not immediately prevent war, but it will generally educate nations to settle their disputes in a rational manner. So long as the world rests upon a military basis we, as a nation, cannot escape the necessity of building upon the same foundation."

Charles Thaddeus Terry urged that the present time was most propitious for the foundation of an international code of substantive law. "The time is ripe," he said. "Why not set aside for the purpose of preparedness for constructive effort, instead of devoting all the energy and brains of the world to the preparation for destructive effort?"

Canadian Urges Conservatism.

P. B. Mignault of Canada, a member of the International Joint Commission, urged the congress to move slowly in the formulation of the court. "A court for the whole world, whether of arbitration or of conciliation, may be an impossibility," he said, "but a provision should be inserted in every treaty or arbitration between two or more States for the reference of matters in controversy to an impartial body for investigation and report. This is certainly a progress in international relations which can easily be achieved, because it is an actual and an accomplished fact between your country and my own."

Dr. John Wesley Hill said a word in favor of defense.

"So long as the spirit of invasion, conquest, and destruction is rife among the nations under the law of self-preservation we must safeguard our liberties by adequate means of national defense," he declared. "The nation which cannot defend itself is an imbecile and one which is afraid to defend itself is a coward. A flag which does not express the dignity and power of nationality is a mere gala day banner, lacking the qualities which command respect, the power which commands obedience, and the spirit which inspires devotion. We must let it be known, however, that militarism is not our goal."

America should lead in the movement to establish a world court, the Rev. Dr. Frederick Lynch, President of the Church Peace Union, said. The end of the war would be an opportune time to begin the work, in his opinion.

Judge William H. Wadhams, in reply to the question of a delegate as to how the world court might be organized, said: "The next step is to insist that whoever assumes the Government as the head of this great nation should propose to the nations of the world that we stand for a new era, that we stand no longer for aggression, that we propose to recognize the family of nations and let each develop in its sphere; that we desire no territory; that we desire no spheres of influence; that we desire merely the development of each in his own place, and that our preparedness is to establish the rule of reason and the court of the world."

Predicts End of Militarism.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman predicted that the World Court would bring militarism to a natural end in every country. "Disarmament to a greater or less degree," he said, "will not only be required by the very creation of a World Court, but it will follow in great measure naturally because the nations will have no need for the great armaments which they must perforce maintain today."

Charles A. Towne said that the war would demonstrate the inefficiency of paper guarantees and international agreements so thoroughly that not only would the certainty of the ultimate establishment of the World Court be foreshadowed, but the consummation itself would be advanced to proximate accomplishment.

Mrs. John Hays Hammond spoke of the part that woman should play in the World Court. "Men of America," she said, "what can we give you help. In the name of American womanhood I offer you our service. Take us into your councils."

Emerson McMillen urged that the league work to form auxiliary leagues in every State. "A membership of not less than a million" was the slogan which he offered.

COLONIAL DAMES' BIENNIAL.

Washington Delegates Received by President and Mrs. Wilson.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The Colonial Dames, who are holding their biennial session at the Shoreham, were received by the President and Mrs. Wilson this afternoon. This evening they were the guests of Mrs. Henry F. Dimock. Luncheons and teas and dinner parties were mere incidental attentions to these always much-entertained visitors who represent society of the thirteen original States as it existed more than a century ago as well as many newer centres to which the descendants of the original Dames have drifted. Mrs. Dimock's guests were not limited strictly to the members of the society.

Mrs. Willard Saulsbury entertained at a large afternoon reception in compliment to the officers of the society.

Mrs. Stephen B. Elkins entertained at dinner this evening for the West Virginia delegates. Mrs. Joseph Holt Gaines, representing the Council of Charleston, is her guest for the week.

Miss Armatt and Mrs. H. L. Rust, Virginia Dames, residing in Washington, entertained at luncheon at the Hotel Lafayette in compliment to Mrs. Cox of Richmond.

Mrs. Robert Lansing and her guests from Watertown, N. Y., Mrs. Stebbins and Mrs. Valentine, were entertained at a large luncheon today at the Chevy Chase Club, with Mrs. Frances Nash as hostess. The company invited included Mrs. John W. Weeks, Mrs. Atlee Pomerene, Mrs. J. Hamilton Lewis, Mrs. Julian James, Mrs. J. P. Jackson, Miss Helen Cannon, Miss Mary Custis Lee, Mrs. Francis Winslow, Mrs. Robert Hinckley, Mrs. J. J. Broderick, Mrs. Henry Breckenridge, Mrs. John J. Rodgers, Mrs. William H. Fitzhugh Lee, Mrs. Frederick C. Hicks, Miss Letitia Stevenson, Mrs. Richard Clover, Mrs. John C. O'Laughlin, Mrs. Nathan Sargent, Mrs. John W. Foster, Mrs. F. E. Winslow, Mrs. George Duncan, Miss Pickhardt, who is visiting Mrs. Weeks; Miss Margaret Breckenridge, and her house guest, Miss Moes; Mme. Gregory Wilenkin, Mme. Vignal, and Mrs. Antonin Martin.

TO BUILD POMPEIAN STUDIO.

Rudolph Evans Plans an Exhibition Gallery and Roof Garden.

A Pompeian studio, with exhibition gallery and pool of water, where nymphs in bronze or marble will stand in a niche surrounded by flowers, will be built by Rudolph Evans, an American sculptor, who has been honored by the French Government, which purchased his statue, "The Golden Hour," for the Luxembourg. The sculptor recently acquired the property at 71 Washington Place, and he has commissioned his architect, Robert Cowie, to design and build a five-story studio building, which will combine several novel features, including a roof garden, overlooking historic Greenwich Village.

The exhibition room has been planned for the first floor with a space 100 feet deep. It has been designed for statuary, replicas of figures exhibited abroad, and in the Salon, and will look over a pool of water, with a niche in the background, a place of honor for some creation of the artist's fancy. The entrance will be designed in effects of black and white, and between the exhibition gallery and the pool the space will be utilized for a studio. There will be balconies decorated with flowers and a garden at the rear of the studio building. Two floors of the building will be devoted to studio apartments, with a roof garden at the top reached by a small elevator.

Mr. Evans, who has lived in Paris, believes that there is an opportunity for beautifying the region of Washington Square and making it picturesque and attractive. His proposed studio is a step in this direction and part of a general movement to improve the part of town bounded by lower Fifth Avenue and the "Square."

N.Y.U. SENIORS TO GIVE BALL

Musical Comedy by Sophomores to Precede the Dance.

In conjunction with the annual ball of the senior class at New York University tonight, "The Missing Millionaire," a musical comedy, produced and acted by students of the Sophomore class, will form an introduction to a lively social time at University Heights today and tomorrow. The play, which will be staged in the Auditorium, was composed jointly by Harold V. Arnold and Atwood Townsend, both members of the Sophomore class.

The Senior ball will follow the Sophomore production, and will be given in the university gymnasium, which a committee of undergraduates has decorated with violet bunting. Ten Greek letter societies will have individual tables in which to entertain their guests during the dance, while many of the societies are holding house parties in connection with the ball.

The members of the Senior Ball Committee are: Ralph C. J. Somers, Chairman; Martin J. White, Alvin L. Lent, William H. Draper, Jr.; Paul Waldman, Herman N. Marin, Samuel Cummings, Herbert Van Saun, A. Patchin, and Harvey Felton.

LONG DRILL AT N. Y. U.

Reilley Puts Football Men Through Two-Hour Practice.

Despite the warm weather yesterday Coach Tom Reilley of the New York University football team put a squad of candidates through a two-hour practice on Ohio Field. The nature of the workout was essentially elemental and included punting, passing and throwing the pigskin, practicing starting, and other rudimentary details.

The management announced that over thirty uniforms had been issued to recruits for the squad, indicating an unusual interest in the Spring football work.

Among the men who reported was Hammerschlag, who played on the Violet second eleven last year, owing to his ineligibility under the one-year rule. Other veterans who have reported were: Fraim of last season's squad, McKenzie, who played two years ago on the Varsity; Selzer, and Fernandez. The most promising of the new recruits is Finley, a freshman, who entered this year from Morris High School.

Ashmun—Belcher.

Miss Mary Watts Belcher, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Zachariah Belcher of 145 Mount Pleasant Avenue, Newark, and Charles Ashmun of 86 Abington Avenue were married yesterday in Grace Episcopal Church, Newark, in the presence of 1,500 relatives and friends. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Charles L. Gomph, rector of the church. The bride was attended by Miss Louise Rushmore of Mamaroneck, N. Y., her cousin, as maid of honor. The best man was Zachariah Belcher, Jr., brother of the bride. There were six bridesmaids. The ushers were Robert Ballantine Bradley, J. Malcolm Belcher, Harrison Sayre Higbie, Stuart Young, all of Newark; Philip F. Chew of South Orange, and Russell Winslow of Boston, Mass.

Miss Dorothea Gilder to Wed.

Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder of 24 Gramercy Park announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Dorothea de Kay Gilder, to Dallas D. L. McGrew, a son of the Rev. Dr. George H. McGrew and Mrs. McGrew of Silver Spring, Md. Owing to illness in the bride's family, the wedding, which is to take place at Mrs. Gilder's home on Friday, May 19, will be attended by members of the family only. Miss Gilder's father was editor of the Century Magazine. Mr. McGrew is a Harvard graduate and formerly lived in Boston, but is now in business in this city.

Engagements.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Jerome Warner of 26 West Eighty-second Street, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Eugenie Cecile Warner, to Victor Holles Stockell, a son of the late Mrs. John H. Judge. The wedding will take place on Wednesday, June 7.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ridder of 128 West Seventy-first Street, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Rachel Ridder, to Edward Kelly Hanlon, formerly of Baltimore, Md., but now of this city. Mr. Hanlon was graduated from Loyola College, Baltimore, and completed his law course at the Harvard Law School.

Richard Deming of Greenwich, Conn., announces the engagement of his daughter, Miss Elizabeth Oakley Deming, to Howard Froelick, a son of Mrs. Louis W. Froelick of Brooklyn. Miss Deming's father is Vice President of the American Surety Company of New York. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

MINISTER DEFENDS PRESBYTERY HERE

Churchmen in New York Body Loyal to Tenets of Faith, Says Dr. W. P. Merrill.

PRAISES SEMINARY'S WORK

Letter Replying to Charges of Pittsburgh Minister Is Made Public.

Members of the New York Presbytery yesterday emphatically denied the charges against their organization made public by the Rev. Dr. Maitland Alexander of Pittsburgh.

One of the most emphatic defenders was the Rev. Dr. William Pierson Merrill, pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church, at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, a Director of the Union Theological Seminary and a leader widely known both in the East and West. A letter from him also appears in the current number of The Continent, one of the principal organs of the Presbyterian Church, copies of which reached this city yesterday.

"The charges to which Dr. Alexander gives currency," said Dr. Merrill, "are indeed hard to answer, because he does not make them himself, but attributes them to other persons as reports. I have no doubt that he has heard all that he prints in The Presbyterian, which was also reproduced in THE NEW YORK TIMES of yesterday. It is absolutely untrue, as he says he has heard, that the Presbytery of New York is controlled by any clique.

"The vote for the licensing of the three candidates from the Union Theological Seminary was 64 to 3. The New York Presbytery is practically a unit in its views. The Licenture Committee which recommended that these young men be admitted to the ministry was composed of men who were far from radicals, the majority of them being classed as conservatives.

"It is true that the Union Theological Seminary has the support of men of wealth and social standing, as Dr. Alexander says, yet it is not being used by any one as a means of dominating the Presbyterian Church in this part of the country.

"Last year the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church gave the largest sum, $50,000, which ever has been given by any Presbyterian Church to the cause of foreign missions. There are other instances which I might mention. The Presbytery of New York is loyal to the Presbyterian faith and loyal to all its interests."

The letter from Dr. Merrill in The Continent was much discussed yesterday because it appears when the periodical, although issued in a territory where the conservatives are strong, openly defends the New York Presbytery. Dr. Merrill adopts a figurative method of stating his point. He represents a Presbytery considering whether or not it shall license four candidates designated as John Mark, Simon Peter, Paul, and John. As the candidates do not, however, affirm their belief in the virgin birth one of the members of the Presbytery objects to their being licensed. The three young men who were licensed by the New York Presbytery did not affirm their faith in the virgin birth on the ground of critical scholarship—that is, they took the position that not all the writers of the Gospels stated the manner in which Christ came into the world.

AID FOR LAFAYETTE FUND.

Film Shows Distribution of Comfort Kits to Soldiers.

The Executive Committee of the Lafayette Fund gave an exhibition at the Ritz-Carlton last night of moving pictures of the packing, transportation, and distribution at the front of the Lafayette comfort kits and recent scenes on the battlefields of Europe. Frederic J. Courtot made an address in which he appealed for funds to continue the work. He said that the fund is devoted to the immediate relief of the French soldiers in the trenches, the needs of the hospitals, and the war sufferers in France, and that up to now 62,000 of these comfort kits have been shipped.

The Executive Committee has personally undertaken to pay all expenses of the maintenance and operation of the fund, so that each dollar contributed goes in its entirety direct to the soldiers. $135,565 has been collected; 1,200 kits are being sent each week, and the committee expects to continue at this rate or greater until the end of the war.

Jules Bache spoke on "French appreciation," and others to appear on the program were Francis Roche, the Secretary and Treasurer of the fund; Lieutenant Robert MacGrath, who told his experiences at the front; Mrs. Francis Gordian, head of the Lafayette Fund in California, and Miss Dagnar de Coraval, pianist. Edouard Barlie, member de la Croix Rouge Française, who arrived in this country a few days ago, gave the first view of the 20,000 feet of film which he brought over, showing the early stages of the battle of Verdun.

NOTES OF NEWPORT SOCIETY

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 4.—Commander Hugh Baker, by direction of the Superior Court of Newport County, has set June 3 as the date to sell the lands occupied for many years by the New York Yacht Club as its Newport station. This grows out of the suit of Robert Goelet vs. Elbridge T. Gerry.

Arrivals for the Summer from New York include Mrs. Watts Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. J. Francis A. Clark, Mrs. Stuyvesant Leroy, Mrs. and Miss French, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Duncan from New York, and Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Colt Josephs of Baltimore.

Miss Julia A. Berwind of Philadelphia arrives May 25.

Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Hutton of Baltimore arrive Saturday.

Mrs. Clarence Pell and Miss Charlotte Pell come to their cottage from New York on Saturday.

Mrs. W. Bayley Parsons and Mrs. Richard W. Corbin of New York are at Pine Lodge for the Summer.

Mrs. August Belmont is at the Muenchinger-King to look over By the-Sea.

George D. Widener of Philadelphia is visiting friends.

Colonel Nikolai Golejewski, Military Attaché of the Russian Embassy, has rented the Booth bungalow at Bailey's Beach for the Summer.

Jewish Auxiliary Dines Mrs. Pisko.

The New York Auxiliary of the National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives at Denver, gave a dinner last night at the Hotel Majestic to Mrs. S. Pisko, the National Secretary of the hospital. The speakers included Frederick Guggenheimer, the first President of the auxiliary; Mrs. Rebecca Kohut, Benjamin Altheimer, the National Treasurer of the hospital, and Dr. Alfred Meyer. Marc Buckbinder is the President of the auxiliary, and the other officers are Mrs. A. I. Brickner, Vice President; J. Speyer, Treasurer, and Beulah Metzger, Secretary.

To Dine Mr. and Mrs. Gabrilowitsch

Mr. and Mrs. Ossip Gabrilowitsch will be the guests of honor at a dinner given by the New York City Chapter of the New York State Music Teachers' Association on Monday evening, May 15, at the Hotel McAlpin. Mr. Gabrilowitsch will speak on Leschetizky, whose pupil he was, and he will also play a number of selections. Mme. Gabrilowitsch will sing a group of songs.

Lew Fields's Niece to Wed.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris Warsheur of 543 West 163d Street, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Harriet Warsheur, to B. L. Samuels of Oakland, Cal. Miss Warsheur is a niece of Lew Fields.

BENEFIT FOR RED CROSS.

Tennis Stars Will Compete at Forest Hills Tomorrow.

The Red Cross tennis benefit, which has aroused much interest among devotees of the sport, will be held tomorrow afternoon on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills, L. I. There will be two matches in doubles, one a mixed doubles event, and also a singles competition between two of the leading tennis professionals.

In the mixed doubles event Mrs. Frederick Schmitz and Watson M. Washburn will play against Miss Molla Bjurstedt, holder of the women's national championship, and Alrick H. Man, Jr. Mrs. Schmitz has been substituted for Mrs. Barger Wallach and Man takes the place of Walter Merrill Hall. This match will start at 2 o'clock.

An hour later the professional match in singles will be played between Harry McNeil, professional at the Rockaway Hunting Club, and George Agutter, who is the professional at the West Side Tennis Club. This competition holds an element of novelty. It is seldom that the opportunity is afforded of seeing two professionals in a tennis match. Both men are finished players and the contest will undoubtedly draw a big gallery.

The concluding match will be played at 4 P. M. between Karl H. Behr and Frederick B. Alexander on the one side and George M. Church and Dean Mathey on the other.

The proceeds from the sale of tickets will be turned over to the American Red Cross. The admission is $1, and tickets are on sale at Spalding's and at the gate.

FEAR ECONOMIC WAR.

Germans Believe Allies Are Planning to Control German Trade.

Prospects of an economic war with the Quadruple Entente after the present armed conflict is over, as portended by the frequent councils being held by leading statesmen and business men of the allied nations, at which this subject is supposed to be discussed, have aroused considerable mixed comment in the German press. Although most of the important newspapers recognize the seriousness of the outlook, and, like the inspired writer in the Cologne Gazette of March 5, who answered Bonar Law's threat contained in the British statesman's interview printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Feb. 20, declare that the enemy will find Germany just as well prepared on the industrial as the military field, there are others who profess to regard the question as of little account at present. Among these is the Frankfurter Zeitung, which says:

"In Germany many people are considering what arrangements can best be made to prepare for our future economic and general commercial relations with our present allies. There is an object and good sense in doing so if the result be borne in mind, for the time is bound to come when this will be a practical question. We think, however, that it would be to misunderstand our present tasks, and the grave concerns of the day that is passing over us, if our statesmen and politicians were now to trouble their heads about our future commercial relations with our great enemies. The opportunity for that has not yet arrived. Our first aim here should be to conquer, and the prospects of our future commercial relations will be largely determined by the time, the manner, and the extent of the victory. For this reason it would only be playing into the hands of our enemies—indeed, one might go so far as to say that it would be reasonable—if we were at the juncture to devote our attention to the problem of our future trade relations with the countries with which we are fighting. People who are so convinced of victory in the midst of a war, as our opponents profess to be, do not threaten their adversaries with the future in this way."

Count Reventlow, however, who voices the opinion of a large and powerful section of the Conservative and agrarian interests, takes a serious view of the matter. In a lengthy article in the Deutsche Tageszeitung he says that Great Britain is no doubt planning to capture the entire market of the Continent after the war has brought exhaustion to her enemies and allies alike, and continues:

"It is therefore all the more essential for England's purpose to strike at Germany's very spine. Hence it follows that the economic side of this present war is closely related to the military and political aspects of it, more so than at any previous period. After this war a State that cannot make sure of its economic future by its own unaided strength will practically be condemned to extinction. Laden with a huge burden of debt, with keener conditions of life, and with the necessity of providing for their military security, the countries concerned will not be able to export too great a quantity of commodities. It is therefore all the more necessary for Germany, too, to make certain that she shall secure the most stringent guarantees for the free exercise of every sphere of her economic life."

TEUTON MENACE IN TURKEY.

Geographer Declares German Project for Land Imperils Britain.

How German designs in Turkey menace English interests is pointed out in an article by Leon Dominian of the American Geographical Society, published in the current number of the Geographical Review under the title "Europe at Turkey's Door." On this subject Mr. Dominian says:

"The rise of modern German ascendency in Turkey has constituted the gravest menace to the British project of uniting Egypt to India by a broad band of British territory. German diplomacy has exerted its best efforts during the past generation in the attempt to defeat this design. In overcrowded Germany the need of land colonization is felt as keenly as the necessity of providing new markets for the country's best industries. Germany does not contain within its frontier an agricultural area of sufficient extent for the requirements of its fast-growing populations. Against this it has been estimated that with adequate irrigation Asia Minor can turn out 1,000,000 tons of wheat annually, as well as at least 200,000 tons of cotton. The basis of Teutonic southeasterly expansion lies in these facts.

"This rivalry in the West Asian field became inevitable from the moment men of German speech became conscious of the power they had acquired in 1870 by banding together in a single State. The task of national consolidation once accomplished, the thought of German leaders naturally turned eastward in the direction in which land extended. In 1889 the Deutsche Bank—whose Directors are the real leaders of Germany's oversea affairs—received a concession for a through line from Constantinople to Konia. This concession has since been modified so as to comprise the Transanatolian Trunk Railway which connects the capital with Bagdad. In 1898 the Kaiser visited Damascus in person, there solemnly to proclaim assurances of his unalterable good-will to the millions of Mohammedans scattered over the surface of the earth. In 1902 the Bagdad line was definitely awarded to a group of capitalists, among whom Germans represented the majority of investors. Henceforth railroad, mining, and irrigation concessions in Turkey seemed to have been reserved exclusively for Germans. The transfer of Turkey's unexploited riches to German ownership became almost an accomplished fact."

Urge Veto of Appropriations.

ALBANY, May 4.—A sub-committee of the Tax Reduction Committee of New York asked Governor Whitman today to veto proposed appropriations amounting to $14,000,000 which now awaits executive action. They requested that the General Appropriation bill be cut $4,000,000, the Supply bill $702,455, the Construction bill $812,305, sinking fund contributions $6,216,914, and that he veto special bills carrying appropriations of $75,000 and the measure appropriating $1,350,276 for the maintenance of town highways.

BIG MEN OF NATION UNITE TO AID ALLIES

Organization Will Be Ready to Serve United States Should War Create Demand.

TO HELP WOUNDED FIRST AIM

Will Also Take Part in Activities Looking to Rehabilitation When Peace Comes.

The Allies' Hospitals Relief Commission, with offices in the Woolworth Building, has been organized, with H. H. Westinghouse as Acting Chairman and Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, Myron T. Herrick, former Ambassador to France; Dr. Albert S. Brundage, and Sir Arthur Herbert as Vice Presidents. Colonel William C. Beecher is Chairman of the Executive and Jules S. Bache Chairman of the Finance Committee. Honorary members of the commission are the British, French, Russian, and Italian Ambassadors to the United States, the Belgian Minister, and Sir Robert L. Borden, the Premier of Canada.

The announcement of the formation of the commission says that its immediate object is to raise funds and supplies for the hospitals of the Allies and to provide relief in a large way for the victims of the war, especially in Great Britain and France. The ultimate object of the commission is the creation of an organization that can give efficient and practical aid in the work of reconstruction and rehabilitation that will follow the close of the war.

Branches of the commission are being organized in every State, with subbranches in all cities and larger towns. In the event of need arising in the United States for such an organization, it is said that all funds, supplies, and the energies of the commission will be placed at the disposal of the United States immediately.

Among the members of the commission are Governor Samuel W. McCall of Massachusetts, Governor James T. Withycombe of Oregon, Governor C. R. Miller of Delaware, President Hibben of Princeton, Bishops Burch and Darlington of the Episcopal Church, ex-Governor Robert B. Glenn of North Carolina, George Haven Putnam, Hamilton Fish, Jr., the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, William A. Sloane, John Henry McLean, the Rev. Dr. William States Lacey, Governor Houston, Texas; Lucien Bonheur, Colonel Elon H. Hooker, Gifford Pinchot, the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Eaton, ex-Governor Eugene N. Foss of Massachusetts, Bishop Luther B. Wilson, Dr. John G. Shannon, Charles W. Bowring, Joseph N. Francolini, Valentine P. Snyder, Dr. J. Willis Baer, and Leroy W. Baldwin.

A committee waited upon Colonel Roosevelt a few days ago and asked him to head the commission as Honorary President. Colonel Roosevelt replied that he would gladly accept the position if it were possible for him to give to it the time it would deserve. As he has not decided this matter, he decided that he would become a Vice President of the commission.

"I gladly send you my name," wrote Bishop Darlington, while Governor Miller of Delaware sent the following message: "We are all in sympathy with the Allies and their cause, and the movements now in force will redound to their credit." Governor McCall wrote that he would be pleased to serve on the commission, while Governor Withycombe in his letter said that "if by affiliating myself with your organization I can be of any service I shall gladly accept your invitation."

"I wish you every success," wrote Bishop Burch, "and will send you some names which I hope will be useful to you."

"I am very much in sympathy with the objects of your commission," Senator Norris of Nebraska wrote, "and certainly wish for it success in every respect."

The Empire Trust Company is the depository of the commission.

DOCTORS AT WHITE SULPHUR

Prominent Physicians Gather for Their Annual Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., May 4.—The vanguard of physicians who will assemble here this week for their annual convention came in this morning, and among prominent members were Dr. H. Holbrook Curtis, Dr. and Mrs. Edward B. Dench, Dr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Harris, Dr. Lewis A. Coffin, Dr. Hampton P. Howell of New York; Dr. and Mrs. B. P. Croft of Greenfield, Mass; Dr. and Mrs. H. P. Mosher of Boston, Dr. and Mrs. Francis P. Emerson, Dr. and Mrs. Charles Schenck and Miss Schenck of Boston, Dr. S. McEwan Smith and Miss Elizabeth McEwan Smith of Philadelphia, Dr. and Mrs. Lefferts McClelland of New York, Dr. and Mrs. Frank Clowran of Plainfield, N. J.; Dr. and Mrs. E. Fletcher Ingals and Miss Ingals, Dr. and Mrs. George Paul Marquis of Chicago; Dr. and Mrs. Robert Levy of Denver, Dr. and Mrs. Thomas Hubbard of Toledo, Dr. and Mrs. R. Shirley and children of Detroit, and others.

Henry W. Taft and his son, Walbridge Taft, of New York, who have come to take the cure and enjoy the golf, were out on the links this afternoon. Others playing were Samuel Carr of Boston and Robert L. Gerry of Newport, Francis L. Hine and P. T. Powers of New York.

The courtesy of the links has been extended the visiting physicians, and twenty of them played golf this afternoon. This evening they all saw the moving pictures in the ballroom, after which there was general dancing.

Dr. and Mrs. Edward B. Dench went to Virginia Hot Springs for luncheon today, making the trip over the mountains from Covington by automobile.

Riding was a popular sport today. After last night's rain, the wild flowers have come out wonderfully, and the hills are massed with white cherry bloom. Mrs. Percival S. Hill rode over Kate's Mountain and Albert P. Bisselow and Franklin U. Gregory rode over the Bob's Ridge Trail. Dr. and Mrs. D. B. Canfield rode through Montague's Park, and many others were out.

Mrs. John Markoe of Philadelphia and Miss E. D. Kingsbury of Waterbury, Conn.; Mrs. Harrington Putnam of Montclair, and Mrs. Lester Wallace of Glen Ridge were among the day's arrivals.

ONE COUNTS WHOLESALE.

That Is, Where the Thing Bought Is a Lithographic Press.

On five heavy lithographic printing presses shipped here from Leeds separate invoices were provided with discounts of 20 and 2½ per cent. from the list price. The appraiser of the port and, following him, Judge Fischer sitting as a reappraisement official cut down the discount to 10 per cent. Board 1 of the general appraisers affirmed this yesterday.

Testimony taken abroad showed that in England presses of the kind are sold direct to users at the list price less 10 per cent., and the importers contended that such sales were not wholesale transactions. The decision said that the testimony sustained the fact that in the ordinary course of trade but a single machine was sold at a time; that the sale is made to the user, sales not being made in England to dealers. From this it was contended, the "usual wholesale quantity" under the American tariff law in the ordinary course of trade is a single machine.

The decision remarked that the high cost of the presses, around $10,000 each, indicated that not many machines would be purchased at one time. At any rate it was brought out that when sold in England a discount of 10 per cent. was allowed, while the export discount as mentioned above was about double. The board held that the home market price under the circumstances would have to govern.

SALE OF ORIENTAL ART.

Capt. Enoch Berry's Collection Auctioned at Anderson Galleries.

The first 138 numbers of the Oriental collection of Captain Enoch Berry sold at the Anderson Galleries yesterday afternoon brought $2,093. A pair of Ming bowls with light celadon glaze, 3½ inches high, No. 3 of the catalogue, brought $40, going to C. V. Miller; J. A. Timball gave $40 for No. 40, a Chinese bottle vase, sang-de-boeuf, flecked with blue, Yung Ch'eng period. A large globular vase with stand, Yung Ch'eng period, 16 inches high, No. 51, went to H. J. Topping for $90. To C. E. Chapman went No. 53, a club-shaped vase, with apple green glaze, Ming, considered one of the finest of the apple greens in the Kate Johnston collection.

Lacquers, crystals, Peking enamels, Chinese paintings, and carvings will be sold this afternoon.

LORD JOHN HAY DEAD.

Former Commander in Chief of British Navy Was 89.

LONDON, May. 5.—The Right Hon. Lord John Hay, Admiral of the Fleet in 1888, died yesterday at Fulmer, Slough, in his ninetieth year. He was born in Geneva, and was the fourth son of the eighth Marquis of Tweeddale. Entering the navy in 1839, he saw active service in all the wars in which that branch of the service took part until 1897, when he retired.

Admiral Hay served in the China war in 1842 and then fought before Sebastopol with the Naval Division. Following this he was commander of the East India station and then on his return to England was elected member of Parliament for Wick, during 1857-59 and then for Ripon, during 1866-67 and 1868-71. Admiral Hay served four terms as a Lord of the Admiralty and during 1877-79 commanded the Channel Squadron. In 1878, while holding this command, he took possession of and administered Cyprus. During 1883-86, Admiral Hay commanded the Mediterranean station and then during 1887-88, was Commander in Chief of the navy.

ENOS M. BARTON DIES.

Former President of the Western Electric Company Was 74.

Enos M. Barton, electrical engineer, and formerly President of the Western Electric Company, died on Wednesday in Biloxi, Miss., in his seventy-fifth year. He was born in Lorraine, N. Y., and after being graduated from the University of Rochester, went West and became connected with the Western Electric Company in Chicago, Ill., in 1869.

In 1872 he became Secretary of the company, and its President in 1887, retiring in 1908 to devote his attention to the development of Sedgeley Farm, near Hinsdale, N. Y.

Joseph Goodman Dies Suddenly.

Joseph Goodman, a booking agent for the United Booking Offices, died yesterday at the home of his brother, Maurice Goodman, general counsel for the U. B. O., 264 Riverside Drive. Mr. Goodman, who was 40 years old, was apparently in good health when he retired Wednesday night. His death was discovered when he did not answer calls in the morning. The funeral services will be held at the home this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, and interment will be in Bayside Cemetery.

L. H. Stoll, Ex-Oarsman, Dies.

BALTIMORE, May 4.—Louis H. Stoll, for many years champion single sculler of the South and a prominent follower of water sports, died here today. He was 28 years old. In 1910 and 1911 the four-oared scull crew of the Arundel Boat Club, of Baltimore, of which Stoll was a member, held the international championship.

Cardinal Sevin Dies in Paris.

PARIS, May 4.—Hector Irenaeus Sevin, Cardinal Archbishop of Lyons, died here today. Cardinal Sevin was 64 years of age and was created Cardinal in May, 1914.

Obituary Notes.

HENRY G. ROHWER, 48 years old, a pioneer and engineer, died in St. Louis yesterday. He was formerly Chief Engineer of the Missouri Pacific Iron Mountain system.

Mrs. ELIZABETH BUECHLER, widow of Michael Buechler, a pioneer settler in the old Bushwick section of Brooklyn and widely known as a philanthropist, died on Wednesday at her home, 287A Kingsland Avenue, Brooklyn, leaving three sons and two daughters.

Mrs. MINNIE S. MALBY, wife of George L. Malby, an insurance man, died yesterday at the Hotel St. George, Brooklyn. Mrs. Malby had lived in that borough nearly all her lifetime and is survived, besides her husband, by two daughters.

JOSEPH K. CONKLIN, a farmer of Huntington, L. I., and a life resident of that place, died on Wednesday from heart disease. He was 86 years old and left a widow and a daughter.

HENRY BUNDY, former Borough Recorder of Lisbon, N. J., was found dead in his office in that place late Wednesday night. He was eighty-six years old, and died from heart disease. At the last election he was beaten for office, but his opponent was disqualified, and Mr. Bundy was preparing to assume office in a few days.

JOHN BAYLESS, a pioneer wood acid manufacturer and a leading business man, died at his home in Binghamton, N. Y., yesterday in his eighty-seventh year. He built a series of wood acid factories that rank third in order of construction in this country. Mr. Bayless was the father of George C. Bayless, head of the Bayless Pulp and Paper Company, the collapse of whose power dam at Austin, Penn., cost many lives.

WILLIAM U. LIGHT, an architect of New York, who specialized in country homes, died yesterday at his home in Riveredge, N. J., in his fifty-fifth year.

Mrs. BABETTE BODE, wife of the Rev. M. Bode, pastor of the German Lutheran Church of Hackensack, N. J., died yesterday at her home there in her fifty-fifth year.

Mrs. GRACE RANDOLPH ELY, wife of Wilson C. Ely, an architect of Essex Fells, N. J., died on Wednesday night at her home there.

Mrs. JESSIE KESNER, wife of George R. Kesner, an insurance agent of this city, died yesterday at her home, 533 Eighth Street, Brooklyn. She was born in this city and was active in Jewish charities.

The Rev. THOMAS LOWE, founder of the Lowe Memorial Protestant Church of Baltimore, Md., died on Wednesday at his home there, in his seventy-third year.

CHESTER W. EATON, who collaborated in writing the histories of Wakefield, Reading, and North Reading, Mass., died on Tuesday at his home in Wakefield, in his seventy-eighth year.

The Rev. JUDSON V. CLANCY, pastor of Shawmut Church, died on Wednesday in the Deaconess Hospital in Boston, Mass., in his fifty-seventh year.

Mrs. THERESA G. H. HOLLANDER, wife of Professor Jacob H. Hollander of Johns Hopkins University, died on Wednesday in Baltimore, Md., in her fortieth year.

Mrs. ISABELLA C. LOU POMEROY, widow of Theodore S. Pomeroy, died on Wednesday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Charles S. Rackemann, in Milton, Mass., in her eighty-seventh year.

MAXWELL H. SWAIN, 32 years old, formerly a member of the editorial department of The New York Herald, and one of the reporters who accompanied Pershing's expedition, died yesterday after a short illness from typhoid fever, at the home of his mother, Mrs. A. E. Swain, in Indianapolis, Ind.

JOSEPH RESSNAR, known as Hackensack's oldest

BOSTON TEAM GREETS MATHEWSON'S DEBUT WITH SALVO OF HITS

MATTY MALTREATED BY BOSTON BRAVES

Giants Lack Old-Time Punch to Capture Extra-Inning Contest and Are Beaten, 7 to 6.

MERKLE MAKES HOME RUN

His Drive In the Ninth Ties the Score, but Kauff's Glaring Error Makes It Useless.

Christy Mathewson, learned scholar of the curved-ball art, started his sixteenth season as the Giants' master moundsman at the Polo Grounds yesterday, and was trounced by the Boston Braves. It took the men of Percy Haughton ten seething innings to get the decision by a score of 7 to 6. The defense of the New York Club lacked harmony, and there were many loopholes through which the Braves edged effectively.

"Matty" was relentlessly riddled in the first inning, when a fusillade of five hits jammed across four runs. The New Yorks picked up one run at a time, and grabbed three in the sixth, until, after a game uphill struggle, they were within striking distance of their opponents. Fred Merkle brought back the waning hopes of the McGraw clan in the ninth when he walloped a crashing home run into the left-field bleachers and tied the score.

The Giants used to be a dangerous crowd in an extra-inning game, but the reserve strength to whack in an overtime victory seems to have deserted them. The trusty right arm of the master slabman is not as strong as it used to be. Among the blows which shattered his efforts yesterday were three-baggers by Maranville and Konetchy and a home-run smash by Lefty Tyler, the Boston pitcher.

Under the genteel influence of Percy D. Haughton and his distinguished Board of Directors, the Boston Club is quite different from the defiant, boisterous team which won the world's series a few seasons ago. On the bench and afield the players have taken on drawing-room manners, and even Johnny Evers, the artful Trojan disturber, has been stilled more than any living being has been able to still him before.

Not that Johnny is perfectly silent, for that miracle could never be performed, but his average in the deportment league has gone way up. Yesterday he did not take his mind off his work long enough to even inquire about the umpires' eyesight or their standard of intelligence. Although once or twice little John did chatter back to the jeering fans in the grand stand when they tried to make life uncomfortable for him, the big chip on his shoulder has been reduced to a mere splinter.

The Giants continued their heavy hitting, and it became so dangerous that Manager Stallings subtracted Tyler from the game and sent in old Tom Hughes to halt the rallies. Hughes, with a ball which traveled with burning speed, did all that was required of him.

The first ball that "Matty" pitched yesterday to Maranville was a strike. Then the Rabbit slapped the ball a three-bagger to deep centre. Evers tapped a roller to the infield, which would have been an easy out, but Doyle, Merkle, and everybody else in the neighborhood went after the ball and left first base uncovered. While Collins forced Evers at second Maranville scored. Wilhoit was safe on Doyle's error and Konetchy skied to Kauff, who made a pretty catch. Smith beat out a hit and Pete Compton pommeled a single over Doyle, which scored Collins and Wilhoit. Hank Gowdy's single tallied Red Smith.

Burns walked in the same inning, and went to third on Davey Robertson's single. He counted on Mitchell's sacrifice fly. In the fifth Wilhoit singled, and went home on Konetchy's three-base drive to the centre-field fence. McKechnie singled in the same session, went to third on Rariden's single, and scored on Matty's sacrifice fly. Tyler got his homer in the sixth on a smash to the right-field stand, which bounded back on to the playing field. Maranville's error, followed by Kauff's single and Fletcher's double, in the sixth furnished the setting for three Giant runs, two of which came in on Konetchy's costly error at first. This trio of counts brought the Giants within one run of the Braves, the accounts now being 6 to 5 in the Bostons' favor. In the ninth Merkle tied the score with his home run to the left-field bleachers.

With one down in the tenth, Smith received the only pass to "Matty" issued. Compton dispatched a fly between Burns and Kauff, and while they were debating about it Benny dropped the ball. Hank Gowdy sent a single to left, which scored Smith with the winning run. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'ville, ss.	5	1	1	1	2
Evers, 2b.	5	0	0	2	5
Collins, rf.	5	1	2	2	0
Wh'oit, rf.	5	2	2	1	0
K'chy, 1b.	5	0	2	8	0
Smith, 3b.	4	1	1	1	1
Comp'n, cf.	5	0	1	4	0
Gowdy, c.	5	0	2	8	2
Tyler, p.	4	1	1	1	0
Hughes, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Total	44	7	14	30	13

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf.	4	1	2	2	1
R'rtson, rf.	5	1	1	2	0
Doyle, 2b.	4	0	0	2	0
Kauff, cf.	5	1	2	1	0
Fl'cher, ss.	5	1	1	1	4
Merkle, 1b.	4	1	1	11	1
McK'e 3b.	4	1	2	2	4
Rariden, c.	4	0	1	3	1
Tyler, p.	4	1	1	0	2
Mat'n, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	39	6	11	*29	13

*Collins out, hit by batted ball.
†Ran for Rariden in ninth inning.
Errors—Maranville, Evers, Smith, Compton, Doyle, Kauff, Merkle.

Boston	4	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	—7
New York	1	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	0—6

Two-base hit—Fletcher. Three-base hits—Maranville, Konetchy. Home runs—Tyler, Merkle. Stolen base—Rouch. Sacrifice flies—Doyle, Mathewson. Double plays—Smith, Evers, and Konetchy; Maranville, Evers, and Konetchy; McKechnie and Merkle. Left on bases—New York, 6; Boston, 8. First base on errors—New York, 2; Boston, 3. Bases on balls—Off Mathewson, 1; off Tyler, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Mathewson, 14 hits, 3 runs; off Tyler, 10 hits, 3 runs in 8 1-3 innings; off Hughes, 1 hit, no runs in 1 2-3 innings. Struck out—By Mathewson, 1; by Tyler, 3; by Hughes, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Eason. Time of game—Two hours and six minutes.

RALLY WINS FOR PIRATES.

Fusillade of Hits Off Lavender in Eighth Beats Cubs.

PITTSBURGH, May 4.—Pittsburgh defeated Chicago today by a score of 4 to 2, making three of its runs in the eighth inning, when Lavender weakened and allowed two triples, a double and a single. Up to that inning Lavender had permitted only four hits. The score:

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
J'ston, 1b.	4	0	1	9	0
Carey, lf.	4	1	1	2	1
H'ney, cf.	3	0	0	2	0
H'man, rf.	4	1	2	2	0
Wag'r, ss.	2	2	1	5	1
Baird, 3b.	4	0	0	1	1
Knabe, 2b.	4	0	0	2	4
S'midt, c.	4	0	0	10	4
Cooper, p.	3	0	1	0	0
Total	32	4	5	27	7

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Sch'te, lf.	4	1	1	1	0
Flack, rf.	3	0	0	1	0
*Mann	1	0	0	0	0
W'ms, cf.	3	0	1	3	0
Z'man, 3b.	4	1	1	0	1
Saier, 1b.	3	0	1	10	0
D'lan, ss.	4	0	0	1	4
Archer, c.	3	0	1	8	1
Y'kes, 2b.	3	0	1	0	2
Lav'r, p.	3	0	0	0	5
Total	29	2	6	24	13

*Batted for Flack in ninth inning.

Pittsburgh	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	—4	
Chicago	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—2	

Two-base hits—Zimmerman, Archer, Hinchman, Knabe. Three-base hits—Williams, Carey, Hinchman. Stolen base—Harney, Schulte. Sacrifice hit—Doolan. Double plays—Schmidt, Wagner and Johnston; Schmidt and Baird. Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Pittsburgh, 7. First base on balls—Off Lavender, 2; off Cooper, 3. Earned runs—Off Lavender, 4; off Cooper, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Lavender, (Wagner.) Struck out—By Lavender, 3; by Cooper, 5. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Harrison. Time of game—One hour 46 minutes.

REDS DEFEAT CARDINALS.

Mixture of Hits with Opponents' Errors Wins for Cincinnati.

ST. LOUIS, May 4.—The Cardinals' infield cracked in the ninth inning today and Cincinnati made three runs, winning by a score of 4 to 2.

In the last session, after Groh had been thrown out and Herzog had walked, Louden hit to Hornsby, who threw wildly to second. Herzog going to third. Mitchell, batting for Schulz, grounded to Beck, whose throw hit Herzog going home. Herzog scored, and Wingo's long fly to Beacher scored Louden. A single by Neale brought in Mitchell. Ames pitched a steady game, but his support was ragged. The score:

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Neale, cf.	5	0	1	1	0
Killif'r, lf.	4	0	1	0	0
Chase, 1b.	4	0	1	12	0
Griff'h, rf.	4	0	0	1	0
Groh, 3b.	3	0	0	0	2
H'zog, ss.	3	2	2	2	3
L'den, 2b.	4	1	2	2	3
Clark, c.	1	0	0	7	0
Rodgers, c.	0	0	0	0	0
Schulz, p.	0	0	0	0	1
bMitchell.	1	1	0	0	0
Sch'der, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Toney, p.	2	0	0	0	0
cWingo, c.	1	0	0	2	1
Total	32	4	7	27	10

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'cher, lf.	4	0	0	1	1
Smith, cf.	4	0	1	1	0
Betzel, 2b.	4	0	1	3	3
Miller, 1b.	4	1	1	10	0
Beck, 3b.	2	0	2	0	4
H'ns'y, ss.	2	1	1	2	3
Gon'a, c.	3	0	2	10	0
Ames, p.	3	0	0	1	1
dSnyder	1	0	1	0	0
eGorhan	0	0	0	0	0
fWilson	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	2	9	27	12

*Batted for Burns in the eighth inning.
†Batted for McQuillan in the eighth inning.
Errors—Cutshaw, Olson.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—2
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Luderus, Mowrey, Olson. Three-base hit—Whitted. Stolen bases—Paskert, Neuhauser. Sacrifice hits—McQuillan, Mowrey, Cutshaw. Double play—Niehoff, Bancroft, and Luderus. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 5; Brooklyn, 6. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 2. Bases on balls—Off McQuillan, 1; off Rixey, 1; off Doll, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off McQuillan, 6 hits, 2 runs in seven innings; off Rixey, 1 hit, no runs in one inning. Struck out—By McQuillan, 1; by Doll, 4. Passed ball—Burns. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Byron. Time of game—One hour and forty-two minutes.

WEIER TO OPEN LINKS.

Forest Park Course Will Be Ready for Play on May 13.

John E. Weier, Park Commissioner of Queens, will drive off the first ball at the opening of the Forest Park golf links on Saturday, May 13. The putting greens on the public course are in first-class condition. Through the efforts of Commissioner Weier they are now watered by a pipe system, instead of by sprinkling cans, as was the custom before he took charge.

Additional eighteen-hole courses will be completed this year. Work on them was started last season, but had to be discontinued because of lack of funds.

Otis Wins at Billiards.

Charles Otis of Brooklyn defeated Frank Jones of Philadelphia in the final game of the interstate three-cushion billiard championship tournament, which was played last night at the Brooklyn Billiard Academy. The score was 50 to 43 points. Otis's best effort was 6, while Jones made a high run of 3. The match took 91 innings.

Giants Release Bill Ritter.

Pitcher Bill Ritter of the Giants was released yesterday, on an optional agreement, to the Rochester Club of the International League.

Eastern League.

Hartford, 8; Worcester, 2.
Springfield, 15; Lowell, 5.
Lynn, 4; New London, 4.
Portland, 7; New Haven, 3.
Lawrence, 2; Bridgeport, 1.

College and School Games.

At Annapolis—Navy, 4; North Carolina A. and M., 2.
At Boston—Catholic University, 3; Boston College, 0.
At Pittsburgh—Duquesne, 8; W. and J., 2.
At Worcester, Mass.—Worcester Tech, 9; Bates, 3.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Boston, 7; New York, 6. (Ten innings.)
Brooklyn, 2; Philadelphia, 0.
Pittsburgh, 4; Chicago, 2.
Cincinnati, 4; St. Louis, 2.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Boston, 3; New York, 0.
Washington, 5; Philadelphia, 1.
Cleveland, 2; Chicago, 0.
St. Louis, 7; Detroit, 6. (Thirteen innings.)

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Rochester, 10; Newark, 0.
Providence, 5; Buffalo, 4.
Baltimore, 3; Toronto, 1.
Montreal, at Richmond. (Called in second inning, rain.)

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Brooklyn	8	4	.667
Boston	8	5	.615
Philadelphia	8	6	.571
Cincinnati	10	8	.556
Chicago	8	7	.533
St. Louis	8	9	.471
Pittsburgh	7	9	.437
New York	2	11	.154

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Washington	11	6	.647
Cleveland	11	7	.611
Boston	10	8	.556
New York	8	8	.500
Chicago	10	10	.500
Detroit	9	9	.500
St. Louis	6	10	.375
Philadelphia	5	12	.294

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Newark	6	1	.857
Providence	5	2	.714
Richmond	5	2	.714
Baltimore	5	4	.556
Montreal	4	4	.500
Buffalo	3	5	.375
Rochester	1	6	.143
Toronto	1	6	.143

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Boston at New York.
Philadelphia at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at St. Louis.
Chicago at Pittsburgh.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at Boston.
Washington at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Detroit.
Cleveland at Chicago.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Buffalo at Baltimore.
Rochester at Richmond.

WHITE SOX WHITEWASHED.

Indians Gain 2 to 0 Victory—Make Two Snappy Double Plays.

CHICAGO, May 4.—Cleveland shut out Chicago, 2 to 0, today in the first game between the clubs this season. Speaker's double, following a base on balls to Turner, gave the visitors their first run. Their other run was made in the sixth. When Wambsgans's double scored Roth, who had singled. Two lightning double plays deprived the locals of at least two runs, and probably cost them the game. President Comiskey today announced the release of Joe Fautsch, infielder, to the Richmond Club of the International League. The score:

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney, lf.	4	0	0	2	0
T'ner, 3b.	4	1	0	0	2
Sp'ker, cf.	3	1	0	2	0
Roth, rf.	4	1	2	1	0
Gandil, 1b.	4	0	2	12	2
Rard, 2b.	4	0	1	2	3
W'ams, ss.	4	0	2	3	2
O'Neil, c.	3	0	0	5	0
C'mbe, p.	4	0	0	1	0
Total	35	2	9	27	14

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
L'bold, rf.	2	0	0	1	0
M'rity, 1b.	2	0	0	9	2
M'M'n, 3b.	4	0	1	1	1
E.C'ns, 2b.	4	0	0	1	1
J. Collins, lf.					
W'ver, ss.	3	0	1	2	1
J'kson, rf.	3	0	1	2	0
Felsch, cf.	4	0	1	3	0
Williams, p.	2	0	0	0	3
*Lynn	1	0	0	0	0
Faber, p.	0	0	0	1	1
Total	31	0	3	27	9

*Batted for Williams in seventh inning.
Errors—O'Neil.

Cleveland	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—2
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Speaker, Jackson, Wambsgans. Stolen base—Schalk. Sacrifice hits—Jackson, Schalk. Double plays—Schalk to Weaver; Coumbe to Gandil to O'Neil; Wambsgans to Howard. Left on bases—Cleveland, 9; Chicago, 6. Bases on balls—Off Williams, 2; off Faber, 1. Earned runs—Off Williams, 2 in seven innings. Struck out—By Williams, 6; by Coumbe, 2; by Faber, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Chill. Time of game—One hour and forty-three minutes.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT NEWARK.

									R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	0	1	0	4	2	1	1	1—10	15	1
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	8	3

Batteries—Brown and Casey; Ensman, Witter and Egan.

AT PROVIDENCE.

										R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0—4	6	1
Providence	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	—5	8	1

Batteries—Gaw and Onslow; Tincup and Blackburn.

AT BALTIMORE.

									R.	H.	E.
Toronto	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1	9	2
Baltimore	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	—3	8	0

Batteries—Cook, Dye, Thompson, and Kelly; Thormahlen, Morrisette, and McAvoy.

Southern Association.

Atlanta, 3; Mobile, 1.
Memphis, 5; Chattanooga, 2.
New Orleans, 6; Birmingham, 0.
Nashville, 3; Little Rock, 1.

New York State League.

Scranton, 5; Wilkes-Barre, 4.
Albany, 11; Utica, 4.
Binghamton, 11; Elmira, 8.

American Association.

Louisville, 3; Minneapolis, 2.
Kansas City, 7; Toledo, 1.
Milwaukee, 6; Columbus, 3.
Indianapolis, 11; St. Paul, 5.

PHILLIES PUPPETS TO WHEEZER DELL

Brooklyn Twirler Knocks Them Down with Ease and Keeps Superbas in the Lead.

A couple of new Brooklyn baseball idols were developed as the result of the 2-to-0 victory recorded by the Dodgers over the champion Phillies at Ebbets Field yesterday, a triumph which confirmed the Brooklynites for at least a day or two in the lead of the National League pennant race. Wheezer Dell, the big Seattle twirler, who will now be affectionately known as "papa" because of the visitation of a young Wheezer at his Flatbush home on Wednesday, contributed one of the best-pitched games of the season to date, holding the Phillies to three hits, one of them of the scratchiest order. But had it not been for the wonderful fielding of Hy Myers in centre field Dell's commendable efforts might have gone for naught. Myers made several catches of 24-karat fineness.

The game yesterday was the Dodgers' first on their home pasture in two weeks, and nearly 8,000 natives welcomed them back. It is a strange sensation for Brooklyn fans to welcome a league-leading team, but they made no fuss about it.

Dell went along with the smoothness of a perfectly working machine until the ninth inning, when he appeared to become suddenly surprised at his own mastery over the visiting batsmen, and wabbled slightly. Whitted whaled a long hit to left field, but after a long run Zack Wheat hauled down the drive. Then Cravath, the noted "Cactus" of the Phillies, started the ball on a long journey into centre field. Myers turned his back and started to run. He didn't stop until he had stuck his right hand up into the air and clutched the sphere. It was a wonderful catch, but it was at least duplicated an instant later. Luderus met the ball squarely and sent it almost in the same direction as Cravath's prospective three-base hit. Again Myers was on the job, however, and this time by a leaping catch he saved the day. Previous to these performances Myers had robbed Milt Stock of a long hit in the fifth inning, retaining the ball after looping as perfect a loop as ever was looped.

George McQuillan pitched a fine game while he lasted, seven innings, and save for his ninth period of weakness in the fifth stanza, was as unsolvable for the Dodgers as Dell was to the Phillies. Rixey finished for Pat Moran's aggregation after Good had gone out, batting for McQuillan in the seventh inning.

Mike Mowrey started the rally which gave victory to the Dodgers. First man to bat in the fifth, he smashed a double out past first base, and when Olson's sacrifice Olson drove a two-bagger through shortstop, which Bancroft deflected but could not stop, and Mowrey counted. Chief Meyers then drove another single through the same spot, and Olson scored with the final run of the game.

Whitted got the first hit off Dell, a solid three-base slam to right in the first inning, but Cravath almost wrenched his back in fanning for the third out. Ludus grazed the second inning with a double to right, but on a smart play by Jake Daubert was thrown out at third on Paskert's weak roller. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H. M'k'ff, cf.	4	0	1	6	0
D'bert, lb.	4	0	1	9	1
St'gel, rf.	3	0	0	2	0
Wheat, lf.	3	0	0	1	0
M'rey, ss.	3	0	1	1	0
C'sh'w, 2b.	2	0	0	2	2
Olson, ss.	3	1	1	1	5
J. M'rs, c.	4	0	1	5	0
Dell, p.	3	0	1	0	1
Total	28	2	7	27	10

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Stock, 3b.	4	0	0	0	1
B'c'tt, ss.	3	0	1	4	4
W'ted, lf.	4	0	1	1	0
Cravath, rf.	4	0	0	0	0
Lud's, 1b.	4	0	1	10	0
Pask't, cf.	3	0	0	2	0
N'ieh'f, 2b.	3	0	0	2	1
*Cooper	1	0	0	0	0
Adams, c.	0	0	0	0	0
McQ'n, p.	1	0	0	0	0
†Good	1	0	0	0	0
Rixey, p.	0	0	0	0	1
Total	30	0	3	24	13

*Batted for Burns in the eighth inning.
†Batted for McQuillan in the eighth inning.
Errors—Cutshaw, Olson.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2	
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	

Two-base hits—Luderus, Mowrey, Olson. Three-base hit—Whitted. Stolen bases—Paskert, Neuhauser. Sacrifice hits—McQuillan, Mowrey, Cutshaw. Double play—Niehoff, Bancroft, and Luderus. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 5; Brooklyn, 6. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 2. Bases on balls—Off McQuillan, 1; off Rixey, 1; off Doll, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off McQuillan, 6 hits, 2 runs in seven innings; off Rixey, 1 hit, no runs in one inning. Struck out—By McQuillan, 1; by Doll, 4. Passed ball—Burns. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Byron. Time of game—One hour and forty-two minutes.

CHAMPIONS BLANK YANKS.

New Yorkers Once Attain Second Base, Which Is Their Limit.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., May 4.—The left-hand flinging of Dutch Leonard of the Red Sox was too much for Bill Donovan's Highlanders at Fenway Park this afternoon. Leonard was in rare form, bowling over the New Yorkers in order in five innings, issuing only two passes, and allowing the visitors only two hits.

The Sox not only won 3 to 0 behind Leonard, but the Yankees only once during the game found the way to second base, this occasion being in the eighth inning when the Sox were leading 2 to 0, and Peckinpaugh, who had doubled, immediately was run down between second and third bases on Nunamaker's weak tap to the pitcher.

Ray Caldwell pitched high-grade ball early in the game, but late in the afternoon was touched freely, although saved until the eighth by splendid fielding. The champions gathered nine hits against the big right-hander, two of them being run-producing. Carrigan's team played an air-tight game in the field. Although the Yankees made three miscues, none had any effect toward the result. True, Nunamaker dropped a throw at the plate which allowed Gardner to score, but this was after the Sox were happy in a 2 to 0 lead, and Leonard was showing every sign of making a strong finish.

The home team had three men left on the corners in one inning, two men left in two other innings, and one man in another, while only three Highlanders were left on bases in the game. In the first seven innings only three Yanks reached first base. Magee was passed in the first; Nunamaker singled in the third with none out, only to be forced by Maisel, and Gedeon, who was ticketed in the fourth with two out, immediately was nipped trying to steal second. The only other New Yorkers who reached first were Peckinpaugh, whose left-field double in the eighth was a beauty, and Nunamaker, who hit into the play in which Peckinpaugh was run out.

The Red Sox were far more aggressive on offense than were the Yankees, but they failed to come through many times. In the first inning, with one out, Janvrin singled and advanced when Pipp threw the ball wide to second after taking a shot from Hooper. Hobby then filed to Gilhooley, but Caldwell ticketed Lewis, bringing Gardner to bat. But with the bases filled Gardner struck to Pipp. The Sox got their first run in the second inning, Barry being hit by Caldwell, Carrigan sacrificing, and Leonard winning his own game with a clean line hit through the box.

Hoitzel singled to start the third, reaching third on an out at first and a passed ball, but both Gardner and Barry sent up infield flies. In the sixth Peckinpaugh threw high on Lewis's grounder, but Duffy was nipped because Gardner's second base on Gardner's sacrifice. With two out in the seventh, Henriksen singled and Janvrin doubled to centre, Hooper then rolling out to Gedeon.

It was in the next inning that the Sox got their first run of the game. Hoblitzel and Lewis opened with hits to centre, but Gardner hit to Caldwell for a force-out at third. Barry's hit to Gedeon scored Lewis, Gardner being caught between third and home on the same play, but counting because Nunamaker dropped Baker's throw. Theh, with Barry on third, Peckinpaugh took a hot liner from Carrigan and caught Barry off the base. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'ksen, lf.	4	0	1	5	0
J'vrin, ss.	3	0	2	0	3
H'oper, rf.	4	0	0	1	0
H'zel, 1b.	4	0	1	8	1
Lewis, cf.	2	1	1	5	0
G'dner, 3b.	3	1	0	1	3
Barry, 2b.	3	1	2	3	1
Carrigan, c.	3	0	1	4	0
L'nard, p.	3	0	1	1	4
Total	29	3	9	27	12

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Maisel, cf.	4	0	0	3	0
G'h'ley, rf.	4	0	0	2	0
Magee, lf.	3	0	0	2	0
Baker, 3b.	3	0	0	2	0
G'd'on, 2b.	2	0	0	2	2
Pipp, 1b.	3	0	0	7	1
K'gh, ss.	3	0	1	4	1
N'mak'r, c.	3	0	1	4	0
C'well, p.	3	0	0	0	4
Total	28	0	2	24	12

Errors—Pipp, Peckinpaugh, Caldwell.

Boston	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	x—3	
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	

Two-base hits—Janvrin, Peckinpaugh. Stolen bases—Lewis, Gardner. Sacrifice hits—Lewis, Gardner, Carrigan. Double plays—Baker, Pipp, and Peckinpaugh; Peckinpaugh and Baker. Left on bases—New York, 3; Boston, 8. First base on balls—Off Caldwell, 1; off Leonard, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Caldwell, 9 hits, 2 runs in 8 innings; off Leonard, 2 hits, no runs in 1 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Caldwell, Janvrin. Barry.) Struck out—By Caldwell, 1; by Leonard, 2. Passed ball—Nunamaker. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Owens. Time of game—One hour and forty-two minutes.

BROWNS WIN ONE AT LAST.

Capture Thirteen-Inning Contest In Home of Tigers.

DETROIT, May 4.—St. Louis broke its long losing streak here today, when it defeated Detroit by the score of 7 to 6 in a loosely played contest that went thirteen innings. Sisler led the Browns to victory when he bunted safely in the final inning and scored on a sacrifice, an error, and a single. Detroit used four pitchers and St. Louis three. Dubuc, who started for the Tigers, lost his own game in the fifth inning by making a wide throw to the plate, with the bases filled and a certain double play in sight. He got but one man and his miss cost two runs. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shot'n, lf.	6	1	1	4	0
John'n, ss.	5	0	0	2	6
Miller, rf.	5	0	1	1	0
Sisler, 1b.	6	3	2	17	1
Pratt, 2b.	4	1	1	4	2
M'sans, cf.	5	0	0	5	0
Deal, 3b.	5	0	2	1	3
Hartley, c.	5	1	2	4	0
Dav'p't, p.	1	0	0	0	1
M'Cabe, p.	0	0	0	0	1
aTobin	1	1	1	0	0
bBorton	1	0	1	0	0
Total	46	7	10	39	14

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt, 3b.	5	1	2	2	3
Cobb, cf.	6	0	0	5	0
Veach, lf.	6	1	0	2	0
C'wf'd, rf.	5	0	0	1	0
Heil'n, 2b.	6	2	3	1	2
Burns, 1b.	6	0	1	19	0
Y'ung, ss.	6	1	2	4	5
Stan'ge, c.	4	0	2	4	1
Baker, c.	1	0	0	1	0
Dubuc, p.	2	1	1	0	3
Erickn, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Dauss, p.	1	0	0	0	3
Covel'e, p.	0	0	0	0	1
cKavan'h	1	0	0	0	0
dHarper	1	0	0	0	0
eMaisel	0	0	0	0	0
Total	50	6	12	39	19

a—Batted for Davenport in fifth inning.
b—Batted for McCabe in sixth inning.
c—Batted for Dauss in eleventh inning.
d—Batted for Baker in thirteenth inning.
e—Ran for Stanage in ninth inning.
Errors—Shotton, Sisler, Hartley, Young.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	—7
Detroit	0	0	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—6

Two-base hits—Sisler, Veach, Heilmann (2). Three-base hits—Pratt, Young, Dubuc. Stolen bases—Deal (2), Marsans, Vitt, Veach. Sacrifice hits—P

TWO ATLANTIC CITY GOLF PLAYERS HEAD THE LIST IN MEDAL PLAY ROUND

RISLEY IS WINNER AT ATLANTIC CITY

Captures Medal in Qualifying Round of Golf Tourney, with Wootton Second.

VICTOR CANNOT CONTINUE

Jury Duty Keeps Him from Match Play—Score of Golfers from Metropolitan District Start.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 4.—Maurice E. Risley, the home club champion, won the gold medal in the eighteen-hole qualifying round of the annual Spring tournament of the Country Club of Atlantic City played here today. The youthful seaside star topped the field of 120 entrants with his card of 79. The round was marked by consistency rather than particularly brilliant work, for Risley was playing the safe and cautious game, having entered unprepared and without practice. Duty on the Grand Jury will prevent his appearance in the match play and he has withdrawn from the tournament. His winning card was as follows:

Out ..... 5 5 4 3 5 4 4 4 6—40
In ..... 5 4 5 5 4 4 4 4 6—39—79

Thomas B. Wootton, another rising light of the seashore links, fell only one stroke below Risley. An eight on the thirteenth and a six at the ninth spoiled his earlier excellent performance. T. W. Case, Owasco, topped the metropolitan contingent with his card of 81. Case made his début on the Atlantic City links today, and his fine showing on the unfamiliar course came as a pleasant surprise to the field of New Yorkers, who are keenly interested in the three-cornered fight of that city for major laurels against representatives of Philadelphia and Atlantic City. Case and Wootton are brought together by the draw in the first round of match play tomorrow.

Only about twenty golfers are here from the metropolitan district. These comparatively few players are well represented in the five sixteens and are believed likely to take back the full quota of honors, although outnumbered by Philadelphians and the local field. Frank Barton of the Forest Park Club, Brooklyn, and S. Van Vechten of Baltusrol are with Case in the chief division. Charles L. L. Tappin was put in the second sixteen by the draw, as eight golfers were found tied at 80. Samuel Allison, Midland; J. F. Mathews, Ardsley, and P. S. P. Randolph, Jr., Lakewood, are also in this bracket. New Yorkers are liberally spread through the other sets.

The field today was particularly well balanced. Not one recognized champion appeared on the list. The fact that the principal cups were not conceded in advance by the attendance of top-notchers spurred on the players. Max Marston of Baltusrol, winner last Fall, disappointed the fans at the last moment, being drawn at home in the panel of the Grand Jury. The weather proved ideal for the sport through the entire day, the temperature ranging around 80 degrees. The improvement and grooming of the course left nothing to be desired. The summaries:

	Out.	In.	Tl.
T. B. Wootton, Atlantic City...	37	43	80
T. W. Case, Owasco.....	40	41	81
R. D. Wrenn, Jr., Anoka.....	44	39	83
Dr. Floyd H. McCall, Atlantic City	44	40	84
Frank Barton, Forest Park.....	43	42	85
Edward Satterthwait, Aronimink	43	42	85
H. S. West, Stanton Heights...	45	42	87
A. W. Westney, Atlantic City...	45	42	87
Louis Stadler, Atlantic City...	45	42	87
Edward C. Cluley, Woodbury...	46	42	88
S. Van Vechten, Baltusrol.....	43	45	88
George W. Statzell, Aronimink	44	44	88
H. S. Hicks, Philadelphia.....	49	39	88
E. W. McSweeney, Atlantic City	44	45	89
Scott Bcammell, Trenton.....	49	40	89
Alexander F. Smith, Sr., Berkshire	44	45	89

Second Sixteen.—C. W. Ratner, Lulu Temple, 89; William Churchill, Overbrook, 89; Charles L. Tappin, Garden City, 89; Samuel Allison, Midland, 89; H. C. Edwards, Atlantic City, 89; Robert Weir, Wilmington, 90; Harry Gormley, Atlantic City, 90; Robert C. Maxwell, Trenton, 90; M. C. Burton, Huntingdon Valley, 90; Edward B. Peet, Huntingdon Valley, 90; J. F. Mathews, Ardsley, 91; P. S. P. Randolph, Jr., Lakewood, 91; A. M. Ehret, Aronimink, 91; W. A. Bagby, Trenton, 92; A. T. Hall, Riverton, 92; T. P. Endicott, Atlantic City, 92.

Third Sixteen.—P. J. Reilly, Bala, 92; W. L. Maltby, Royal Montreal, 92; Alex F. Smith, Jr., Berkshire, 92; Daniel Darrell, Seaview, 93; R. M. Blackburn, Berkshire, 93; John Scanlon, Atlantic City, 93; H. H. Williams, Atlantic City, 93; H. J. Westney, Atlantic City, 93; E. H. Fairbanks, Merchantville, 93; John R. Fraser, New York Golf Club, 93; Charles G. Waldo, Sr., Brooklawn, 94; J. C. Simms, Pittsburgh F. C., 94; W. F. Harrity, Jr., Overbrook, 94; J. R. Wood, Stanton Heights, 95; Herbert R. Newton, Frankford, 95; L. W. Nieman, Milwaukee, 95.

Fourth Sixteen.—Emmett O'Neill, Frankford, 95; D. Webster, Bell, Philadelphia, 96; Allan J. Gilmour, Frankford, 96; W. Levering, Overbrook, 96; H. Wellington Wood, Atlantic City, 97; John Shepard, 3d, Boston, 97; W. R. Chandler, Dunwoodie, 97; J. N. Reiber, Atlantic City, 97; H. S. Leshor, Aronimink, 98; Charles A. Mills, Berkshire, 98; A. F. Huston, St. Davids, 98; W. L. Allen, Huntingdon Valley, 98; P. S. P. Randolph, Sr., Lakewood, 98; F. J. Higgins, Stanton, 98; Charles F. Earp, Riverton, 99; J. W. Clegg, Philadelphia, 99.

Fifth Sixteen.—George Goebel, Belfield, 99; J. R. Baltz, Atlantic City, 99; A. W. Greaves, North Hills, 99; Robert S. Mahler, Lansdowne, 99; George S. Franklin, Lancaster, 99; H. Kendall Read, Atlantic City, 100; W. W. Manning, Upper Montclair, 100; J. D. Armstrong, Buffalo, 100; Emory Marvel, Atlantic City, 100; Robert L. Newton, Frankford, 100; C. Allison, Philadelphia, 101; Tuttle C. Walker, Atlantic City, 101; S. L. Knisell, Atlantic City, 101; J. E. Ferguson, Buffalo, 101; Dr. H. Moore Stevens, Seaview, 102; Fred G. Burk, Atlantic City, 102.

DISAGREE OVER STYMIE.

Britain and U. S. G. A. Have No Chance of Accord, Says The Field.

According to The Field of London there is little prospect of an agreement between the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews and the U. S. G. A. over the question of the abolition of the stymie. Abroad, the score is a matter of little weight in comparison with the result of the match, and consequently the stymie is welcomed as an extra hazard in the game. In America the medal score is scrupulously kept, and there is also a fondness for multi-ball matches where a stymie is a very inconvenient thing.

Jerry Travers and many other prominent players have come out wholeheartedly against the practice of playing stymies and as a general thing the stymie is disregarded in private matches and the closer ball is played first in stroke competition. No such practice is followed abroad.

It is possible that the same action will be taken in the case of the stymie as was followed on the question of the Schenectady putter, which is permitted everywhere except in Great Britain. The two golfing bodies may agree to differ as to the method of playing the stymie, and still retain friendly relations.

Kennedy
12 Cortlandt St
Greatest Men's Shoe Store
Styles you can't get elsewhere
Wing Tip Cordovan Oxfords, $7.00
Very Dark Mahogany

Many used cars for sale are advertised in The New York Times under "Automobile Exchange."

HEYDET LEADS IN POINTS.

Has Best Record of Any Runner in Harlem Athletic League.

Lew Heydet of the Morningside A. C. was the biggest point scorer in the road races held during the Winter by the Harlem Athletic League. He had a total of seventy-two and one-half points to his credit. These were made in twenty-three races.

The Morningside A. C. was first among the clubs, with 181 points. The prize-winners will receive their awards tomorrow night at Manhattan Casino.

The final standing of the athletes and clubs is as follows:

Lew Heydet, Morningside A. C., 72½; Aaron Morris, St. Christopher A. C., 41; Terry Haiplh, Morningside A. C., 40½; Lenny Metzer, Morningside A. C., 32; T. Mullane, Glencoe A. C., 28; C. Lanteime, Macombs A. C., 20; H. Haggeny, Glencoe A. C., 20; W. Noland, Macombs A. C., 20; C. Timmonds, Glencoe A. C., 18; G. Creed, Salem-Crescent A. C., 18; R. Lillis, Morningside A. C., 18; W. Gunning, Morningside A. C., 17; C. Mitchell, St. Mark's C. C., 10; J. Percy, Macombs A. C., 10; Ed. Lillis, Morningside A. C., 10; W. Goode, Alpha P. C., 9; T. Whitfield, St. Mark's C. C., 18; E. Lehman, Harbrook A. C., 12; S. Jackson, St. Christopher A. C., 12; C. Nelson, Morningside A. C., 12; H. Lucas, Morningside A. C., 11; C. Wood, Morningside A. C., 11; A. Hoffman, Glencoe A. C., 11; K. Rieger, unattached, 11; W. Cleary, unattached, 11; H. Nichols, Morningside A. C., 11.

Team Scores—Morningside A. C., 181; Macomb's A. C., 125; Glencoe A. C., 83; St. Mark's C. C., 47; St. Christopher A. C., 32½; Harbrook A. C., 32; Salem-Crescent A. C., 20; St. Joseph's Y. M. A., 20; Alpha P. C., 9.

PALMER STADIUM SAFE.

No Disintegration Indicated by Fissures in Concrete.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 4.—After securing comprehensive reports from several eminent engineers, the authorities of Princeton University have finally convinced themselves that the cracks which appeared in their new $300,000 Palmer Memorial Stadium are of no importance. Some weeks ago visitors at the stadium were astonished to see running down the stands fissures which appeared to indicate that the structure was in imminent danger of falling down. The Fuller Construction Company hastened to report that they were merely "expansion cracks," account of which had to be taken in building such a large concrete structure.

The university authorities to be absolutely sure summoned several engineers from New York and Philadelphia to inspect the stadium. They verified the report that there was no structural weakness. In addition tests have indicated that the stands are capable of bearing as great a burden as they were planned to sustain when built.

The stadium was built two years ago, being formally opened with the Princeton-Dartmouth football game of 1914. The concrete work was built at a cost of $300,000, the gift of Edgar Palmer, 1903.

TENER PRAISES BRAVES.

Congratulates Haughton on the "Behavior of the Boys."

BOSTON, May 4.—The Braves, regarded in some circles last year as the "most belligerent" team in the major leagues, were praised for their conduct in the field this season by President Tener of the National League, in a telegram which President Haughton of the local club gave out today. "Judging by the position your club holds in the race today," President Tener wrote when the Braves topped the league yesterday, "the practice of your policy has not militated against the team's success. I congratulate you and Manager Stallings on the splendid behavior of the boys."

CATHEDRAL COLLEGE WINS.

Manhattan Plucks a Trio of Runs, but These Are Far Too Few.

Cathedral College defeated the Manhattan Colege nine on Jasper Oval yesterday by the score of 6 to 3. Although Cathedral had a very light team, they proved in short order that the men were of high calibre. Farrel, on the mound for the downtown boys, pitched superb ball. For six innings he held the Manhattan men hitless, but he weakened slightly in the seventh when Manhattan obtained three hits in a row, which netted three runs.

Eliffe at the initial cushion and McCoy at short hit the ball hard for the visitors. Houlihan, pitching for Manhattan, fanned eleven of the Cathedral batters, but was touched for ten hits. Farrel fanned ten of the Manhattan men and only allowed six hits. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Cathedral...2 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 1—6	10	2	
Manhattan..0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0—3	6	2	

Batteries: Farrel and Hippie; Houlihan, Hagan and Nolan. Umpire, Mr. Tone.

POLO BEGINS ON LONG ISLAND

First Practice Game at Meadow Brook, with Well-Known Players in Saddle.

The polo season on Long Island was formally opened yesterday at the Meadow Brook Club with a lively game in which twelve players took part. While it was only a cut-in affair, it afforded practice for a number of men who had not played since last season. The teams lined up as the Whites and Blues, the score at the end of eight periods being 8 to 7, in favor of the former.

For the first match of the year some players showed speed. Those who had been taking part in the tournaments in California this Winter, and were down to weight, retired after two periods for ten minutes' rest and then resumed later. This gave the extra man a chance to get into the game. A number of new imported ponies were tried out. Malcolm Stevenson and T. Le Boutillier were particularly well mounted.

Superintendent McCosson had his grounds in fine condition, all three fields being ready for play had there been need. The game was played on No. 2, which adjoins the international enclosure. The turf was soft and springy, with a smooth surface, and in many cases the ball traveled faster than the players could follow it.

The opening goal was scored by J. Watson Webb, who, virtually unassisted, took the ball up the field in three or four strokes, but his direction was a little off and it went behind. Malcolm Stevenson, who was playing back for the Blues, hit out from behind, but Webb again got the ball, and this time he drove it straight between the uprights. The Blues retaliated a minute later, and through some pretty passing Park was enabled to score.

A scrimmage along the boards, in which J. Phipps figured prominently and made a number of good strokes, resulted in another tally for the Whites just before the period closed. Each chukker was confined to five minutes, instead of the regulation seven and a half.

The only point made in the second period went to the credit of Lieutenant J. H. Hammond, U. S. A., an army player, who is making his first appearance in the East. Lieutenant Hammond has played much polo in the West and on the Pacific Coast, where he has been for a number of years. He is now stationed near New York and is living at Garden City. From now on he will play at Meadow Brook whenever his duties permit. He was well mounted and will doubtless improve when he becomes accustomed to the fast fields on Long Island. He is rated at two goals in the Army Polo Association list.

With the opening of the third period the players started cutting in, and Philip Stevenson took the place of Lieutenant Hammond, while C. C. Rumsey succeeded Phipps at back for the Whites. This strengthened the winners considerably, and they added another two goals by Philip Stevenson. The Blues held well, and it was more than four minutes before their goal was crossed by the newcomer. Beadleston, who has just returned from California, where he took part in many events, was much in evidence in the third period. His mallet work was particularly good, and he had fine direction. Getting the ball on the boards soon after the throw-in, he dribbled up the field through the whole White team and tallied in forty seconds. It was one of the prettiest plays of the afternoon.

C. C. Rumsey, playing nearly all of his string of ponies, added another point for the Whites in the fourth period, in which the players on his side showed good teamwork. He was assisted by von Stade and Webb. Malcolm Stevenson added another for the Blues just as the chukker was closing.

The fifth period marked the first appearance for the season of Devereux Milburn, the old international back. From then on the game was nip and tuck, both goals being frequently in danger. Milburn played with his usual vigor and made many powerful drives, which frequently sent the ball half way across the field. Twice it was at the mouth of the Whites' goal, but there was no one there to hit it through, and Rumsey was generally able to save, just in time.

Milburn made his first point in the seventh period, when he got the ball out of a scrimmage at the throw-in, and worked it down the field unassisted. He showed splendid direction, and, although inclined to loft the ball, instead of keeping it on the ground, sent it straight for the goal. The opposing players could not get down the field in time to save the point.

The line-up and summary:

BLUE.	WHITE.
1—J. Park, Jr.	1—F. S. von Stade.
M. Hecksher.	2—J. Watson Webb.
2—T. Le Boutillier, 2d, D. Milburn.	3—Lieut. J. H. Hammond.
3—C. P. Beadleston.	Back—H. Phipps, C. C. Rumsey.
Back—M. Stevenson, D. Milburn.	

Summary—Goals earned: By White, 8; by Blue, 7. Time—Eight five-minute periods. Referee—Seward Cary.

LOW GOAL CONDITIONS GIVEN.

Hempstead Cups for Teams with Handicap Not Over 15 Goals.

Conditions were announced yesterday for the low-goal polo contests, to be played at the Meadow Brook Club from June 7 to June 20 inclusive, which will be the first tournament of the season on Long Island. Three trophies have been placed in competition. The Hempstead Cups, to be played for from June 7 to June 12, are for low-goal teams exclusively. They are open to all fours whose aggregate handicap does not exceed fifteen goals; no individual member of a team to exceed five goals. The high-goal event, from June 14 to June 19, for the Meadow Brook Club Cups, is open to teams of four, under existing handicaps. Only teams whose aggregate handicap exceeds twelve goals may enter this event.

The second Westbury Challenge Cup, played for on the flat, and which becomes the property of the club winning it three times, is set for June 21 to June 26. Meadow Brook has two legs on the trophy, having won in 1912 and 1915. Cooperstown and Great Neck have a victory each to their credit.

HUNT MEET LICENSES.

National Steeplechase Association Grants Fifty-one Permits.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association held yesterday at the offices of the organization, 18 East Forty-first Street, new members were elected and applications for certificates as gentlemen riders were granted.

H. S. Page was appointed a Steward to represent the association at the Spring meeting of the Westchester Racing Association at Belmont Park. F. S. Stade will represent the association in a similar capacity at the meeting of the Saratoga Association. Herbert L. Pratt was elected a member of the organization.

The following applications for certificates as gentleman riders were granted: McPherson Kennedy, T. C. Eastman, Shelton E. Martin, J. Henry Harper, F. Ambrose Clark.

The following trainers' licenses were granted: C. H. Douglas, Ben Pope, G. P. Sherman, John Riddick, Frank Farrar, A. G. Weston, H. Grantland, W. G. Wilson, Alex Lambie, William Shields, Alex Jackson, Martin Doyle, J. W. Dayton, John Lambert, William Garth, Thomas H. McCreery, Orville E. Roberts.

The following jockeys' licenses were granted: James Rowan, J. Williams, B. Haynes, Martin Buckley, C. Corbett, Frank Turnburke, E. Wolke, E. Henderson, Thomas Moore, L. Frankli, J. K. Russell, W. J. Keating, T. Cotman, George Palmer, M. O'Connor, C. Smoot, Shelton Turner, F. E. Williams, Charles Gordon, William Kohler, R. Gilbert, H. Tansey, Amos Stretch, R. H. Crawford, Charles P. Jackson, Harvey Williams, J. Smith, C. Koerner, Joseph Clements.

JUMPERS FOR SARATOGA.

Twenty-three Entries Named in Four Steeplechase Events.

Twenty-three entries have been made for the four steeplechases to be run during the Saratoga meeting. These events—the Saratoga, Beverwyck, North American, and Shillelah—were all won last year by Edward M. Weld's Weldship.

There are nearly twenty nominators, including all the best-known owners of jumpers in the country, among them being the Greentree Stable, H. W. Sage, Herbert L. Pratt, who has nominated Rozano and Superhuman; Harry La Montagne, Glen Riddle Farm, J. E. Ewalt, Miss Chamblet, Archibald Barklie, Elkwood Park Stables, C. H. Robbins, Milltown Stables, and R. L. Gerry.

YACHTING BASINS TO SOLVE PUZZLE

Protest on Terminal Plans Brings Scheme to Safeguard the Waterfront Clubs.

As a consequence of the protest of the Yachtsman's Protective Association against the plans for the improvement of terminal facilities on the Hudson River without giving some consideration to the needs of the many yacht and boat clubs housed along the river bank, the plans have been altered, tentatively at least. When the protest of the yacht clubs was presented to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, Commissioner of Docks R. A. C. Smith assured the yachtsmen 'that they would be taken care of in the completed plans.

This is to be done by the creation of two or more "yachting basins" on the river front, one extending north from 145th Street to about 150th Street, and the other in the vicinity of Fort Washington Point, near 167th Street, where the Waverly Boat Club and Knickerbocker Canoe Club houses are now situated.

It is suggested that all the yacht clubs locate at the lower basin and the boating and canoe clubs at the upper basin. This plan is proposed as the lower point would give splendid anchorage grounds for vessels of any draught in forty feet of water. Such a grouping, it is claimed, would be more convenient for all the clubs, with the exception of Columbia. Permanency of the sites could then be guaranteed to the clubs.

Under the present plans, the principal storage yard of the Central Road will take in the site of the Colonial Yacht Club, for the new bulkhead line is 325 feet beyond its float as it is today. So it will be forced in any event to find a new home, as will the Federal Motor Boat Club, now at the foot of 142d Street. Both are directly on the line of what would be Twelfth Avenue, if that thoroughfare were extended northward.

In the presentation of their case to the Board of Estimate the Hudson River clubs showed they had a membership of nearly 1,700, and last year entertained at their clubhouses approximately 60,000 visitors interested in yachting, motor boating, and canoe and boat racing besides furnishing sport for uncounted thousands who witnessed the racing from the lawns of Riverside Park and the stretches of viaduct and river bank further north. These clubs have invested $170,275 in their clubhouses and equipment, while their membership owns registered yachts to the number of 847 and of an approximate value of $5,572,000, besides furnishing anchorage sites for yachts worth as much more which are transient visitors to the waters of the Hudson.

H. P. WHITNEY GETS BROMO.

Three-Year-Old Back to the Chocolate and Light Blue.

The transfer of the three-year-old colt Bromo, by Broomstick-Leayonara, with all his engagements, was made through The Jockey Club yesterday from L. S. Thompson to Harry Payne Whitney. When a death occurred in his family eighteen months ago, Mr. Whitney gave up racing for a time, and his horses and their engagements were transferred to Mr. Thompson, who ran them in his name and under his colors. The thoroughbreds are now being returned to Mr. Whitney.

Bromo will greatly strengthen the Whitney string for the Kentucky Derby, which is to be run on May 13. Bromo started eight times last season, winning two races. He ran second to Thunderer in the Futurity, and occupied the same position in the Homebred Produce Stakes, when he was defeated by J. E. Madden's great colt, Gillies, by a short length. In both events he conceded weight.

WILL ROW SHORT COURSE.

Distance for Childs Cup Race Cut to One Mile 550 Yards.

The race for the Childs Cup, now held by Princeton, which will be contested on the Schuylkill on May 13, will be rowed over he regulation Henley route of 1 mile 550 yards, instead of over the full course of one and one-half miles. Morton G. Bogue, graduate director of rowing at Columbia, made this announcement yesterday, after he had received word of the change from Pennsylvania. The race will be rowed between crews from Princeton, Pennsylvania, Annapolis, and Columbia.

The change in the length of the race has been advocated and opposed alternately by the rowing authorities of the various colleges. The feature against staging the race over the full course is that a bend in the river handicaps the crews on the west side. The change to the shorter distance will eliminate this factor.

C. C. N. Y. IN TENNIS TIE.

University of Vermont Holds Racquet Men Even.

At the Marion Courts the University of Vermont tennis team yesterday tied the College of the City of New York team by three matches to three. Both teams won two singles matches and split even on the doubles. The credit for the New York team's showing is due largely to the efforts of Joffee and Christie. Both men drove the ball hard, winning their singles matches easily. They teamed up in the doubles and here again their driving gave them the victory. The summaries:

Joffee, C. C. N. Y., defeated Taggart, Vermont, 6—2, 6—4. Drake, C. C. N. Y., lost to Pearl, Vermont, 2—6, 2—6. Christie, C. C. N. Y., defeated Ellis, Vermont, 6—4, 6—4. Jarmolesky, C. C. N. Y., lost to Grismer, Vermont, 2—6, 3—6.

Joffee and Christie, C. C. N. Y., defeated Grismer and Ellis, Vermont, 6—1, 6—3. Drake and Jiundi, C. C. N. Y., lost to Pearl and Taggart, Vermont, 6—2, 6—1.

PENN TENNIS PAIR WINS.

Davis and Kennedy Will Now Meet Pell and Bull.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Willis Davis and Albert Kennedy, of the University of Pennsylvania, today won the final doubles match of the Chevy Chase Club invitation tennis tournament, and will meet T. R. Pell and C. M. Bull, Jr., of New York, in the challenge round Saturday. Harold Throckmorton and Miss Florence Ballin of New York won the title in mixed doubles.

Lafayette Beats Syracuse at Net.

EASTON, Penn., May 4.—The Lafayette tennis team defeated Syracuse by six matches to none here today.

Old-Time Boxers in Benefit.

The Pioneer Sporting Club in West Forty-fourth Street will conduct a benefit boxing card this evening for John H. Neldon, well known in boxing circles as a writer for local newspapers, who is at present confined in the Home for Incurables in the Bronx. Several boxers of many years ago have promised to give their efforts toward making the benefit a success. Among those expected to appear are Bob Fitzsimmons, Peter Maher, Young Griffo, Jack McAuliffe, Abe Attell, Knockout Brown, and Kid McFarland. A number of present-day boxers have also consented to appear in exhibitions, including Frank Moran and Fred Fulton.

At the New Polo A. A. in Harlem this evening the principals in the two ten-round bouts will be Mike Kelly vs. Mike Shay and King Douglas vs. George Underwood.

Allie Nack to Box Again Saturday.

After a layoff of two months, owing to a fractured bone in one of his hands, Allie Nack, the lightweight, who has won his thirteen starts as a professional boxer, will be seen in action again at the Fairmont A. C. on Saturday night. Nack is to meet Tommy Touhey of Paterson in the star bout of ten rounds. He is also matched up for two more bouts during the month of May.

Nack's friends in Harlem and Brooklyn want to see him battle Charley Leonard. Benny's brother. While in the amateur ranks Nack on three different occasions defeated Leonard.

Boxers Favor Preparedness Parade.

Boxers may take a place in the line of the preparedness parade which will be held a week from Saturday. Bob Daily, who manages Johnny Marto, yesterday proposed to Chairman Wenck of the State Athletic Commission, that he organize such a division. Daily has consulted a number of boxers, who have agreed to take part in the parade, but nothing definite has been done regarding the formation of the division.

ADVERTISEMENT.
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This delightful hotel is easily reached in an hour from New York by motor.
28 minutes from Grand Central by Electric Trains

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Six Cylinders en bloc; 40 Horse Power; Moore Multiple Exhaust System; Five-Passenger; Aisleway between divided front seats; Center Control; Genuine Leather Upholstering; 116" Wheel Base; Convex Mud Guards; Oversize Tires.
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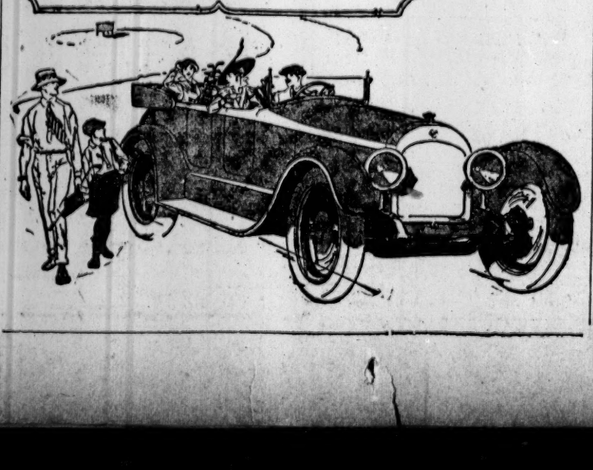

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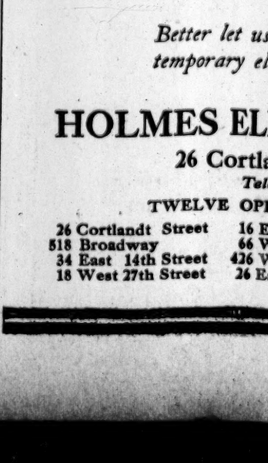
Don't Leave That Home Unprotected



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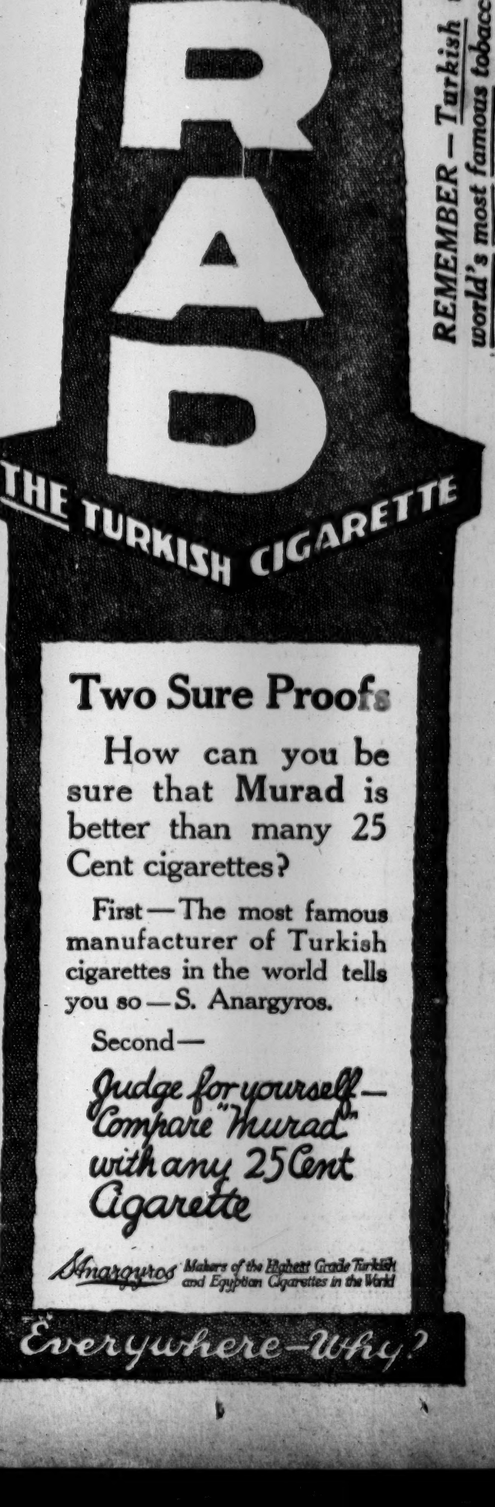

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How can you be sure that Murad is better than many 25 Cent cigarettes?
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MRS. JAMES LEAVES CHARITY $3,050,000

Education and Religion Beneficiaries Under Will of Financier's Widow.

GAVE MILLION IN LIFETIME

$2,150,000 Bequeathed to Funds for Ministerial Relief—Estate Estimated at $4,000,000.

Bequests amounting to $3,050,000 to charitable, educational, and religious institutions were included in the will of Mrs. Ellen Stebbins Curtis James, which was filed yesterday in the Surrogates' Court. Mrs. James was the widow of D. Willis James, who died in 1907, and was the senior member of the firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co. Mrs. James died of pneumonia on April 28 at her home, 40 East Thirty-ninth Street. Her estate is estimated at more than $4,000,000.

Mrs. James's gifts to the poor and needy were not confined to bequests in her will, for during her life she gave large amounts to various philanthropic institutions. It is said that after the death of her husband in 1907 her gifts totaled more than $1,000,000. Her husband left a fortune assessed at $26,000,000, of which $800,000 was given to charity. He also gave freely to charity during his life. For many years he was the President of the Children's Aid Society.

One of the best known of Mrs. James's gift was one of $300,000, made in 1913, to the Children's Aid Society for the purpose of erecting an Italian school and social centre on the southwest corner of Hester and Elizabeth Streets. In this institution courses of vocational training were provided. There is a day nursery in which the women of the neighborhood may leave their babies while they go to work. There is a large gymnasium with shower baths, and every night except Sunday night moving pictures were to be shown in the auditorium.

In the will filed yesterday three bequests of $750,000 each were made. These were to the Presbyterian Board of Relief for Disabled Ministers and Widows and Orphans of Deceased Ministers, the Board of Conference Claimants of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Congregational Board of Ministerial Relief.

Bequests of $100,000 each were made to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; St. Luke's Hospital; the Female Branch of the Bible Society; the Association for the Benefit of Colored Orphans at West 261st Street; Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, Hampton, Va., and the Congregational Home Missionary Society.

To Arthur Curtiss James of 92 Park Avenue, the son of the decedent, is bequeathed the residuary estate, the value of which is not shown, and he is also named as executor of the will. The residuary estate includes the house on the southwest corner of Park Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street, where the decedent resided, and the real estate at 84 East Thirty-seventh Street, together with stocks and bonds in various corporations. The will requests that the jewelry of the decedent be disposed of as she directed in a memorandum, which was to have been left with members of her household.

James M. Stuart, a stepbrother of the decedent, residing at 275 West End Avenue, receives $100,000, and his children, James Marshal Stuart, Jr., Harold Coe Stuart, and Ellen Stuart, of the same address, are to receive $100,000 each. Helen Maria Stuart, Edith Stuart, and Lillie Ruth Stuart, all residing at the Hotel Ritz-Carlton, also receive $100,000 each.

William W. Carmen, 99 John Street, the private secretary of the decedent's husband, receives $25,000. Ellen T. Gould, her companion, at her home, 40 East Thirty-ninth Street, benefits to the amount of $25,000. Millicent Tod, of Amherst, Mass., receives $10,000. Robert Kyle, the decedent's coachman, $8,000, and George Monteith, her groom, a like amount.

Edmund Coffin, 34 Pine Street, was the attorney of record.

POLICE READY FOR ANYTHING

Could Handle Worst City Emergency, Commissioner Says.

If 500,000 persons in New York City should be rendered homeless through some sudden disaster, if transportation between Manhattan and Brooklyn should suddenly cease, or if the telephone system of the city should be made useless, the police would maintain order. That the department had made plans with this end in view was announced yesterday by Commissioner Arthur Woods in the course of an address to the Advertising Club at its new clubhouse, 47 East Twenty-fifth Street.

"As far as police preparedness is concerned," the Commissioner said, "we have made plans that would handle situations involving public disaster such as wholesale rioting in the streets. We are trying to get the force together so that it can handle any event that may come.

"When a disaster such as a San Francisco earthquake or a flood overtakes a city the town is paralyzed until the military arrives, but we do not intend to have chaos. We have plans mapped out so that if a situation can be handled at all the police can handle it."

Before his talk on police preparedness the Commissioner spoke about the advertising of the Police Department.

"No advertising will pay unless it paints an accurate picture of the goods advertised. That is what we want the police advertising to show. By our evil deeds you know us.

"If a patrolman is steady, alert, observant so that no crimes are committed on his post, that is the best kind of police work. That is the sort of thing, however, that never gets public notice. That sort of thing is never displayed.

"But if one solitary patrolman of a force of 11,000 is caught taking a dishonest dollar, that gets the front page. All we have to do is do something that can be twisted into disgrace. Then we get advertising and no bills sent."

The Commissioner lauded the personnel of the department, saying they were a splendid group of men, animated by good feeling.

EMMA GOLDMAN LEAVES JAIL.

Dislikes Food, She Says, but Asserts Prison Is Clean.

Emma Goldman, anarchist, agitator of birth control, who spent fifteen days in Queens County Jail for circulation of improper literature, was released yesterday. A party of friends, among whom were Dr. Ben Reitman, Dr. Moses Goldman, Anna Baron, and Miss Miriam Teichner, met Miss Goldman.

Miss Goldman was asked by a NEW YORK TIMES reporter whether she found prison conditions much changed from those which existed when she served a term on Blackwell's Island for conducting an anarchist meeting. She said she disliked the food but the jail was clean.

Miss Goldman was asked whether she thought anyone would be arrested as a result of the birth-control meeting in Carnegie Hall tonight. She replied that the regulations of the hall would be complied with to the letter. She said that this meeting would be the largest held thus far. The speakers will be Rose Pastor Stokes, Arturo Giovanitti, Leonard Abbott, Theodore Schroeder, Harry Weinberger, and Miss Goldman.

LEARN TO CONCENTRATE

50 Regents counts in a single examination by a boy of 15; 87 Regents counts in one examination by a boy of 15; these are some of the results of the January examinations by students who have taken our 3 months' course in concentration.

The course may be taken by adults individually or in classes.

The Clark School for Concentration

289 W. 75th St. Tel. 744 Col.

PRATT SCHOOL—62 West 45th St. Individual instruction, day, evening; Shorthand, Bookkeeping, Stenotypy, Secretaryship. Summer session.

TELLS OF BIG IRISH SCHOOL.

Father Brown Says University Is Preparing for Home Rule.

The Rev. Father Henry Brown, S. J., Professor of Greek in the new National University of Ireland, was the chief guest of honor at a dinner at the Metropolitan Club last night. Father Brown is here representing a committee of the British Association, to which he will report on methods of classical teaching in this country. The hosts were James Byrne, W. Bourke Cockran, Supreme Court Justice Martin J. Keogh, John Quinn, and John D. Ryan.

The guests were Colonel Robert Temple Emmet, Supreme Court Justice Victor J. Dowling, Professor W. H. Goodyear of the Museum of the Brooklyn Institute, William D. Guthrie, Shane Leslie, Bainbridge Colby, Robert E. Dowling, the Rev. Dr. James S. Driscoll, William Temple Emmet, Commissioner of Education John H. Finley, the Rev. Cornelius Clifford, J. I. C. Clarke, Francis P. Garvan, Lawrence Godkin, Joseph P. Grace, Frederick James Gregg, Benjamin Guinness, H. C. Ide, C. F. Kelley, Martin T. Manton, the Rev. Joseph A. Mulry, S. J., President of Fordham College; Morgan J. O'Brien, Conde Pallen, Luke D. Stapleton, Alfred J. Talley, the Rev. John J. Wynne, S. J.; J. B. Yeats, the Irish poet, and J. C. Walsh.

Father Brown was cordially received because of the success the university has had preparing the young men of Ireland for responsibilities that will come with Home Rule. Father Brown is an Englishman, but he has lived and worked in Ireland, and while he touched upon the Irish struggles for a greater freedom, he dwelt only upon the struggle for greater educational freedom and its success.

"For persons deeply interested in Irish affairs," he said, "perhaps the present moment may appear hardly propitious for a calm review of academic matters, and especially as to what regards Dublin.

"But the success of an Irish university is not a question in which there can be any conflict between the interests of England and of Ireland. That is one reason why I think the question is really important. If there were any possibility of clashing interests, then I should not venture to impose my views on any one here, for I might fall under suspicion of partiality."

Father Brown said that for years he had been for Home Rule, for one reason because he thought it would strengthen Great Britain as a world-wide empire.

"Anyhow," he said, "you are all here agreed, for what motive it matters little, that Ireland ought to be and must be restored to her position among the nations of the earth."

He said he had met our young men abroad and desired to become acquainted with them on their own soil. Of the American young man he said:

"He is keen at his work and keen at his play. He is frank almost to a fault, but he is very courteous."

Of the Irish young man he said:

"He is sure of nothing except that his soul is in a state of permanent and desperate revolt. This state of things is rapidly passing. Home Rule is now inevitable because Young Ireland of today will not only demand it, but will know how to get it. We know what is coming and the new university is already doing its bit for Ireland."

WATT WINS COLUMBIA HONOR

Voted Best All-Around Man, He Gets Rolker Prize.

Robert W. Watt of Hamburg, N. J., was voted yesterday by his classmates the best all-around man in the senior class at Columbia. This vote entitles him to the Charles W. Rolker, Jr., prize, which is the income from $1,000 for one year. This prize, which is publicly awarded on class day, is the gift of Mrs. C. W. Rolker in memory of her son, Charles W. Rolker, Jr., of the class of 1907.

The vote of the students takes into consideration the scholarship of the candidate, together with the extent of his participation in the students' activities and prominence in athletics. Watt is Chairman of the Student Board of Representatives at Columbia and Captain of the Varsity baseball team, which has seven straight victories to its record for this season.

The Alumni prize of $50, which is awarded each year to one of three students appointed by the Faculty, was voted by the students to Rex R. Reeder of Hastings, N. Y. Reeder played left end on the Columbia football team last Fall and has taken a prominent part in student activities. He is a member of Phi Delta Theta.

The members of the senior class also elected yesterday their permanent officers. Rufus P. Franklin was elected President, Gerald F. Oberrender, First Vice President; H. A. Cram, Second Vice President; A. B. Palmer, Secretary; B. L. Jones, Treasurer, and C. L. Wise, Historian.

NEW ENRICHT GAS ENIGMA.

Different Persons Tell Different Stories as to Exclusive Rights.

As if under the hands of some prestidigitator drawing eggs out of an empty silk hat and then causing eggs to vanish as mysteriously, the "rights" to Louis Enricht's green motor fuel mixture were now here, now yonder yesterday, flitting, so to say, from the possession of one to that of another as rival claims and contradictions came out.

In the morning it was supposed that the right was in the exclusive possession of the Maxim Munitions Corporation, an announcement to that effect having been given out by that concern, then presto!—as the interviews began.

Gaston Plantiff, New York manager of the Ford Motor Company, was asked if it were true that the Maxim company had acquired rights that would cause them to discontinue the experiments they were conducting with the preparation.

"No," said Mr. Plantiff, "we are going ahead as before. I was talking with Mr. Enricht today. He said there was absolutely no truth in the statement that Maxim Munitions had acquired the rights to the mixture."

B. F. Taylor, Treasurer of the Maxim Munitions Corporation, said:

"I do not think Mr. Enricht was understood correctly by Mr. Plantiff. We certainly have the contract. He signed it last Friday."

"Have you the secret of the compound?"

"We have all we need to protect us."

"Have you paid Mr. Enricht money as a consideration."

"We have given all the consideration required."

Louis Enricht, Jr., son of the inventor, said last night:

"The statement given out by the Maxim Corporation is correct."

"Then that company has the exclusive right?"

"Yes, whatever they give out is right."

SEEKS MORE SUBWAY BIDS.

Service Board Moves to Start Work on Last Downtown Section.

The Public Service Commission authorized yesterday the advertising of bids to be opened on Thursday, May 25, for the construction of a two-track underground railway, beginning at about East Fourteenth Street and Irving Place and thence easterly under Fourteenth Street to about eighty feet west of Avenue B, where it will connect with the river tunnel contract, and upon which work is already under way. The section is part of the Fourteenth Street-Eastern District Rapid Transit system, for operating under the dual system.

This stretch is known as Section 2. It is the last of the underground work to be advertised for bids on this line. The bids for Sections 1, 4 and 5 have been advertised, and will be opened during the present month.

The commission approved an issue of $8,000,000 in bonds by the New York Connecting Railroad Company, which is the corporation owning the new railroad bridge across the East River with approaches in the Bronx and Brooklyn and Queens. These bonds are to be issued as of Aug. 1, 1913, maturing Aug. 1, 1953.

The commission also announced that on May 23 it would open bids for construction of the Livonia Avenue extension of Eastern Parkway, which is officially designated as Route 31. As a two-track elevated railroad, this route extends from the end of the subway construction at about Buffalo Avenue out East Ninety-eighth Street and Livonia Avenue to New Lots.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..4:50|Sun sets..6:55|Moon sets..6:44

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	9:38	9:50	3:40	3:37
Governors Island	10:08	10:14	4:23	4:20
Hell Gate	9:38	9:50	6:04	6:01

Arrived—Thursday, May 4.

SS Noordam, Falmouth, April 25.
SS Voltaire, Liverpool, April 20.
SS Comanche, Barrow, April 19.
SS George E. Warren, Cienfuegos, April 23.
SS Munwood, Matanzas, April 29.
SS Capac, Charleston, May 1.
SS Frankrig, Saguа, April 27.
SS Advance, Cristobal, April 27.
SS Evangeline, Bermuda, May 2.
SS Santa Marta, Cristobal, April 27.
SS Proteus, New Orleans, April 29.
SS Huron, Jacksonville, May 1.
SS El Cid, Galveston, April 28.
SS Quebra, Liverpool, April 21.
SS City of Colombo, Cardiff, April 21.
SS Lysefjord, Sagua, April 29.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Baltic	Liverpool	April 26
†Bergenstjord	Bergen	April 26
*Duca di Genova	Naples	April 19
Portland	La Pallice	April 16
Menelaos	Piraeus	April 13
Pythia	London	April 19
Colorado	Hull	April 20
Pengrecp	Genoa	April 15
City of Colombo	Cardiff	April 21
Denis	Barbados	April 27
El Occidente	Galveston	April 22
El Cid	Galveston	April 22
Zulia	San Juan	April 29
Ville de Tamative	Marseilles	April 15

DUE TOMORROW.

*Finland	Liverpool	April 26
Venezia	Bordeaux	April 24
Harlem	Liverpool	April 21
Bif	Shields	April 20
Oregon	Copenhagen	April 18
Strathdene	Havre	April 21
Cairnhill	Havre	April 21
City of Columbus	Savannah	May 3

DUE SUNDAY.

Guyane	Bordeaux	April 22
Nigreta	Cardiff	April 28
Iroquois	Sanchez	April 30
Bayamo	Progreso	April 29
Olaf	Turks Island	April 29
Chumchu	Cristobal	April 30
El Valle	Galveston	May 1
Apache	Jacksonville	May 4

DUE MONDAY.

Bermudian	Bermuda	May 6
Regina d'Italia	Gibraltar	April 28
Fenchurch	Havre	April 22
Verdi	Rio Janeiro	April 18
Matusa	Trinidad	April 30
Ardgowan	Havre	April 23
Carolina	San Juan	May 3
Mexico	Nassau	May 5
Van der Duyn	Calbarien	May 1
City of Montgomery	Savannah	May 5

DUE TUESDAY.

Onega	La Pallice	April 23
Ocamo	Gibraltar	May 2
Metapan	Havana	May 5
Mohawk	Jacksonville	May 3
El Norte	Galveston	May 3
Lampasas	Mobile	May 2

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Dante Alighieri, Genoa	10:00 A.M.	4:00 P.M.
Celtic, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Vasilp Constantino, Piraeus	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Sixaola, Santingo	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Guiana, St. Thomas	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Agamemnon, Argentina	2:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Stavanguru, Demerara	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Stephano, St. Johns	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Camaguey, Santiago		12:00 M.
Bayamon, San Juan		12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Espagne, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Tenadores, Havana	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Branca, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Cristobal, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Bonifacc, Para	11:00 A.M.	2:00 A.M.
Crofton Hall, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Pennsylvania, Bahia	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Evangeline, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Purus, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Michigan, London		12:00 M.
Munamar, Antilla		12:00 M.
Grayson, San Juan		12:00 M.
San Juan, Arroyo		12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
El Oriente, Galveston		12:00 M.
El Paso, Galveston		12:00 M.
Antilles, New Orleans		12:00 M.
Sabine, Tampa		1:00 P.M.
Medina, Galveston		1:00 P.M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Ryndam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tuscania, Liverpool		12:00 M.
Nickerie, Haiti	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Munwood, Matanzas		12:00 M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Pannonia, Falmouth		5:00 P.M.
Columbia, Hamburg		3:00 P.M.
Prins Frederik Hendrick		3:00 P.M.
C. of Mexico, Cardenas		12:00 M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville		3:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Finland, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Duca di Genova, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Baltic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Philadelphian, London		12:00 M.
Santa Marta, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hindoo, Hull		12:00 M.
Antonio Lopez, Cadiz		12:00 M.
Zulia, La Guayra	9:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Berwind, Arecibo		12:00 M.
Proteus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
Comal, Galveston		1:00 P.M.

†Carries German mails.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., MAY 4.

SS Duca di Genova, Naples to New York, was 190 miles east at noon; due 5th, forenoon. Italian Line.

SS Borgenstjord, Bergen to New York, was 480 miles east at noon; due 5th late, or early 6th. Norwegian-American Line.

SS Finland, Liverpool to New York, was 400 miles east at noon; due 6th, forenoon. American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Frederick Luckenbach, St. Lucia to New York, was 615 miles from Diamond Shoals at noon, 3d.

SS Caracas, La Guayra to New York, was 1,232 miles S. at noon, 3d.

SS Iroquois, San Domingo to New York, was 485 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Carolina, San Juan to New York, was 1,340 miles S. at 5 P. M., 3d.

SS Alabama, Fort Arthur to New York, was 112 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.

SS Comet, Port Arthur to New York, was 108 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.

SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, was 117 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.

SS Cushing, Balboa to New York, was 589 miles S. of Ambrose Lightship at noon.

SS El Sigio, Galveston to New York, was 6 miles W. of Tortugas at 6 P. M.

SS Nueces, Galveston to New York, was 140 miles W. of Tortugas at 8 P. M.

SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 20 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.

SS Northwestern, Port Arthur to New York, was 267 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.

SS Comal, Galveston to New York, was 553 miles S. at noon.

SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 307 miles E. of Galveston Bar at noon.

SS El Occidente, Galveston to New York, was 247 miles S. at noon.

SS Zulia, La Guayra to New York, was 243 miles S. at noon.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Frederik VIII., at Copenhagen, May 3.
SS Rio de Janeiro, at Bahia, May 1.
SS Bellorado, at Liverpool, May 2.
SS Korea, at Newport, May 2.
SS Bygdonaes, at Pauillac, April 28.
SS Roma, (Danish,) at Svendborg, April 25.
SS Almirante, at Colon, May 4.
SS Koronia, at St. Thomas, May 3.
SS Ville de Paris, at Marseilles, May 1.
SS Elswick Tower, at Manchester, May 3.
SS Hammershus, at Rio Grande, May 3.
SS Paddington, at Spezzia, April 22.

Sailed.

SS California, from Liverpool, May 1.
SS Zacapa, from Colon, May 4.
SS Panama, from Colon, May 4.
SS U. S. Transport Kilpatrick, from Colon, May 4.
SS Arpillo, from Barcelona, April 27.
SS Progreso, from Lisbon, April 26.
SS Ioannina, from Piraeus, April 20.
SS Midland, from Cape Town, May 1.
SS Edward Pierce, from Rio Grande, May 3.
SS Mesaba, from London, May 4.
SS Pampa, from Buenos Aires, May 3.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (specific—Wellington via Vancouver)—Niagara ..... May 5
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Manila Maru ..... May 7
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed)—Sado Maru ..... May 11
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Matsonia..May 13
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver—Empress of Asia ..... May 13

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, March 31, and Yokohama, April 18—which arrived per steamer Manila, were dispatched east from Seattle on May 1, and are due in New York today.

MORE LUSITANIA SUITS.

Demand for Damages for Death of Herbert S. Stone Is Included.

Preliminary notices of seven more suits for damages growing out of the sinking of the Cunard liner Lusitania by a German torpedo a year ago were filed yesterday in the Admiralty branch of the United States District Court. This brings the suits to be brought against the Cunard Line up to thirteen in all.

Harrison, Elliott & Byrd of 59 Wall Street have been engaged to prepare the complaint in the action in which Melville E. Stone, Jr., of the Harvard Club, 27 West Forty-fourth Street, as administrator, and Mary McCormick Stone of the New Weston Hotel, as administratrix of the estate of Herbert S. Stone, will be the plaintiffs. Hunt, Hill & Betts of 120 Broadway will bring suits in the interest of John H. Hammond of 903 Park Avenue and two other executors and trustees of Mary Hammond, Florence M. Stevens of Cambridge, Mass.; Mrs. E. Blish Thompson of Seymour, Ind., and Mary A. Baker of Duluth.

In the other suit to be prosecuted by Thomas Gilmartin, 51 Chambers Street, James Connolly, as administrator of Michael Connolly, will be the plaintiff.

Transatlantic Mails.

Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, (Spain and Portugal must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 12:30 P. M., (supplementary, 2 P. M.,)—SS Celtic ..... May 5
Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece, via Genoa, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,)—SS Caserta ..... May 6
Great Britain, Ireland, Belgium, Russia, and South Africa, via Falmouth; also Netherlands and Switzerland, via Rotterdam, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,)—SS Ryndam..May 6
France, Rumania, Switzerland, Italy, Egypt, Greece, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—SS Espagne ..... May 6

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. May 13, SS New York.
France—Close at 11 A. M. May 6, SS Espagne.
Belgium and Netherlands—Service suspended.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Liberia—No sailing at present.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 A. M. May 24, SS Cretic.
Norway and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. May 11, SS United States.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. May 6, SS Caserta.

Up the Hudson Sunday

To Newburgh or Poughkeepsie

Trip Round $1.00

S. S. "Rensselaer" leaves Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal street, 9:30 a. m.; West 132d street, 10:00 a. m. Returning 8:30 p. m.

Telephone Spring 9400.

Hudson Navigation Company

Albany & Troy Boats

Peoples Line from Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., 6 P. M. daily.

Night Express Line, from Pier 32, N. R., 7 P. M. weekdays, 9 P. M. Sundays.

Sunday Daylight Service, stopping at Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point and Albany, from Pier 32, N. R., 9:30 A. M.

All lines stop at West 132d Street Pier half hour after leaving Pier 32.

Telephone, day or night, Spring 9400.

HUDSON NAVIGATION COMPANY.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE

From Pier 43, N. R. (ft. of Christopher St.), at 6 P. M., Mon., Wed., Fri., for Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie and intermediate landings. Southbound—Sun., Tues., Thurs. Tel. Spring 1097.

UP THE HUDSON SUNDAY.

Str. "Newburgh" for Highland Falls, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, Beacon and return, $1.00. Franklin St., 9; W. 129th St., 9:30 A. M. Restaurant, lunch room. Music.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED

BOSTON $2.95

PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $1.90

COLONIAL LINE

ALL OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1 TO $3

Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. From Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. Phone Spring 9491.

BAY STATE LINE $2.55 BOSTON $2.55

Worcester, $2.60; Providence direct, $1.50

OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1.00

Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M. From Pier 19, E. R. Phone 2700 Beekman City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y. Uptown Ticket Office, B'way & 23d St.

FALL RIVER LINE TO BOSTON $4.00

Lv. PIER 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., Daily at 5:30 P. M. Music.

New London (Norwich) Line, Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 23d St., 6:00 P. M.

MAINE STEAMSHIP LINE

Steamships Northland & North Star. Lve. Pier 19, N. R., foot Warren St., 5 P. M., Tues., Thurs. and Sats. Day Trips Mondays, beginning June 19. Tickets at Pier, also Tourist and N. Y. Transfer Co. Offices.

EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES.

Hartford Line

From New Pier 20, East River, foot Peck Slip, daily except Sunday, 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings. Fare $1.75.

CANADA—THE VACATION LAND.

For illustrated guide address Canada Steamship Lines, Montreal, Canada.

SCANDINAVIAN-AMERICAN LINE

NORWAY-SWEDEN-DENMARK

United States....May 11 | Oscar II.....May 18

A. F. JOHNSON & CO., Inc., Agts., 1 B'way, N. Y.

Canadian Rockies, Alaska, California, Yellowstone Park Tour leaves June 21. Small group. Autumn Tour for Japan-China. Frank C. Clark, Times Bldg., N. Y.

BY SEA TO SAVANNAH

Ideal trip for rest, health, recreation. SAVANNAH LINE, 140 West 42d St., N. Y.

J. H. MAYERS, Auctr.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE

For the benefit of creditors of S. H. HERZ CO., Assignors,

To-day, May 5th, 1916,

AT 10:30 A. M., AT

105 West 40th St. (3d Floor),

HIGH PERIOD FURNITURE

CLASS

Bedroom, Dining and Living Room Suites, Solid Mahogany, American Walnut, Ivory Enamel, in the following styles:

ADAM, SHERATON, CHIPPENDALE, COLONIAL, CHINESE, WILLIAM & MARY, LOUIS XVI., Etc.

Also Single Pieces, Lamps, Chiffoniers, Desks, Beds, Library Tables, Bookcases, Chairs.

NOTE—This furniture is of the highest grade, made by leading Western manufacturers, and should interest the best trade. Suitable for individual or wholesale buyers.

By order of DAVID ROGGEN, Assignee.

RALPH H. BLUM, Attorney for Assignee, 99 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.

NO FLAG DISPLAYED.

History and Romance Combined

The pleasure of travel is heightened by two conditions COMFORT AND INTEREST These conditions exist to a wonderful degree on the WASHINGTON-SUNSET ROUTE

The New York-New Orleans Limited and the Sunset Limited supply every comfort known to modern train service and operate fast schedules, protected by an automatic block signal safety system which has won the plaudits of travelers and experts.

There are other fast daily trains; and daily tourist sleeping cars run through from Washington to San Francisco. Also, personal conductors leave Washington daily for San Francisco.

No part of the United States re veems with romance as a ong this route dating back to revolutionary days. New Orleans is perhaps most conspicuous in its history and traditions.

Write for further particulars and a copy of booklet "The Apache Trail of Arizona"

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39, 366, 1158 Broadway, 264 Fifth Ave., at 29th St., New York City

Or A. J. Poston, General Agent Washington, D. C.

A SOUTHERN SCENE EN ROUTE CALIFORNIA

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S. S. "Bermudian"

Sailing from N. Y. each Wednesday.

For booklets apply to Quebec S. S. Co., 32 Broadway, N. Y.; Thos. Cook & Son, 245 and 2,081 B'way, 264 and 561 5th Av.; Raymond & Whitcomb, 225 5th Av., or A. M. Masters, 1,246 B'way; Frank Tourist Co., 396 B'way; Gillespie, Kinports & Beard, 309-11 5th Av.; McCann's Tours, 1,328 B'way.

Sailing under American Flag to

South America

Direct Passenger Service to Montevideo and Buenos Aires

"Crofton Hall"

May 5—10 A. M.

New 12,000-ton steamship

Norton Line

Norton, Lilly & Co. General Agents

Produce Exchange Bldg., N. Y.

CUNARD

NEW YORK—LIVERPOOL

*TUSCANIA ..... MON., MAY 8, NOON
*CALIFORNIA ..... SAT., MAY 13, NOON
CARPATHIA ..... SAT., MAY 27, 5 P. M.
ORDUNA ..... SAT., JUNE 3, 5 P. M.
*TUSCANIA ..... SAT., JUNE 10, NOON

GLASGOW

NEW YORK-FALMOUTH-LONDON

†PANNONIA - - - TUES., MAY 9, 5 P. M.
ANDANIA - - - SAT., MAY 20, 5 P. M.
ALAUNIA - - - SAT., MAY 27, 5 P. M.

†Calling at FALMOUTH for London.

21-24 STATE ST., NEW YORK.

American Line

AMERICAN STEAMERS

Under the American Flag

N. Y.—Liverpool, Pier 62, N. R., Noon

Finland....May 10 | New York....May 18

White Star Line

N. Y.—Liverpool, Pier 60, N. R., Noon

*Finland....May 10 | Baltic....May 10

*Under the American Flag.

Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 9000 Rector.

FRENCH LINE

Compagnie Generale Transatlantique

POSTAL SERVICE

Sailings for BORDEAUX

ESPAGNE . . May 6, 3 P. M.
LA TOURAINE . May 13, 3 P. M.
LAFAYETTE . . May 27, 3 P. M.
CHICAGO . . June 3, 3 P. M.

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*CAMERONIA ..... SAT., MAY 27, NOON

*To Glasgow Direct.

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MOVE FOR UNITY OF ALL METHODISTS

General Conference Adopts Report Looking to Consolidation of American Churches.

COMMITTEE TO NEGOTIATE

Laymen at Saratoga Ask Representation in the Annual Conferences —Negro Question to be Discussed

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, May 4.—Thirty members of a new committee to carry on the proposals for the unification of all Methodist organizations were elected this evening by the fifteen General Conference districts of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The election of this committee, which is to have sixty members when it is fully organized, was recommended in the General Conference this morning by the Committee on Federation appointed four years ago to act with representatives of the Methodist Episcopal Church South and Methodist Protestant Church. The adoption of this report by the General Conference committed the Methodist Episcopal Church to a program more advanced than any adopted since the movement was begun to heal the breach between the churches.

The long-awaited report of the Committee on Federation was read to the General Conference by Bishop Earl Cranston, the senior Bishop of the Conference. It provides that in addition to the Committee of Sixty, the General Coference shall elect a committee on unification to serve during the next quadrennium, that shall have the right to negotiate the terms of organic unity. No organization connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church has ever had such powers.

The Committee on Federation recommended that in creating the Committee of Sixty one minister and one layman be chosen by the delegates from each district; and that, in addition, five Bishops and twelve ministers and thirteen laymen be named by the Board of Bishops. This committee is to consider the whole subject of federation and unification and report its recommendations to the General Conference within eleven days.

The report recommends that after this committee has made its report the General Conference shall elect a committee to carry on negotiations. The latter committee is to consist of four Bishops, eight ministers, and thirteen laymen. This committee is to be authorized to conduct negotiations with the Methodist Episcopal Church South, the Methodist Protestant Church, and with other Methodist and kindred bodies, should the occasion arise, and to report its proceedings and recommendations to the General Conference of 1920."

Following the adoption of the report by the General Conference, the delegates from each of the Conference districts were instructed to meet at 5:30 P. M. to elect representatives to the Committee of Sixty. Those elected by the Second District, which includes New York, were Judge Henry W. Rogers of the United States District Court and Chancellor James R. Day of Syracuse University.

The plan of unification suggested by the Methodist Episcopal Church South, which the committee and the commission will consider was adopted by a joint committee representing all the churches at Chattanooga, Tenn., on May 30, 1911. This committee made the following suggestions:

"We suggest as the plan of reorganization the merging of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and the Methodist Protestant Church into one Church to be known as the Methodist Episcopal Church in America, or the Methodist Church in America.

"We suggest that this church shall have throughout common articles of faith, common conditions of membership, a common hymnal, a common catechism and a common ritual.

"We suggest that the governing power in the reorganized church shall be vested in one General Conference and three or four Quadrennial Conferences, both General and Quadrennial Conferences to exercise their powers under constitutional provisions and restrictions, the General Conference to have full legislative power over all matters distinctively connectional, and the Quadrennial Conferences to have full power over distinctively local affairs.

"We suggest that the colored membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Methodist Protestant Church, and such other organizations of colored Methodists as may enter into agreement with them, may be constituted and recognized as one of the Quadrennial or Jurisdictional Conferences of the proposed reorganization."

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1912 failed to act on these suggestions, but the Methodist Episcopal Church South accepted them at the General Conference at Oklahoma City in May, 1914.

The General Conference at its session this morning voted to give members of conference districts the right to keep in touch with what was going on in the Committee on Episcopacy, on subjects having to do with their particular annual conferences. Heretofore the deliberations of the Committee on Episcopacy have been secret.

Another attempt to force the Methodist Book Concern, the publishing agency of the Church, to adopt the "closed shop" in the employment of printers and members of the allied printing trades is to be made at this conference. Ten years ago an effort to compel recognition of the union brought on a strike at the printing establishment in New York City, which was settled by both sides making concessions. The New York plant is on a nominal union basis, but the closed shop has never been recognized. The Book Concern has branches in many of the largest cities of the United States.

The fight in behalf of the printers' union is being conducted through the Methodist Federation for Social Service, which appealed to the Book Committee in behalf of the allied printing trades in 1915.

The lay delegates to the conferences, at a meeting today, adopted a resolution asking representation in the annual conferences.

Two proposals regarding the negro constituency are to be presented to the conference. One would create a fourth quadrennial conference composed of negro members, while the other would provide a separate church having only fraternal relations with the main body.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

A Number of Advances Are Made Over the Entered Values.

The classification of wearing apparel in chief value of spangles, which has been engaging the Board of General Appraisers for some time, took a new turn yesterday when the tribunal had before it for decision women's silk belts and tunics composed of cotton net and spangles. Both classes of goods were returned by the Collector at 60 per cent., the first named class as "articles made in whole or in part of ornaments," while the tunics were classified as "appliqued wearing apparel." The claim made by F. H. Vandegrift & Co., importers of the goods, was for a rate of 50 per cent. as silk wearing apparel. Judge Cooper sustained the contention and ordered a reliquidation.

The local customs officials continued to push up the dutiable values on velvet ribbons from the St. Etienne district. Judge Howell yesterday completed a review of Custom House advances made on black mousseline velvet ribbon shipped to New York importers by R. Savage. The goods were in pieces of 15 meters. Goods entered at 12.25 francs were held by the General Appraiser to be properly dutiable at 14 francs per piece, while similar patterns entered at the Custom House at 8.75 were reappraised at 10 francs per piece.

Judge Howell handed down a decision in the case of a shipment of plain habutais from Sato & Co., Yokohama. Goods described as 8/9 m/m were entered as having a Japanese market value of 7.15 yen per 100 momme, goods 6½ m/m at 7.40 yen and habutais measuring 9½ m/m at 7.35 yen per 100 momme. The Appraiser advanced the prices named and the Collector took duty on the higher values. Testimony was submitted at the hearing which satisfied the General Appraiser that the local officials' advances were made under a misapprehension. They were accordingly reversed, and the goods allowed entry at the prices put down when entry was made.

Nishai-pongee coating from Jardine, Matheson & Co., Shanghai, imported at New York, came in for advances when the goods reached this city. The fabrics were described in the invoices as 30-34 inch, 220-230 ounces. They were entered at $3.230, and advanced to $3.510 United States currency for 130 pieces. This advance was affirmed yesterday by Judge Howell.

Judge McClelland approved slight advances made by the local Appraiser on importations of hemp braid from Tanita Shoten, Yokohama. Most of the goods were imported for use in the manufacture of hats.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The convention of the American Supply and Machinery Manufacturers' Association will be held May 8 to 12, inclusive, at the William Penn Hotel, Pittsburgh.

Alderman Curran and Police Inspector Dillon addressed about 100 silk men yesterday, in the rooms of the Silk Association, on the objects of the Home Defense League.

PHILIPPINE TRADE GROWS.

Enormous Expansion Shown in 16 Years Since Annexation.

The extraordinary trade expansion between the United States and the Philippine Islands in the sixteen years since their annexation was set forth yesterday in a compilation made by the foreign trade department of the National City Bank of New York. It showed that the total exports from the United States to the islands in sixteen years aggregated $201,000,000, against a little over $2,000,000 in sixteen years prior to their annexation.

Before annexation the exports to the Philippines seldom reached as much as $200,000 per annum. In the first year after annexation the exports to the islands amounted to $2,500,000 and steadily increased until they have averaged $25,000,000 per annum in recent years, having been in 1914 over $27,000,000.

The compilation states that the imports from the islands, which averaged less than $5,000,000 per annum in the decade prior to annexation, now averaged about $25,000,000. The total imports from the islands in the sixteen years since annexation amounted to $218,000,000, against $121,000,000 in the sixteen years preceding annexation, though in the five years preceding annexation the average was only about $4,500,000 per annum.

Philippine trade expansion has not by any means been confined to export and import movements between the islands and the United States. A big increase with all the world followed their annexation. The islands' total exports in 1899 were $14,847,000, and in 1914 $48,690,000, while their total imports in 1899 were $19,103,000 and in 1914 $48,580,000. The total foreign trade of the islands in 1899 was $34,000,000, and the average since the beginning of the European war has been about $100,000,000 per annum.

Prior to annexation the United States supplied about 1 per cent. of the imports of the islands. At the present time this country furnishes more than 50 per cent. of the greatly increased imports and takes over 40 per cent. of their exports.

Are Learning Their Lesson.

The recent rise in the price of shoes is said to be doing a great deal toward teaching many retailers—most of them small, but some of them large—the proper way of merchandising for profit. They are learning that it is possible to sell shoes at other than the set prices of the past, particularly novelties. The one thing to be guarded against, however, is too much enthusiasm and a consequent piling up of stock. Retailers are advised by authorities on the shoe game to keep their stocks as open as possible for salable styles by getting rid of the stickers at cut prices without waiting for the usual semi-annual clearance sales to come around. The fact that shoes are now higher than at any other time makes a good talking point for dealers when raising prices, and they are advised to make the most of it. They are also advised to move prices up on stock they own every time the wholesalers and manufacturers increase the cost of new goods.

British Regulate Jute Exports.

For military reasons the British authorities are regulating the exportation of jute and its products from British Territory. Hereafter no shipments may leave for the United States unless specially licensed, consigned in a particular manner and destined for a recipient who has previously filed an application to become an approved importer with the Textile Alliance, Inc. The importer must be approved by the British Embassy in Washington. The conditions under which these goods are allowed to come forward relate to their export from the United States in bulk, or as containers or wrappings for other goods. Purchasers who buy jute goods in lots of 25,000 yards or more are required to give written guarantees to the British Government through the Textile Alliance, Inc., covering the importation, resale and use of these goods in export trade. The regulations governing jute and articles made of jute are outlined in full in Bulletin No. 13 issued by the Textile Alliance and supplied free on request.

Straw Hat Day, May 13.

Provided May 13, when the preparedness parade will take place, is a clear day, it will probably mark the opening of the straw hat season. Many of the business organizations that will be in line have decided to have their marchera wear straw hats, and the retail stores are making preparations for an earlier and much heavier demand. Showings of summer headgear are being made this week, and next week all retailers should have straw hats on exhibition. The manufacturers report a large demand. While some of the hat raiders will be provided with hats by manufacturers at special discount rates, the large majority will purchase from their usual sources.

Wool Prices Hardening.

LONDON, May 4.—There were 9,400 bales offered at the wool auction sales today. The selection was quickly sold at hardening rates. Home traders were keen bidders and they paid 2d 3¼d for Victorian greasy crossbreds.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

COATS, suits, waists, and dresses, jobs wanted. Call Room 1, 1,193 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at Fall dresses, serges and poplin. 129 W. 29th St., 3d floor.

DRESSES.—Open for silks and crepes at a price, cash. Gramercy 4290.

NOTIONS.—Small wares for cutting-up trade; importers' and manufacturers' lines in conjunction with kindred lines. J 50 Times.

PLUSHES.—Any quantity bought for spot cash; also looking at Fall lines suits and coats. 1,140 Broadway, A., S. & M.

PLUSH.—Will buy for cash, seal plush; any style, quantity. Gramercy 3050.

SILK DRESSES.—Contractors wanted on silk dresses; only those who can do own cutting desired; we supply merchandise and styles. J 45 Times.

SILKS.—Will buy tender silks and seconds; also velvets; any quantity. N 126 Times.

SKIRTS.—Jobber looking at skirts for the Fall season; also wash skirts for immediate delivery. Samples to be submitted prepaid; Philadelphia concerns preferred. S. S. Co., 30 West 24th St.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at Palm Beach suits. Plager, 48 West 27th St.

WOMEN'S WEARING APPAREL.—Highest prices paid for women's wearing apparel; quality and quantity no object. Gruber, 450 Broadway. Spring 858.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

COATS.—Ladies', misses', children's, season's newest styles, taffetas, wool poplins, velour, checks, silks, poplins; ready for immediate shipment. Julius L. Goldstein, 141 West 28th; Farragut 598. Full commission to salesmen.

COATS to sell cheap in coverts and gabardines, poplins and white chinchillas. Gottlieb & Lalking, 50 East 8th St.

COATS.—Chinchilla, poplin, velour, and fancies; $50 for immediate delivery; $8 to $7.50. Charles Press, 27 West 24th.

COATS.—Have 400 misses' and children's coats to close out at low prices. Prashker Bros., 27 West 24th St.

COATS, to close out, at reduced prices. Joe Korostoff, 30 West 20th St.

COATS AND SUITS, to close out, $3.00 up. Rinsberg, 28 West 18th St.

COATS, SUITS.—Close out serges, checks, chinchillas; also children's. Frank, 41 W. 21st St.

COATS, SUITS.—Immediate delivery; job to close out. Bernstein & Co., 118 West 27th St.

COATS, SUITS, closing out; smart styles, low prices. Talbot Company, 114 West 27th.

CREPES, San Tan, good assortment, to close out. Madison Square 2740.

DRESSES.—High-class silk jersey sport dresses; exceptionally cheap. Sam Englander, 32 Union Square. Telephone 3847 Stuyvesant.

DRESSES.—High-grade silks, crepes, cottons; jobs only. 30 East 20th, 5th floor.

DRESSES.—Job of wash dresses at sacrifice. D. & E. Dress Co., 151 W. 25th St.

EDGINGS.—Will sell white silk chenille edging, trimming; suitable for waists or dresses, at very low price. Gramercy 5100.

FURS.—Popular-priced Summer furs for immediate delivery. A. Reichbart & Son, 149 West 24th St.

SERGES for cash; Nos. 11433, 84249, 84268, &c. Wholesale, N 134 Times.

SHANTUNG.—300 yards for sale. J., 88 Times.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Immediate delivery; Greeley 3005. Snap Fasteners Sales Co., 47 West 34th.

SPORT SUITS.—Shown by us exclusively, something entirely new, silk jersey sport suits very practical, not expensive; also a variety of sport dresses in various up-to-the-minute styles; ready for inspection, and afternoon dresses in stock for immediate delivery. Tip Top, 184 West 37th St.

SUITS.—100 cloth and taffeta; closing out; newest styles, at greatly reduced prices. Louis L. Ginsberg & Co., 28 West 27th.

SUITS.—Jobs on suits at a great sacrifice; taffetas, gabardines, poplins, and checks. W. Phillips & Co., 148 West 25th.

SUITS.—300 that were sold anywhere up to $10.00 to be closed out very cheap. Rubin & Ulius, 50 West 17th St.

SUITS.—Navy and black poplin, all snappy models, to close out. Fensterstock & Rosen, 38 West 24th St.

SUITS, white braid trimmed; immediate delivery; cheap. Kaplan & Alper, 51 West 24th St.

SUITS.—Better grade, close out at reduced prices. Cooper & Grayces, 143 W. 28th St.

SUITS AND COATS, job, to close out. Klar Bros., 30 West 20th St.

TAFFETA, black, and Boyd's corduray for sale. King Milton Co., Farragut 3742.

TAFFETAS.—Black and navy, for sale; good qualities. Gutman, 853 Broadway.

WAISTS, crepe; excellent values; $2½; immediate delivery. Anckstein-Lederer, 148 West 24th. 30 cotton novelties in stock.

WORSTEDS, WOOLENS, COATINGS, and serges for export. Y 318 Times Annex.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday, 3@4½ per cent. for the best names Wednesday, 3@4½

The quotations are for six months' paper.

***

Bulk of Staple Goods Bought.

The bulk of staple goods required by the clothiers for the next Spring season has already been bought, and the piece goods selling agents are willing to admit that the clothing manufacturers have made good bargains. In some cases it is said the orders were taken by the mills at 25 per cent. below present values. The clothiers jumped into the market and placed orders, according to a representative mill agent, before the sellers were really alive to the situation. For this reason there are certain mills that would like to get out of the contacts they have made on such low cost figuring. Spot delivery was called for, and this in many instances threw sellers off their track and held them back from putting up prices they otherwise would have raised.

***

Stripes Will Probably Lead.

As far as cloth patterns are concerned in men's wear, the demand seems to be turning to stripes. Fall business bears this out, and the inquiries which some clothiers are making regarding the fancy goods they will require for the Spring manufacturing season also offers corroboration. The dye situation, however will prove a large factor in determining the leading type of designs in woolens. It was pointed out yesterday by a leading mill agent that there will probably be a well-assorted offering in patterns for next Spring, owing to the fact that the colors which the mills have must be utilized in every possible form. In other words, the mill with a half-dozen dyes will use them in as many combinations as possible, which will mean they will be offered in stripe, plaid, and check designs.

***

Japanese Silk Prices Recover.

Prices took an upward turn in the Yokohama raw silk market several days ago, and as a result present quotations show advances of $15 to $20 a picul, according to grade. There was good buying, both for American and European accounts. Sales for the week amounted to 3,000 bales, with stocks left at 12,000 bales. Little information is coming forward from Canton, where business is apparently at a complete standstill. The Shanghai market continues quiet, but firm, the extraordinary rise of silver exchange having entirely checked business. There is no change in Milan market conditions in the reports received here by H. L. Gwalter & Co. The local market is quiet, with prices slightly firmer as a result of the recovery in Japanese silks. Buying is mostly to fill immediate needs.

***

They Would Welcome Returns.

Instead of being afraid of labor troubles in the cloak and suit trade resulting in the throwing back of dress linens on the primary market, the hope was expressed in certain quarters yesterday that such would be the case. Only about 4 per cent. of the dress linens sold go to the garment trades. It was said, and if any came back it would not be difficult to dispose of them in the face of their present scarcity in this market. Their resale, it appears, could be accomplished by first hands at a nice profit. Business generally is keeping up well, and forward delivery orders, which ordinarily show a falling off about the middle of April, are still coming in well from the jobbing trade. Certain goods are sold for deliveries running into November. Prices are high and extremely firm, with stocks small generally.

***

8,000 Dry Goods Men to Parade.

From present indications, fully 8,000 men from the downtown wholesale dry goods trade will take part in the preparedness parade that is to be held here on May 13. It was said yesterday that it had been necessary to refuse applications from nearly 1,000 other men desirous of parading with this section in order to keep it from growing too big. It is understood, however, that most of these applications came from members of organizations not very closely identified with the dry goods trade. Eleven bands will furnish music and inspiration for the marchers in this part of the parade. One of them will be the Remington Typewriter Company's employes' band of thirty-five pieces, which will come down from the plant at Ilion, N. Y., especially for the parade. Henry D. Cooper of James F. White & Co. will be Marshal of the dry goods division, and Captain William Judson of Parker, Wilder & Co. will be Chief of Staff. There will probably be forty aids to the Marshal.

***

Good Buying Is Ahead.

From hints that are being dropped here and there in the local market for gray goods, the impression is becoming very strong that considerable business is going to be put through on them before many days have passed, especially if the mills will look more favorably on contract business. While they show an unwillingness to go very far ahead at present figures, it is thought that their views will be modified to quite some extent with the coming of the next rise in prices, which is very close at hand. It is more or less certain that several million yards of various constructions are to be bought as soon as the men who need the goods can determine just when is the right time to come in, one buyer alone being in a position to place orders for 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 yards of goods. The market looks so good to some men who are in close touch with it, in view of the sharp rise in cotton, that speculative buying is apt to be indulged in to considerable extent. Favored printcloth constructions for this are 38½-inch 64-60s; 39-inch, 68-72s, and 38½-inch, 60-48s.

***

Gray Goods Inquiry Steady.

Buyers of gray goods kept up a steady inquiry in this market yesterday, especially for printcloths, but with the sharp rise in cotton the mills became less approachable when delliveries other than spot or nearby were mentioned.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

NORMAN DRESS COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Isaac Friedman, Alexander Ostrow, and Joseph Joseph, doing business as the Norman Dress Company, manufacturers of dresses, 93 Greene Street, by Elias Ward, $322; Irving Cohen, $125, and Rosenthal & Sobel, $85. Alexander Ostrow also made an assignment to Henry Phillips. Isaac Friedman and Joseph Joseph also made an assignment to Samuel H. Immerglueck.

HARRY HERRMAN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Harry Herrman, wines and liquors, 33 Rutgers Street, by F. O. Byrd & Co., $125; Corning & Co., $917, and Morris Griffler, $401. Liabilities are $4,000 and assets $1,000.

FREDERICK F. HATHORNE.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Frederick F. Hathorne, grocer, 2,014 Fifth Avenue, by Emil Fiesoli & Sons, $450; George F. Wagner & Co., Inc., $400, and R. C. Williams & Co., $250. Liabilities are $1,200 and assets $1,000.

CROWN WALL PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, INC., 21 Park Row and Milford, N. J., has filed schedules showing liabilities $12,000 and assets $6,402.

WIENER & CO., manufacturers of women's hats, 54 Bleecker Street, have filed schedules showing liabilities $15,000 and assets $22,251.

NATIONAL CHIROPODIST SUPPLY COMPANY, 35 West 125th Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $4,897 and assets of $2,131.

WILLIAM H. VAN WAGENEN, grocer and baker, New Paltz, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $3,300 and assets of $1,700.

ABRAHAM D. LUBASH, dealer in hardware, 2,943 Third Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $3,329 and assets of $910.

Receivers Appointed.

MORRIS I. MAIBRUNN.—Judge Mayer has appointed Phineas Lawinson receiver for Morris I. Maibrunn, butcher, 541 Columbus Avenue. Liabilities exceed $5,000 and assets are $500 and some equities in real estate.

SARAH AARON.—Judge Mayer has appointed N. Howard Pinto receiver for Sarah Aaron, clothing dealer, 470 Seventh Avenue.

JARDIN COMPANY.—Judge Hand has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on Feb. 21 against the Jardin Company, building contractor, 489 Fifth Avenue, which was building a theatre in Boston, on a settlement with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar cash on unsecured and general merchandise claims and 25½ cents on mechanic's lien claims. Liabilities were about $45,000.

UNITED FIVE AND TEN CENT STORES, INCORPORATED.—Judge Mayer has authorized John S. Shepard, receiver of the United Five and Ten Cent Stores, Incorporated, (Delaware corporation) 108 East Nineteenth Street, to continue business for thirty days. He has received an offer to purchase the assets of the company.

JOE MAYER, grocer, 51 Carmine Street, has made an assignment to Morris Grossman.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 4.—E. M. Davis, a salesman, Oak Park, Ill.; voluntary petition. Liabilities, $6,561; assets, $6,000.

Hyke, Alfred Emanuel, and Bernard Kroll, individually and as copartners as Marks Kroll & Sons, clothiers, 30 South State Street; involuntary petition in bankruptcy filed in behalf of Friedman and Co. et al., with claims aggregating $5,030.

Speedway Park Association, a $1,000,000 corporation. Application made in Circuit Court for the appointing of a receiver in behalf of Charles McHugh and others, upon a judgment for $2,074, which remains unsatisfied. The Speedway Park Association owns an automobile racetrack at Maywood, Ill.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Ashley Wire Wheel & Rim Co., Inc., and Robert W. Ashley—Jaques & Co. $413.08

Adelson, Harry M.—Thirty-seven West Thirty-sixth St. Co., Inc. 113.89

Auerbach, Philip—S. Friedman 175.08

Acer, Frank A.—J. W. Bell et al. 353.30

Andrews, Frank M.—American National Bank 1,000.65

Berns, A.—Albert—E. H. Wilson 124.12

Baren & Schwartzberg Co., Inc.—M. Kroppen 150.00

Bernstein, Hyman—Star Box & Lumber Co. 141.57

Berton, Francis D.—Palmer Price Co. 100.07

Bennett, Edward L.—Dayton Automobile Repairing Co. 158.00

Brown Bros., Inc., owners and builders, Alexander Brown, Jr., and Floyd De L. Brown—Kalt Lumber Co. 287.10

Chalkiadi, Thrasyboulos—G. Fladermann 3,830.00

Same—Same 200.00

Catanzaro, Charles—N. Y. Railways Co., costs 137.58

Cancro, Charles, Anthony, and Louis—People, &c. 3,000.00

Cavanaugh, Emily T.—H. De Vreekes 18,546.09

Cohen, Elias A.—J. S. Scherr 1,108.52

Cummings, Irving—C. C. Wilkening, Inc. 174.01

Carey, James A.—W. A. Hathaway & Co. 214.35

Conroy Bros., Inc.—A. Piva 238.06

Daver, Samuel—N. Y. Railways Co., costs 113.88

Dora Building Co., Inc.—Fireman 330.00

Dietz, Samuel—O'Neill-Adams Co. 502.05

Dale, Gladys—Castle Co., Inc. 103.53

Danaher, John F.—Joseph Beck & Sons 307.02

De Stefano, Alfonso—Julius Kessler & Co. 199.31

Edwards, James T.—M. & S. Electric Co. 518.86

Empire Dye Works, Inc.—Bayer Co., Inc. 414.18

Edwards, James T.—M. & S. Electric Co. 518.86

English, Thomas R.—R. W. Foan et al. 4,170.56

Same—R. W. Foan et al. 1,885.18

Fibre Tube Containers Co.—G. J. Bianchi et al. 108.53

Fischer, Hugo—Lipman & Myers 340.91

Farago, Malvianne B.—Altman 9,484.52

Farkas, Francis L.—F. A. Brossman 408.44

Fish, William, Jr.—H. De Genaro & Son 115.71

Fischer, Clifford C.—Adams & Chambers 636.71

Fish, George—Erie Railroad Co. 116.16

Giamio, Rosario—J. Hoffmann 140.91

Guggenhime & Co.—Wood & Selick 118.82

Guyon, Carrie R.—C. Clark Coats 114.60

Goldman, Hyman—R. Kornbluth 341.78

Greenfield, Sidney—S. N. Beck & Co. 304.08

Gilchrist, Robert, and Herman Gunther—People, &c. 800.00

Gathaome Building Co.—Massachusetts Bonding and Ins. Co. 117.26

Hope, Henry H.—F. C. Jennings et al. 125.83

Hamilton, Schuyler V. C.—Renault Selling Branch, Inc. 3,721.58

Helm, Jacob—S. G. Clark 2,848.81

Johansen, Laurits—M. Lahn 1,800.19

Just, Heinrich A. and Anna—J. Block 685.14

Jones, Joseph S.—W. S. Schryver 1,091.91

Kelly, Peter—New York Railways Co., costs 107.88

Kimball, Conrad—M. Hyams 426.63

King, William M.—Babson Statistical Organization, Inc. 162.23

Killum Edward—H. Diamond 202.24

Kane James G.—Globe Credit Watch Co. 162.39

Lang, Joseph—J. Hyman et al. 873.88

Lindblad, Anna—L. Foreman Fechtman & Co. 120.28

Levy, Charles—I. Leader 269.10

Same—Same 204.72

Murrah, Thomas C.—Straus Cigar Co. 300.74

Lafferty, Robert C., and Mary E. Jenkins—J. Martin 393.91

Marrazzi, Raffaele, and John Barba—I. Fishman 899.40

Mabbett, Frederick S.—F. D. Van Horn 113.41

McCarthy, Maurice J.—J. G. Shaw 219.41

Mendes, Henry P.—Seamen's Bank for Savings in the City of New York 21,468.60

McLaughlin, Sylvester—K. McLaughlin 430.00

Montana, Giovanni—New York Railways Co., costs 113.80

McMahon, Anna—Interborough Rapid Transit Co. 107.88

Martin, Mary—New York Railways Co., costs 117.38

Milano, John, Tony or Antonio Barone—Dry Dock Savings Institution 206.66

Meistrell, Henry F., and H. F. Meistrell Heating Co., Inc.—I. Finkler 174.91

Munroe, George H.—L. McKee 5,038.56

Mott, J. Varnum—Empire Trust Co. 1,080.07

Nassau Electric Rr. Co.—M. Murphy 281.13

Nelson, Godfrey—M. E. Cummings 107.75

Nesler, Samuel—Reinhardt Bros. & Co. 520.94

Ney, Alfons H.—Ludwig Baumann & Co. 813.48

O'Brien, Terrence G.—I. P. Withington et al. costs 138.42

New York Railways Co.—J. Vitale 4,000.00

Prior, Seffie A.—New York Railways Co., costs 107.88

Parry, Egbert B.—Marsh & Weaver 170.16

Quasnofsky, Harry—Sanitary Wet Wash Laundry Co., Inc. 108.72

Ramagli, Harry S.—J. Braunstein et al. 280.41

Rosenwelg Bros., Inc.—M. J. Dunn et al. 767.24

Sammis-Schofield, Melcher & Scofield 839.37

Rossin, Louis—W. J. Nellan 210.41

Randall, William W.—National Surety Co. 1,197.78

Ryan, James F. M.—Rosen 122.28

Rosenswelg Bros., Inc.—M. Rosenswelg, John J. Rosenswelg, and Joseph Muslliner—D. P. Briggs Co. 331.61

Roth, Nathaniel—I. Schmal 217.72

Russo, Agnes—N. Y. Railways Co., costs 101.88

Stockton, Frederick—C. T. Willard Co., Inc. 120.08

Smith, Nellie—Hudson & Manhattan R. R. Co., costs 108.82

Sharer, Herman F.—Christian Moerlein Brewing Co. 576.01

Same—C. H. Nahnmacher 342.87

S. B. Seifeld Co.—J. Hickey 340.40

Thysellius, Gustav T.—N. Y. Railways Co., costs 107.88

Thysellius, Ellen—Same, costs 100.88

Thom, James—W. P. Belknap 1,618.07

Tanner, Jones W.—Frederick Loeser & Co. 4,203.13

Uneeda Storage Warehouse & Van Co., Inc.—W. H. Dickerson 575.41

Trudden, Ellen—K. Korones et al. 174.84

Tarver, Ida M.—F. C. Lee 1,090.35

Wilson, Ernest T.—W. G. Trinhuil 370.25

Wilmot, Floyd H.—Franklin Simon & Co. 125.15

Whitney, Charles H.—Brentwood Realty Co. 143.00

Watters, Allie—Finance & Guaranty Co. 124.04

Weed, James H.—E. Woodward 8,501.91

Wyckoff Leatherware Co.—City of New York 186.03

Paube, Oscar A.—Same 480.65

Estey Wire Works Co.—Same 426.17

Hunt, Edward—Same 2,000.25

Huach, Alfred—Same 480.65

Hudson Counties Co.—Same 853.67

Insurance Underwriters—Same 955.05

International Motion Pictures Co.—Same 426.17

Industrial Companies Sales Corp.—Same 426.05

International Marine Indicator Co.—Same 480.65

Ideal Fruit Preserving Co.—Same 200.07

Kiretchian, Heraut M.—Same 853.67

Lashansky, Henry—Same 252.15

Laquidara, Thomas—Same 135.07

Manhattan Chocolate and Confectionery Co.—Same 193.91

Mercantile Discount Co.—Same 133.83

Mescuri & Laurla Co.—Same 135.37

Metropolitan Bank Note Co.—Same 106.40

The judgment published yesterday which read: Morris Park Estate—Albert Frank & Co., $210,207, should have read Morris Park Estate—Albert Frank & Co., $19,207.

In Bronx County.

Conray Bros., Inc.—A. Piva $238.06

Darling, Richard S.—J. Levy 274.31

Di Muro, Joseph—H. J. Maloney 212.06

Di Muro, Joseph—Same 106.40

Goldstein, Samuel—M. Wm. Dovetsky et al. 133.91

Koppe, William—Cosmopolitan Bank 520.80

Kleiper, Herman—B. Riesloon 124.78

Knaeb, Edward—F. French et al. 54.43

Same—F. French 50.43

Lottle, Samuel—I. Hamerman 155.01

Malcolm, Thomas D.—Washington Garage 97.17

Same—P. Yeckel et al. 298.10

McNerney, Thomas and Clara—D. Lavanthem et al. 48.82

Newfeman, Max—Nostrish 47.11

Pierce, Abraham, Joseph Kurzman, Benjamin Goldstein, and Pierce Construction Co.—Clarence Realty and Construction Co. 303.80

Razzano, Joseph—M. Ebeling 5,000.00

Reale, Anthony—J. A. Bruckner et al. 600.05

Schweitzer, Joseph—J. Kandel 90.07

Silverstein, Theodore—J. Berlo 57.72

Turetski, Israel, and Louis Tunetskin—A. Bogan 527.80

Union Railway Co. of N. Y. C.—M. Warren 1,000.00

Vehlegrace, Thomas—P. Vichlegrasso 250.80

Vetter, Michael and Frederick—Sugar Land Feed Co. of New York, Inc. 87.82

Vetter, John—Same 100.00

Vineyard, Nathan—Film Clearing 274.01

Young, John Alvin—M. H. Stapleton 75.00

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Callan Bros., Inc.—K. M. Brookfield, Sept. 23, 1915 ..... $220.01

Douglas, Mary S.—M. McGuire, April 20, 1916 ..... 709.00

Downey, Wallace R.—Same, April 18, 1914 ..... 11,777.85

Santis & Co., Inc.—H. F. Goodrich Co., July 15, 1915 ..... 202.71

Brown, Samuel, & Louis Wolf—People, &c., Feb. 29, 1916 (vacated) 2,000.00

Elliott, Isaac M.—E. A. Raymond, Jan. 20, 1916 ..... 298.47

Robert Graves Co.—R. McNamee & Co., March 27, 1916 ..... 1,923.97

Kugel, Lillian M.—Robinowitz Painting Co., Inc., Nov. 15, 1915 ..... 111.01

Ulin, Lorenzo & Monica—E. Plaith, May 1, 1914 ..... 700.08

Harrington, George, & National Surety Co.—People, &c., May 5, 1915 (vacated) 500.00

Same—Same, April 26, 1916 (vacated) 500.00

Pimsler, Isaac—City of N. Y., May 14, 1915 (vacated) 364.08

Rostwick, Catherine—J. Bernstein, Feb. 11, 1916 (vacated) 843.47

Ward, Louis De La & G. Clarence B. D. M. Gerard et al., Feb 7, 1911 ..... 937.62

Judson, Edw. G. & Emma L.—Hayward —W. C. Hatch, Feb. 15, 1916 ..... 351.68

Martin, Patrick J., & Harris Lustgarten —People, &c., March 28, 1916 (vacated) 500.00

Prussak, Sigmund—S. Tauber et al., March 13, 1916 ..... 131.59

Richardson, Mary J.—Austin Nichols & Co., March 24, 1915 ..... 288.01

Sassa, Elisabeth—J. Rosenberg, April 25, 1916 ..... 104.88

Shongood, Charles—F. Verderber, Jan. 27, 1916 ..... 107.75

Ward, Louis De La & Clarence B.—D. M. Gerard et al., Feb. 14, 1912 ..... 485.84

In Bronx County.

McArdle, Harry J. and Elsie G.—H. Hall, Feb. 28, 1916 ..... 330.72

Quinlan, Ellen Mary—C. S. Dashiell, Dec. 28, 1914 ..... 1,188.32

B. Altman & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE-MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK
Thirty-fourth Street Thirty-fifth Street

"Ardsley" and "Altman Velours"
(Manufactured in America)

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San Antonio, Tex.
Galveston, Tex.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Reaction in Stocks Continues—Diplomatic Situation Still the Dominant Factor.

Traders were still confronted yesterday with the fact that they were without information regarding the contents of the German reply to our note and they did the obviously natural thing under the circumstances, namely, adhered to a cautious attitude. The receipt of the German reply from Washington was being looked forward to for some time today or tomorrow, and only the unexpected could prolong much longer the period of waiting for the decision of the German Government. There was no longer time for entering into any extensive market operations with a view to closing them before the receipt of the German reply, and so the market was in large part relegated to the process of clearing up commitments previously entered into.

The net result of the day's session was another moderate fall in prices, making the third day of reaction since the culmination of the recovery which was based on the assumption of a favorable reply from Germany. This one matter was necessarily uppermost in the minds of the financial community, but in the later trading its effect was heightened by some heed being paid to a rumor that early peace in Europe was likely. The specifications in the report were unconvincing, however, and its effect could hardly have been very great. As a matter of fact the decline was not confined to nor was it particularly pronounced in the war stocks which presumably are the ones which would have most to lose should the war suddenly end.

The market would be sufficiently explained, however, without reference to any other fact than that, having bid up stocks quite briskly on the assumption of a favorable reply to the demands which we have made upon Germany, traders were now, on the eve of the receipt of that reply, lessening their commitments on the long side. In doing so they had to accept some lowering of prices for the reason that the attitude of caution among traders coincides with an attitude of reserve on the part of those who are buying the stocks which traders are selling to others than traders themselves.

The fact that on this occasion much less than usual has been heard in advance concerning the terms of Germany's reply naturally had the effect of increasing caution. The chance of surprise is so much greater under these circumstances than it would be if the world had been given explicit intimations regarding the contents of the note. It is true that there have been suggestions as to what the note may contain, but none of these have by popular consent been accepted as a sufficiently sure guide. It must, of course, be recognized in connection with the decline in prices that what is said concerning the possible market effect of an unsatisfactory reply by Germany has to do with the immediate aspects of the market, and not with its longer range. Looking beyond the immediate effect of a possible break with Germany, the view expressed in the most authoritative banking circles is that such an event would not stand in the way of continued progress in American business.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.			
	10 or Less.	Over 10 to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	3	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4
Richmond	4	4	4	4
Atlanta	4	4	4	4½
Chicago	3½	4	4	4
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis		4	4	4½
Kansas City	4	4	4	4½
Dallas		4½	4½	4½
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Com- modity.
Boston	3	3	3	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	"
Philadelphia	4½	"	3	"
Cleveland	5	"	3½	"
Richmond	5	3½	4	5
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	5
Chicago	5	"	"	"
St. Louis	5	3	3½	"
Minneapolis	5	"	3½	5
Kansas City	5	3½	3	"
Dallas	5	4½	3	4½
San Francisco	3½	3	3½	"

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2@2⅜
Ninety days	2@2⅜

COLLATERAL LOANS.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2½	2¼	2¼	2¼

*TIME LOANS.

60 days	2¾	3 months 3@3¼
90 days	3	6 months 3@3¼
4 months	3	@3¼

*Regular mixed collateral; all industrial, ¼ per cent. higher.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 to 6 months	3 @3¼
30 to 90 days	2½@3

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	3½@3½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Demand	$4.75⅝	$4.75¼	$4.75⅛	..
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	..
Paris—				
Demand	5.94⅛	5.94⅝	5.94⅛	— .00⅛
Cables	5.93⅝	5.93⅝	5.93⅝	— .00⅛
Berlin—				
Demand	76.18⅝	76.12½	76.12½	..
Cables	76.31¼	76.25	76.25	..

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian and Swiss exchange so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close— Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8805 London	4.75¼	4.76⅛
5.1825 Paris	5.94⅛	5.93⅝
95.28 Berlin	76.12½	76.25
20.20 Austria	13.15	13.20
26.70 Scandinavia	26.30	26.25
19.20 Spain	19.85	19.90
5.1826 Switzerland	5.19⅛	5.18⅜
19.225 Greece	19.35	19.30
40.19 Holland	41.25	41.37½
5.1826 Italy	6.24¾	6.23½
51.45 Russia	30.90	31.00
China—		
Hongkong	56.25	56.37½
Shanghai	78.50	78.62½
India—		
32.44 Bombay	33.00	.....
32.44 Calcutta	33.00	.....
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.25	50.37½
49.84 Yokohama	50.25	50.37½
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	50.25	50.37½
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	42.26	42.32
32.40 Rio	23.00	23.12½

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

—Bankers.		—Commercial.—	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72¼	$4.70¼	$4.71⅝	$4.69⅝

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House Exchanges, $482,784,198; balance, $18,248,630. Subtreasury credit balance, $900,762.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 10@15c discount; San Francisco, 30c premium; Montreal, $3.4375 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 36½d, off ⅛d; New York, 76⅝c, off ⅝c; Mexican dollars, 59¼@59½.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, May 4, 1916. Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	526,402
Same day last year	508,956
Year to date	58,437,517
Same period last year	42,023,127
Average price and range 50 stocks	84.07 — .72
Same day last year	70.49 + .55

Year's range to date	High.		Low.	
Same period last year	91.87	Jan. 3	80.91	Apr. 22
Range year 1915	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	94.19	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1913	73.50	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
130	137	200	Adams Express	135	135	135	135	—4½
19	20	400	Advance Rumely	19	19	19	19	—1
19¾	20½	200	Alaska Gold Mines	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	..
9	9½	200	Alaska Juneau	9	9	9	9	— ⅛
25½	25⅞	1,300	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	25⅝	26⅜	25	26	— ⅛
76	78½	800	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	78	78	77⅞	77⅞	— ⅛
67½	68	800	Am. Beet Sugar	68⅞	69	67½	67½	— 1½
54⅝	54⅞	3,400	Am. Can	55½	55⅝	54¼	54⅜	— ⅛
58¾	59	1,800	Am. Car & Fdry	60	60¼	59	59	— ¾
151	153	50	Am. Coal Products	153	153	153	153	..
53	53¾	500	Am. Cotton Oil	52¼	52⅞	52¼	52⅞	— ⅛
9⅝	9¾	200	Am. Ct. & Leather	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	9¼	— ⅛
56½	57	500	Am. H. & Leath. pf	56¾	57	56¾	57	— ⅛
27½	27⅝	100	Am. Ice Securities	27¾	27¾	27½	27½	— ⅛
22¾	23	700	Am. Linseed	23	23	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
48	48¾	800	Am. Linseed pf	50	50	48¾	48¾	—1
66⅝	67	8,800	Am. Locomotive	68	68⅝	66¾	67	—1
101	102	100	Am. Locomotive pf	101¼	101¼	101¼	101½	— ⅛
8½	8¾	1,500	Am. Malt	8	9¼	8	9¼	+1⅛
33½	30½	1,700	Am. Malt pf	34⅛	38¾	34½	35½	+1½
94½	94⅞	17,800	Am. Smelt. & Ref	97⅞	98¼	97⅜	98¼	+1⅝
112	112½	200	Am. Smelt. & R.pf	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	—2⅝
93	94	100	Am. S. Spf.A.s 30 f	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	+ ⅛
50½	51	1,400	Am. Steel Fdries	51	51⅞	50¼	50¾	+ ⅛
109	110	800	Am. Sugar Ref	106½	106⅞	106	106	— ⅛
115	116	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	116	116	116	116	— ⅛
128	128½	100	Am. Teleph. & Tel	127⅞	128	127⅞	128	+ ⅛
196	202	100	Am. Tobacco	198	198	198	198	—2½
193	202	50	Do., odd lot	200	200	200	200	..
43½	43¾	1,500	Am. Woolen	44⅞	44⅞	43¾	43¾	—1¼
97	97⅝	500	Am. Woolen pf	97⅞	97⅞	97	97	— ⅝
80⅜	90¾	4,300	Am. Zinc Lt. S	91	91⅞	89¼	89½	—1½
84	84½	17,300	Anaconda Cop. Co	84⅜	85⅜	83½	84	—1
101⅛	101⅞	400	Atch., Top. & S. F	102	102	102	102	+ ⅛
100	101	100	Atch., T. & S. F.pf	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	+ ⅛
80¼	80⅝	11,800	Baldwin Loco	87½	88⅜	86¼	86¼	—1⅝
85	85¼	1,100	Baltimore & Ohio	85⅜	85⅞	85	85	— ⅛
74⅛	74½	500	Baltimore & O. pf	75	75	75	75	— ⅛
24	25	100	Batopilas Mining	2½	2¼	2½	2½	— ⅛
55	58	100	Brown Shoe	57	57	57	57	— ⅛
97	99½	73	Brown Shoe pf	99	99	99	99	+2½
50	50½	3,400	Butte & Superior	91¼	91½	90	90	..
165	165½	450	Canadian Pacific	166½	166½	165¾	165¾	—1¾
51⅜	52	2,400	Central Leather Co	52⅜	52⅝	51⅝	51⅝	—1⅛
110	110¼	400	Central Leather pf	110½	110⅝	110	110	— ⅛
89¾	90½	200	Chandler Motor	90¼	90¾	90	90	— ½
60½	61	1,300	Chesapeake & Ohio	61	61	60	60	— ½
92⅞	93⅜	600	Chi., Mil. & St. P	94	94	92⅞	92⅞	—1½
17	17⅛	200	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
17	17⅛	25	Do., odd lot	17	17	17	17	..
21	21¼	1,900	Chile Copper	21⅜	22	21⅛	21⅜	..
52½	52¾	400	Chino Copper	52⅝	52⅝	51⅝	51⅝	—⅞
40¾	40¾	1,400	Col. Fuel & Iron	41⅞	41⅞	40¾	40¾	—1⅛
132	133	300	Consolidated Gas	132⅞	132⅞	132⅛	132⅛	—1⅞
18⅝	19	200	Corn Products Ref	19¼	19¼	18⅝	18⅞	— ⅛
79	79¼	24,300	Crucible Steel	81½	82⅞	78⅝	79⅛	—1¾
112½	114	300	Crucible Steel pf	112¾	112¾	112	112	—3
130	151⅜	100	Do., odd lot	150⅞	150⅞	150¼	150¼	..
150	153⅜	600	Detroit United Ry	150	150	150	150	..
99¾	100	16,500	Distillers Secur	100	100	100	100	..
49¾	49⅝	900	Dome Mines	50⅜	51½	48⅞	49⅝	— ⅛
25⅝	25¾	4,800	Erie	25⅝	25⅝	25½	25½	—1⅛
34⅝	34¾	400	Erie 1st pf	35⅛	35⅛	34½	34⅝	— ⅛
51⅞	52	100	General Electric	163¼	163¼	162⅝	162⅝	—1⅜
116	118	100	General Motors	416	425	416	425	+3
117⅛	117⅝	4,000	Goodrich Co.	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛	..
73	74	200	Granby Consol.	76	76	74	74	—3
87	88	1,300	G. R. certs.ore prop	87	87	87	87	—1
39	40	700	Greene-Cananea	40	40	39	39	— ⅛
51⅜	51⅝	100	Gulf States Steel	51⅝	51⅝	49¼	49¼	— ⅛
71	71½	400	Gulf States S. 1st pf	71	71	71	71	—3
87	88	100	Illinois Central	87	87	87	87	..
100	101	2,900	Inspiration Copper	101	101	101	101	— ⅛
44¾	44⅞	2,100	Interboro Consol	44¾	44⅞	44¼	44¼	— ⅛
16⅜	16⅝	500	Int. Agricultural pf	16⅜	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
49½	51	50	Do., odd lot	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼	— ⅛
51⅜	51⅝	400	Int. Harvester. N.J	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	— ⅛
111	111	200	Int. Harv. Corp	111	111	110¾	110¾	—1¼
70⅜	70⅝	41,200	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r	70	70⅜	70	70	—3
24⅞	25	88,200	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r	23⅞	24	23⅞	23⅞	—1⅜
88	89	3,500	Int. Nickel	88	89	88	88	—1½
48¾	49⅛	400	Int. Paper	48¾	49½	48¼	48¾	— ⅛
45½	45⅞	100	Int. Paper pf	45½	45⅞	45½	45⅞	— ⅛
109	109	100	Jewel Tea pf	109	109	109	109	+1
24	24	300	Kansas City South	24	24	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
70⅜	70⅝	10,000	Kennecott Copper	70⅜	70⅝	70⅛	70⅛	— ⅛
56⅝	56⅞	700	Lackawanna Steel	56⅝	56⅞	56⅜	56⅜	— ⅛
69	69¼	400	Lee Rubber & Tire	69	69¼	68	68	—1½
49¾	49¾	100	Lehigh Valley	49¾	49¾	49¼	49¼	— ⅛
76⅜	76⅝	100	Liggett & Myers	76⅜	76⅝	75⅝	75⅝	— ⅝
240	240	100	Lorillard Co. pf	240	240	240	240	..
67¼	67¼	7,800	Maxwell Motors	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¼	+ ⅜
76½	77⅛	300	Max. Motors 1st pf	75	77⅛	75	75	— ⅛
83	83	1,000	Max. Motors 2d pf	83	83	83	83	—1⅜
56½	56½	41,400	Mexican Petroleum	56½	56½	55½	55½	+1⅛
99	101⅝	1,700	Miami Copper	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	+ ⅜
38¼	38⅝	275	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	38¼	38⅝	38	38⅜	— ⅛
117⅜	118	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	117⅜	118	117	117	—1½
10½	12	100	Montana Power	10½	12	10½	10½	..
78	79	100	Nat. Biscuit Co	78	78	78	78	..
120	120	100	Nat. En. & St. Co	120	120	120	120	..
23	23	400	Nat. Lead Co	23	23	22¾	22¾	+ ¼
65½	66¾	700	Nevada Con. Cop	66¾	67	65¾	66¾	+ ⅛
17⅞	17½	600	N. Y. Air Brake	17½	17½	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
130⅜	130⅝	2,800	N. Y. Central	130⅜	130⅝	129	129	—2
104⅞	105⅛	1,700	N. Y., N. H. & H	104⅞	105⅛	103⅜	103⅜	— ⅝
59	59	200	N. Y. Ont. & West	59	59	57¾	57¾	—1½
28¼	28½	2,300	Norfolk & Western	28¼	28½	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
123⅞	123⅞	200	Northern Pacific	123⅞	123⅞	122¾	122¾	+ ⅜
110⅜	111	700	Ontario Mining	111	111	110¾	111	..
9¾	9¾	200	Pacific Mail	9¾	9¾	9¼	9¼	—1⅛
23¾	23¾	2,500	Penn. R. R.	23¾	23¾	23¼	23¼	—2
55⅝	55⅝	500	People's Gas, Chi	55⅝	55⅝	55½	55½	— ⅛
101	101½	300	Philadelphia Co	101	101½	100⅞	100⅞	— ⅛
41⅛	41⅝	400	Pressed Steel Car	41⅛	41⅝	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅛
47	47	400	Public Service N. J	47	47	45⅞	45⅞	—2⅛
126	128	200	Pullman Co	126	128½	125½	125½	—1¼
160	160	200	Quicksilver	160	160	160	160	..
3½	3½	1,900	Railway Steel Sp	3½	3½	3½	3½	..
38¼	40⅜	1,400	Ray Con. Copper	38¼	40⅜	38¼	39⅜	+1½
22¾	22⅞	14,500	Reading	22¾	22⅞	22¾	22¾	+ ⅛
87½	88	600	Reading 1st pf	87½	88	86¾	86¾	— ½
43	43	600	Rep. Iron & Steel	43	43	43	43	+1
46⅜	46⅝	300	Rep. Iron & S. pf	46⅜	46⅝	45¾	45¾	— ⅝
108	108	100	St. Louis Southw	108	108	107⅜	107⅜	— ⅛
15	16	100	Seaboard Air Line	15	16	16	16	— ¼
32¾	32¾	200	Shattuck-Arizona	32¾	32¾	32	32	— ⅝
53	53	300	Sloss-S. & I. Co	53	53	51	51	—3
96½	96⅞	100	Southern Pacific	96½	96⅞	96	96	— ⅛
210	210	100	So. Porto Rico Sug	210	210	210	210	..
117	117	100	South P. R. Sug. pf	117	117	117	117	..
20⅝	20⅝	200	Southern Railway	20⅝	20⅝	20½	20½	— ⅛
60	60	200	Southern Ry. pf	60	60	60	60	— ⅛
127⅛	128¼	11,300	Studebaker Co	127⅛	128¼	124½	125¼	—1¼
46	46	3,400	Tennessee Copper	46	46	44⅝	44⅝	—1¼
184½	185	900	Texas Co	184½	185	182¼	182¼	—1⅝
97⅝	97⅝	100	Texas & Pacific	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	— ⅛
21¾	22	1,400	Third Avenue	21¾	22	21¾	21¾	..
60¾	60¾	50	Underwood Typew	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	— ⅛
95⅞	97	200	Do., odd lot	95⅞	97	95⅞	97	+3
98	98	3,400	Union Pacific	98	98	98	98	..
133	133	500	Union Pacific pf	133	133	131¼	132¼	— ⅛
82⅜	82⅜	200	United Cigar Mfrs	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	+ ⅛
60	60	600	United Cigar Stores	60	60	60	60	+1
91	92¼	23,000	United Fruit Co	92¼	93⅜	92¼	92¼	+1¼
147⅝	151⅞	300	United Rys. Invest	147⅝	151⅞	147⅜	149⅜	+2⅜
11	11	200	United Rys. Inv. pf	11	11	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
24	24	50	U. S. C. I. P. & F. pf	24	24	24	24	— ⅛
50	50	34,500	U. S. Indus. Alco	50	50	50	50	+ ⅛
151¼	155	100	U. S. R. & Imp. Co	151¼	155	149	149½	+ ¼
40	40	400	U. S. Red. & R. pf	40	40	40	40	..
1⅜	1⅝	2,578	U. S. Rubber	1⅜	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
54⅛	54⅛	4,000	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	54⅛	54⅛	52	52	—1¼
108⅛	108⅝	1,700	U. S. Sm. R. & M	73	73⅜	72½	72½	— ½
73	73⅜	200	U. S. Sm. R. & M. pf	51⅜	51⅝	51⅜	51⅜	— ⅛
82½	82⅝	28,400	U. S. Steel	82⅝	83⅛	82½	82⅝	— ⅛
115¼	115⅜	900	U. S. Steel pf	115¾	115⅞	115¼	115¼	+ ⅛
70½	70⅝	4,000	Utah Copper	81⅛	81⅞	79⅜	79⅜	—1½
17	17¼	400	Utah Securities	17⅛	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
39⅞	40¼	1,000	Va.-Car. Chemical	41⅛	41⅛	17	17	— ⅛
14	14½	100	Wabash	14¼	14¼	40	40	—1¼
43¾	44	400	Wabash pf. A	44¼	44¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
26⅞	27	300	Wabash pf. B	26¼	26¼	43¾	43¾	— ⅛
124	126	500	Wells Fargo Exp	125½	125½	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅛
20¼	30	200	Western Maryland	20½	20½	125	125	—1
90	90⅜	400	Western Union Tel	91	91	90⅜	90⅜	— ⅛
89⅜	89⅝	9,450	Westingh. El. & M	57⅞	57⅞	56⅜	56⅜	+ ⅜
70	73	300	Westingh. 1st pf	70½	70½	70	70	..
222	225	200	Willys-Overland	226	225	225	225	—5
35	36	100	Wisconsin Central	35	35	35	35	—1
122½	126	100	Woolw. (F.W.) Co	125½	125½	125½	125½	—1
124	124⅝	100	Woolworth pf	124	124	124	124	..

GOOD TONE IN LONDON.

Money in Better Demand and Treasury Bills Quiet.

LONDON, May 4.—The stock market maintained a good tone today on a moderate business consisting principally of investment stocks, silver mine, oil, shipping, and Mexican shares, at hardening prices. Mercantile Marine was easy and rubber stocks were weak following the decline in the commodity. American securities opened a fraction lower, showed no recovery, and closed dull.

Money was in better demand for investment in Treasury bills. Discounts were quiet.

British Bank Statement.

LONDON, May 4.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve decreased	£1,688,000
Circulation increased	228,000
Bullion decreased	1,458,235
Other securities decreased	11,019,000
Other deposits increased	552,000
Public deposits decreased	13,278,000
Notes reserve decreased	1,745,000
Government securities unchanged.	

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 30.92 per cent.; last week it was 29.40 per cent. Rate of discount, 5 per cent.

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, May 4.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Gold in hand increased	7,441,000
Silver in hand decreased	2,754,000
Notes in circulation increased	145,123,000
Treasury deposits decreased	10,364,000
General deposits decreased	51,788,000
Bills discounted increased	42,641,000
Advances increased	481,000

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
25 railroads	76.87	76.25	76.30	— .46
25 industrials	93.33	91.63	91.84	— .99
50 stocks	85.10	83.94	84.07	— .72

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
May 4	85.10	83.94	84.07	— .72
May 3	85.43	84.80	84.79	— .27
May 2	86.03	84.84	85.09	— .81
May 1	86.42	85.24	85.87	+ .40
April 29	85.62	84.33	85.43	+ .40
April 28	85.43	84.04	85.03	+ .39
April 27	84.91	84.11	84.64	+1.78
April 26	83.30	82.54	82.86	+ .49
April 25	83.97	82.58	83.35	+ .90
April 24	82.72	81.21	82.45	+1.34
April 22	82.93	80.91	81.11	—2.00

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

May.	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
*1916	86.42	1	83.94	4	84.07
1915	72.94	1	64.14	10	67.06
1914	69.75	18	67.48	9	69.17
1913	71.25	26	69.45	9	69.69
1912	83.17	2	80.08	31	80.19

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
*1916	91.87	Jan. 3	80.91	Apr. 22	84.79
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.90	Feb. 24	91.30
1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20
1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	Feb. 1	68.06
1912	85.82	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.22
1911	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

*To date.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT

An Income 30% Greater

than can ordinarily be obtained from good mortgage bonds may be had by the judicious selection of preferred stocks.

We will send on request information regarding a preferred stock which is sound, yields a large income and enjoys a good market. Ask for our Circular No. 91.

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ESTABLISHED 1857

Bonds

Secured by a first mortgage on property conservatively valued at about double the amount of bonds;

Protected by a very liberal Sinking Fund; and

Guaranteed by a company having outstanding stocks of a market value in excess of four times the amount of bonds guaranteed.

Yield 6%

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To Yield 3.95%

Syracuse
New York
4½% Bonds

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Members New York Stock Exchange
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BELL TELEPHONE CO. OF CANADA
5% BONDS
Due April 1, 1925

Net earnings in 1915 approximately four times bond interest.

Dividends have been paid on the Capital Stock of the Company at the rate of 8% per annum for the past twenty-nine years.

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Price to yield about 5.20%.

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BANKERS PROTEST INCOME TAX RULING

Say Attorney General's Opinion Is Not Followed by Treasury Department.

ALIENS' INTEREST TAXED

Investment Association Makes Public Correspondence with Officials at Washington.

The Investment Bankers' Association of America, through its President, Lewis B. Franklin, made public yesterday correspondence which it has had through counsel, Reed & McCook, with the Treasury Department over the new ruling making the income tax applicable to interest payable to non-resident aliens. Of the correspondence the association says:

"It emphasizes as nothing else could the unprecedented course which the Treasury Department has pursued in refusing to follow the opinion of the Attorney General, which has governed the administration of the law for over two years. The department has promulgated a regulation which on its face has not even the appearance of support in the law, and which is opposed to the specific opinion of the Attorney General, the legal adviser of the department and the Administration, as to the meaning of the law."

Reed & McCook on April 27 wrote David A. Gates, Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue, asking for a statement of the specific reasons on which the decision to extend the tax is based. W. P. Malburn, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, had refused to give these reasons at a hearing in Washington a few weeks earlier. In their letter counsel said, in part:

"As the matter stands, we have the specific rulings of the Attorney General as to the meaning and effect of the law. Under these opinions the regulation is clearly illegal. No reason is suggested to support it. Without finally deciding our position in the matter, we are inclined to the view that we should advise our clients to rest their position not only on the law itself but on the opinion of the Attorney General, who must necessarily be responsible for the enforcement of the regulation."

In reply, Mr. Malburn, to whom Mr. Gatee referred the matter, wrote, on May 2:

"The administration of the law is imposed on the Treasury Department, which is consequently required to construe it. Whatever construction it gives to the law must probably be defended in the Supreme Court of the United States. To ask it to defend its construction before any taxpayer who questions it would be to impose a burden upon it, which, to the best of my knowledge, has never been done in any case, and which would be of no advantage to it or to you.

"You assume that, in view of the opinion of the Attorney General, to which you refer, the construction of the Treasury Department is incorrect. If it is incorrect, relief will be given by the courts. This department does not agree with you, nor does it feel called upon to explain why it does not agree, as nothing could be gained thereby, and the only result would be to complicate the issue between you and it. If it did not convince you that its construction is correct, (and my experience has led me to doubt the possibility of convincing an opponent,) the situation would be unchanged. If it did convince you your clients might pay the tax, but such possibility is too remote to make it desirable, in my opinion, to introduce any complications into this controversy such as would result from the department's attempt to convince you of the correctness of its construction."

GOOD YEAR FOR ASPHALT.

General Company Reports Net Earnings Trebled in 1915.

The General Asphalt Company reports for the year ended Jan. 31 gross profits of $1,644,000, compared with $1,089,000 in 1914. Fixed charges, interest, depreciation, and general expenses amounted to $710,000, leaving net earnings of $934,000, compared with $310,000 in the previous year.

The total of business was $10,445,000, compared with $10,707,000 for the previous year. The shrinkage in volume is due to the entire elimination of paving operations on the Pacific Coast.

During the first part of the year the asphalt business was still adversely affected by conditions growing out of the war. Business began to improve early in the year, and from a very low volume gradually increased until it had risen to a large figure. The effect of the war was in some respects favorable, and in others unfavorable. Sales of asphalt in Europe were practically nothing. On the other hand, some of the company's freight steamers, all of which were not required, were sub-chartered during the year and are still being hired at high rates, thus offsetting the heavy shrinkage in European business.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

James Brown of Brown Brothers & Co. was elected a Trustee of the Union Trust Company yesterday, to fill a vacancy.

Arklay King and Walter Roesler were elected members of the Stock Exchange yesterday.

The Binghamton Light, Heat & Power Company has sold through W. S. Barstow & Co. $505,000 first refunding mortgage 5 per cent. bonds to N. W. Halsey & Co., and $280,300 6 per cent. cumulative preferred stock to Moen & Cabot of Boston.

Stockholders of the Chesebrough Manufacturing Company, at a special meeting yesterday, ratified an increase of the capital stock from $500,000 to $1,500,000, the new shares to be issued in a 200 per cent. stock dividend.

Twenty-one graduates of electrical engineering schools will enter the School of Gas and Electric Practice, maintained by the Cities Service Company of Denver, during the Summer. As many more are scheduled to take up a course in similar schools at Toledo and Bartlesville, Okla.

Officers and employes of the Franklin Trust Company will hold their annual outing on Saturday. A dinner will be served at one of the leading hotels of the city at night.

W. A. Russ, formerly with the Farmers National Bank of Rome, has been appointed Central New York representative of Glidden, Lyon & Co.

Lee, Higginson & Co are offering at 100½ $2,488,000 Buffalo General Electric Company first refunding mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, due April 1, 1939.

The Victoria Oil Company has obtained a franchise for lighting the town of Militus, W. Va. Gas will be supplied from a well on the Randolph-Ward property, recently acquired.

The Pacific Gas & Electric Company reports for the three months of 1916, ended March 31, gross operating revenue of $1,515,000, a decrease of $76,000; and a surplus of $287,000, a decrease of $63,000.

The largest volume of payments through the banks, as reflected in clearing house transactions, ever reported for April indicates very clearly the prevalence of unprecedented business activity in every part of the country, total exchanges, according to returns received by Dun's Review from 131 leading cities in the United States, aggregating the enormous amount of $19,211,997,064, an increase of 43.4 per cent. as compared with the same month last year and 29.6 per cent as contrasted with the corresponding month in 1914. It may also be noted that these gains would be even more impressive were it not for the fact that the last month included one less business day than either 1915 or 1914. Although operations on the Stock Exchange and in other speculative markets were not particularly active, New York City makes a very favorable exhibit with increases of 32.1 and 36 per cent., respectively, over the same months in the two immediately preceding years, which are clearly a reflection of prosperous conditions in ordinary commercial and industrial lines.

In view of the rapidity and extent of the movement, it is not surprising, according to Dun's Review, that advances in commodity prices are now less striking than formerly. Contrary to expectations, the general trend of wholesale quotations continues upward. Dun's index number was $146.197 on May 1, against $145.690 a months earlier, an advance of .4 per cent. During March there was a rise of 2.5 per cent.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Rumors of peace had an effect upon the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange in the late afternoon. The bears used it as a basis for a drive against prices. Many of the prominent stocks yielded rather easily, although there were irregular rallies in the closing trading.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Allis-Chalmers	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼
20	Am. Beet Sug.	68¼	68¼	68¼	68¼
50	Am. Can	55¼	55¾	54⅞	54½
150	Am. Car & F.	59¾	59⅞	58¾	59¼
20	Am. H.& L. pf.	51½	51½	51½	51½
480	Am. Loco.	68¼	68⅝	66⅞	67
80	Am. Malt	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
2,120	Am. Smelting	96⅛	96⅝	94¾	95½
50	Am. Woolen	44⅞	44¼	44¼	44½
40	Am. Zinc	90	90¼	90	90¼
8,170	Anaconda Cop.	85	85⅛	83¾	83¾
1,470	Baldwin Loco.	88⅛	88⅝	86¾	86½
120	Balt. & Ohio	85⅛	86⅝	84⅞	84⅞
40	Butte & Sup.	90⅜	90⅜	90¼	90¼
100	Central Leath.	53	53	51⅝	51⅝
40	Ches. & Ohio	61¼	61¼	61	61
10	C., M. & St. P.	98¼	93¼	93½	93½
20	C., R. I. & P.	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
20	Chino Copper	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞
240	Col. Fuel & I.	41⅛	41⅝	40⅝	40⅝
10	Corn Products	18⅝	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝
6,900	Crucible Steel	81¼	82½	78½	79
870	Dist. Securities	51	51½	48⅞	48⅞
750	Erie	35¼	35½	34⅝	34⅝
80	Erie 1st pf.	51¾	51¾	51¼	51½
50	Goodrich Co.	74½	74½	74½	74½
80	Gt. Nor. Ore	39½	39½	39½	39½
10	Inter. Cons.	16⅜	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜
110	Insp. Copper	44⅝	44¾	44⅜	44⅝
890	Int. Mer. Mar.	24⅞	25⅜	23¾	23⅝
9,730	Int. M. M. pf.	87⅞	89	85½	86⅜
50	Int. Nickel	48⅞	48⅞	48¼	48⅞
60	K. C. Southern	23⅞	23½	23⅜	23⅜
400	Ken'c't Copper	56⅜	56⅝	55⅝	55⅝
100	Lehigh Valley	76⅝	76⅝	76½	76½
250	Maxwell Mtr.	77¼	77½	75½	75¾
6,970	Mexican Pet.	99	101⅝	98¼	98⅝
20	Miami Copper	36⅛	36½	36	36
170	N. Y. Central	104½	105½	104	104
40	N.Y., N.H.& H.	58⅜	58⅞	58¼	58¼
10	N. Y., O. & W.	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
70	Ontario Mining	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
10	Pacific Mail	22½	22½	22⅜	22⅜
60	Ry. Steel Sp.	39¼	39⅝	39¼	39¼
100	Ray Copper	22⅝	22⅝	22½	22½
1,680	Reading	87¼	87⅝	85⅝	86⅝
20	Rep. I. & S.	46½	46¾	45⅝	45⅝
90	Rumely Co.	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
60	South. Pacific	96⅝	96⅝	96	96
880	Studebaker	127⅜	128	126	126¼
170	Tenn. Copper	44⅞	45¼	44⅜	44⅞
20	Third Av.	60⅜	60⅝	60⅜	60⅜
460	Union Pac.	132⅞	132⅝	131½	131⅝
470	United Fruit	149	151⅝	149	150
800	U. S. Ind. Alc.	151⅜	156	149¼	149⅝
220	U. S. Rubber	53⅝	53⅝	52¼	52¼
5,190	U. S. Steel	82⅝	83¼	82¼	82¼
20	U. S. Steel pf.	115	115	115	115
170	Utah Copper	81¼	81¼	79½	79⅝
20	W. Maryland	29⅜	29⅝	29⅜	29⅜
520	West. E. & M.	57⅜	57½	56½	56⅝

45,080

BOND.

$4,000	Int.-Met. 4½s	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝

MINING STOCKS.

600	Atlanta	.13¼	.13¼	.13¼	.13¼
1,500	Cracker Jack	.03½	.03½	.03½	.03½
300	Elkton	.27	.27	.27	.27
400	G'field Con.	.91	.91	.91	.91
500	Halifax	.99	.99	.99	.99
800	Isabella	.20	.20	.20	.20
500	Kewanas	.14½	.14½	.14½	.14½
1,000	Midway	.33	.33	.33	.33
600	Montana	.39	.40	.39	.40
1,500	Oro	.05	.05	.05	.05
200	Portland	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70
700	Rescue Eula	.47	.47	.47	.47
600	Tonopah Ext.	6.87½	6.90	6.87½	6.90
200	Unicn Con.	.52	.52	.52	.52
500	Umatilla	.04	.04	.04	.04
800	West End	1.00	1.00	.99	1.00

10,200

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	51.00	52.00	...	52.00
Lead	7.37½	..	7.25	7.50
Spelter	17.50	..	17.50	..
Antimony	36.00	37.00	36.00	37.00
Quicksilver	$112.00	..	$115.00	..
Aluminium	*58.00	60.00	*58.00	60.00
Iron, No. 2X fdy.	20.25	20.75	20.25	20.75

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted at 29@29½c per pound in the open market. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Wednesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	137	0	0	135	0	0
Copper, futures	130	0	0	128	0	0
Tin, spot	200	0	0	200	0	0
Tin, futures	198	15	0	198	15	0
Spelter	98	0	0	98	0	0
Lead	84	12	6	84	12	6

ACCUSES COMMERCE BOARD.

President of L. & N. Says It Is Lobbying with Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The Interstate Commerce Commission was openly charged today with lobbying with Congress to get legislation to increase its powers over the railroads. The charge was made by Milton H. Smith, President of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, in a hearing before the commission on the allegation made in Senator Lea's resolution, adopted by the Senate, to the effect that the managers were guilty of corrupt practices.

Mr. Smith declared that members of the commission had gone to the Capitol to see individual Senators and Representatives in regard to desired railroad legislation. The resolution calling for the investigation of the Louisville & Nashville road, he said, was one of the matters about which members of the commission had to influence legislation.

Chairman Meyer of the commission asked Smith what he meant by the use of the word "lobby" and for specifications as to the acts complained of by Mr. Smith.

"Lobby," replied President Smith, "isn't a respectable word any more, I suppose. Perhaps I ought to withdraw it."

The railroads and shippers had got along quite well, said Mr. Smith, before the Interstate Commerce Commission came into existence.

"The commission is a political body," continued the railroad President, thoroughly aroused. "It is subject to discipline by the people if it favors the railroads. If it does not behave, it will be abolished by the people. If the Supreme Court itself favored the railroads, it would be abolished—as the Commerce Court was."

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15⅛	16¼	15½	16¼
Atlantic Refining	685	695	690	700
Borne-Scrymser	315	330	315	330
Buckeye Pipe Line	94	96	94	96
Chesebrough Mfg.	990	1,010	975	1,000
Colonial Oil	170	180	170	180
Continental Oil	305	315	305	315
Crescent Pipe Line	40	42	40	42
Cumberland P. L.	83	88	83	88
Eureka Pipe Line	205	210	205	210
Galena Signal Oil	154	156	155	158
Galena Signal Oil pf.	143	148	143	148
Illinois Pipe Line	171	173	171	173
Indiana Pipe Line	95	98	95	98
Inter. Pet. Co., Ltd.	11¾	11⅝	11¼	12
National Transit	17	19	17	19
New York Transit	170	180	170	180
Northern Pipe Line	98	101	98	101
Ohio Oil	232	234	232	234
Penn-Mex. Fuel Co.	56	58	56	58
Pierce Oil	13½	14	13½	14
Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '24	82	84	82	84
Prairie Oil & Gas	400	405	412	415
Prairie Pipe Line	212	215	213	216
Solar Refining	290	300	290	300
Southern Pipe Line	197	200	197	200
South Penn Oil	342	348	345	355
So. West. Penn.	103	106	102	105
Standard Oil of Cal.	245	248	245	248
Standard Oil of Ind.	540	550	550	555
Standard Oil of Kan.	440	450	440	450
Standard Oil of Ky.	375	380	370	380
Standard Oil of Neb.	350	360	350	360
Standard Oil of N. J.	519	522	522	525
Standard Oil of N. Y.	207	209	208	210
Standard Oil of Ohio.	610	620	610	620
Swan & Finch	105	115	110	115
Union Tank	82	84	82	84
Vacuum Oil	238	240	235	240
Washington Oil	35	45	35	45

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks elsewhere were:	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	122	125	120	125
American Cigar pf.	99	100½	99¼	100½
Conley Foil	325	350	325	350
J. S. Young	150	180	155	160
Johnson Tin F. & M.	130	150	135	150
MacAndrews & F.	160	165	158	163
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99	101	99	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	215	225	215	225
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	460	480	460	475
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	120	122	120	122

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Am. Ship	43¾	43¾	43¼	43¼
860	Tool	75½	75½	74½	74½
15	Chi. Ry., Ser. 2	17	17	17	17
154	Edison	142	142	141½	142
100	Dia. Match	111	111	110¾	111
25	Lindsay Light	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
81	Mon. Ward pf.	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾
8	Carbon	171	171	171	171
5	Carbon pf.	121¼	121½	121¼	121½
287	People's Gas.	101¾	101¾	100	101
60	Public Service.	108	108	108	108
7	Pub. Sve. pf.	100	100	100	100
10	Quaker Oats.	318	318	318	318
6	Quaker O. pf.	110	110	110	110
5	Sears-Roebuck.	179	179	179	179
135	Stewart Warn.	84⅝	85	84½	85
84	Swift	128½	129	128½	129
94	Carbide	181½	183	181½	183

BONDS.

$1,000	Armour 4½s	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
14,000	City Ry. 5s	98½	98½	98½	98½
2,000	Met. L. 1st Mtg. 4s	71	71	71	71
1,000	Pub. Sve. 5s	94½	94½	94½	94½
10,000	Sulzberger 6s	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
7,000	Swift 5s	99½	100	99½	100

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Adventure	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
25	Alaska	19¾	19¾	19¼	19¼
1,250	Algomah	85c	95c	85c	85c
2,225	Am. Zinc	91⅝	91⅝	89¼	89¼
150	Anaconda	85¼	85¼	84	84
530	Arizona Coml.	9¼	9¼	9	9
100	Butte & Balak.	8	8	8	8
520	Butte & Sup.	91¼	91¾	90¼	90¼
127	Cal. & Arizona	78¼	78¼	72½	72½
29	Cal. & Hecla.	552	550	552	550
30	Centennial	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
739	Copper Range	64½	64½	64	64
200	Daly-West	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
20	East Butte	12½	12½	12½	12½
1	Granby	87½	87½	87½	87½
80	Hancock	14½	14½	14½	14½
50	Indiana	4½	4½	4½	4½
20	Isl. Creek pf.	89	89	89	89
75	Isle Royale	28	28	28	28
885	Kerr Lake	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
145	Keweenaw	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝
1	Lake	15	15	15	15
100	Mason Valley	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
150	Mass. Con.	12⅜	13	12⅜	12⅜
80	Miami	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜
905	Michigan	8½	8½	8½	8½
825	Mohawk	97	97	96	96
150	New Arc	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
10	New Idria	13½	13⅝	13½	13½
171	Nipissing	8⅜	8¼	7⅞	8
660	North Butte	25⅝	25⅝	25	25¼
30	North Lake	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
50	Old Colony	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
30	Old Dom.	69	69	69	69
10	Osceola	93½	93½	93¼	93¼
80	Pond Creek	14½	14½	14¼	14½
5	Quincy	94	94	94	94
5	Ray	22½	22½	22½	22½
890	Santa Fe	2½	2½	2½	2½
150	Shannon	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
10	South Lake	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
15	South Utah ris.	50	50	50	50
5	St. Mary's	72	72	72	72
7,807	Sup. & Boston.	4	4⅞	3⅝	4¼
880	Tamarack	54	55½	54	54½
845	Trinity	7¼	7½	7	7
2,500	Tuolumne	85c	89c	85c	88c
3,815	U. S. Smelter	73	73¾	72½	73
800	U. S. Sm., pf.	52	52	51½	51⅝
870	Utah Apex	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
295	Utah Metals	9	9¼	9	9
75	Victoria	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
5	Winona	4½	4½	4½	4½
100	Wyandot	2	2	2	2

RAILROADS.

5	Boston & Alb.	184	184	183	183
42	Boston Elev.	73	73	72½	72½
25	Boston & L.	136	136	136	136
107	Boston & Me.	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
3	Boston & P.	232½	232½	232½	232½
20	Bos. & W. pf.	43	43	43	43
2	Fitchburg pf.	76½	76½	76½	76½
90	Mass. Elec pf.	51	51	51	51
267	New Haven	59	59	57¾	58
11	Old Colony	151	151	151	151
4	Vt. & Mass.	115	115	115	115
42	West End	60	60	59½	60
2	W. End pf.	75	76	75	76

MISCELLANEOUS.

83	Am. A.-Ch. pf.	98	98	97¼	97¼
180	Am. Pn. S. pf.	16	16	15¾	15¾
40	Sugar	109¼	109¼	106	106
243	Am. T. & T.	127⅞	128	127¼	127¼
750	A. G. & W. I.	87¼	87¾	87	87¼
280	A.G.&W.I. pf.	51	51	50¼	50¼
10	Cuban Cement	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
15	Mass. Gas	81¼	81¼	81¼	81½
15	Mass. Gas pf.	80	81	80	81
11	McElwain pf.	98½	98½	98¼	98½
15	Mergenthaler	155	155	155	155
28	N. Eng. Cot. Y.	25	25	25	25
70	Nipe Bay	152	154	152	152½
10	Pullman	159	159	159	159
173	Swift	129	129½	129	129½
504	Torrington	61	61¼	60¼	60¼
50	Torrington pf.	81¼	81¾	81¼	81¼
8,941	United Fruit.	147	151	147	149¼
1,438	Un. Shoe M.	68⅝	69	68⅜	68⅝
23	Un. Sh. M. pf.	29½	29½	29¼	29¼
100	U. S. Steel	82⅝	82⅝	82¼	82¼
475	Ventura Oil	9¼	9⅝	9¼	9½
10	Western Union	91	91	91	91

BONDS.

$3,000	Am. Agr. 5s.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
5,000	Am. T.&T. 4s.	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
10,000	A. T.&T. 4½s.	107	107	107	107
12,000	A.G.&W.I.5s.	80	80¼	80	80
29,000	Mass. Gas 4½s	94	94	94	94
5,000	Pond Creek 6s	95	95	95	95
1,000	Swift 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
2,000	Un. Fruit 4½s.	98½	98¾	98½	98½
20,000	U. S. Sm. 6s.	111	111	111	111
3,000	West. Tel. 5s.	101	101	101	101

The Sunday edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES should be ordered in advance to insure delivery. Newsdealers cannot return unsold copies. Their orders are limited to actual sales only.—Advt.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5	ArundelSand&G.	36⅝	36⅝	36⅜	36⅜
1	Balt. Tube pf.	95½	95½	95½	95½
5	Cont. Trust	185	185	185	185
1	Con. Power	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾
1	Con. Power pf.	108	108	108	108
1,045	Cosden Refining	21⅞	21⅞	21⅜	21⅜
230	Cosden Oil & G.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
157	CosdenO.& G.pf.	4½	4¾	4½	4¾
100	Davison Chem.	88¾	88⅞	88¾	88⅝
20	Fidel. & Depos.	134	134	134	134
50	Md. Casualty	82¾	82¾	82¾	82½
50	Mer. & Mech.Bk.	28	28	28	28
22	Mt. Ver. C. D.	11¾	11¾	11¼	11½
28	Mt. V. C. D. pf.	54	54	54	54
280	Okla. Refining	7	7	6⅞	6⅞
15	State Bk.of Md.	26	26	26	26
45	Unit. Ry. & El.	27½	27½	27½	27½

BONDS.

$2,000	Balt. Elec. 5s.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
200	City Balt. 4s.'58	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼
500	City Bal.3½s.'30	94½	94½	94½	94½
800	City Balt. 4s.'61	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
1,000	City Balt. 4s.'51	100	100	100	100
1,000	Con. Gas 4½s.	93	93	93	93
1,000	Cosden 6s	122	122	122	122
1,000	Elkhorn Fuel 5s.	100½	100½	100½	100½
1,000	Fairm't-C.T. 5s.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
1,000	Ga.-Car.Nor.5s.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
500	Hous. Oil div. ctfs	82	82	82	82
4,000	J.S.Turner1st6s	93	93	93	93
4,000	Knoxville Tr. 5s.	102½	102¼	102½	102½
1,000	Lynchburg Water 4s. '38	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼
7,000	Md. Elec. 5s.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
1,000	M. & M. Tr.6s.	102	102	102	102
4,000	Penn. Water & Power 5s	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼
1,100	United Ry. & Elec. fdg. 5s.	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
4,000	United Ry. & Elec. 4s	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
80	Am. Rys. pf.	99	99	98¼	98½
25	Buf. & S. pf.	59	59	59	59
5	Camb. Iron	43¾	43¾	43½	43½
4	Ins. Co., N. A.	25½	25½	25½	25½
65	Key. Tel. pf.	68	68	67½	67½
171

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

100 Aluminum Co. of America
100 American Cyanamid Pfd.
50 American Cyanamid Com.
500 City & Suburban Homes
100 Eastern Steel (all issues)
50 Freeport Texas Co.
25 H. W. Johns-Manville Com. & Pfd.
100 Ingersoll-Rand Com. & Pfd.
25 New Jersey Zinc
25 Niagara Insurance
100 Stern Bros. Pfd.
200 Van Noy Interstate Com. & Pfd.
5 Winchester Repeating Arms
500 White Rock Water Com.
25 Westchester Insurance

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

100 Aluminum Co. of America
25 Buffalo Copper & Brass
100 Bucyrus Co. Pfd.
200 Cumberland Corp'n Com. & Pfd.
500 City & Suburban Homes
100 Eastern Steel Com. & 1st Pfd.
100 E. W. Bliss Com.
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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Lessened Activity in the Curb Market, with Price Changes Generally Lower.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 476,553 shares of stocks and $166,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrial, 53,786; oil, 72,327, and mining 350,440. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,200	‡Aetna Explos.	19	19	18¾	18¾
200	Ajax Rub., Inc.	67	67	67	67
216	‡Am. Drug Syn.	14	14	*13¾	*13¾
7	Atlantic Steel..	60	60	60	60
200	Am. Zinc	73½	73¾	73	73
1,350	A., G. & W. I..	38	38	36¾	37
320	A. G. & W. I. pf.	50	50½	50	50½
480	‡Butler Chem..	5¾	6¼	5¾	6
1,000	Can. Nat. Gas.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,375	‡Car Lt. & P..	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
2,575	Chevrolet Mot.	200	204	199	200
170	Con. Ordnance.	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼
2,100	Cor. R. & H..	5	5	5	5
6,700	‡Cuba C. Sugar	61	61	60¾	60¼
270	‡Cuba C. Sug. pf.	94½	95	94½	95
700	Cramp Ship. ..	80	85	80	84
25	Driggs-Seabury.	141	141	141	141
61	Eisenlohr Tob.	50	50	50	50
375	‡Electric Gun.	1¼	1¾	1¼	1⅜
150	Emer. Phono..	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
600	‡G., W. & W.	64	64	63¾	63¾
2,402	Guan. Sugar..	85	85½	82	82
10	Gen. Ry. Sig..	96	96	96	96
150	Holly S. Corp.	45	46	45	46
25	H. S. Corp. pf	96½	96½	96½	96½
200	‡Int. Mer. M.	24½	24½	24½	24½
100	Inter Rubber..	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
500	‡K. Mfg. Co..	4½	4¾	4½	4½
200	Int. A. & Fuse	16	16	15¾	15¾
100	Kath. Br. pf..	22½	22½	22½	22½
400	Ken. Z. Corp.	14¾	14¾	14½	14½
500	‡Lake T. B...	8½	8½	8¼	8½
300	‡Lynn Phono.	10½	10½	10¼	10¼
200	Martin Au. W. ct. cfs. pf...	74	74	73	73
10,800	‡Max. Mun..	10½-10⅝	10⅝	9⅞	9⅞
200	Marc. of Am..	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
5,400	‡Midv. Steel..	60¾	61	60¼	60¾
300	N. Y. Transp..	15	15¼	15	15¼
5,275	‡P. M. S. S. rts.	1⅛	1⅛	⅛	1
100	‡Perlman Rim.	116	116	116	116
100	Peer. T. & M.	25	25	25	25
1,200	‡St. Jos. Ld..	16½	16¾	16¼	16¾
630	Sub. Bt. v.t.cfs.	36	36½	36	36
1,230	‡Tob. Prods...	41	41¼	40¾	40¾
100	White Motors.	49	49	49	49
300	Univ. Motors.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	‡U.S. Lt. & H.	3	3	3	3
700	‡U.S.L.&H. pf.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
1,200	World F.v.t.cfs.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,150	‡Zinc Concen..	5	5¼	4¾	4¾

STANARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last	Net Chge.
70	Illinois P. L...	171	171	171	— 2
80	Ohio Oil.....	235	232	235	..
10	Prairie O. & G.	400	400	400	—17
400	St. Oil of Cal.	248	246	246	—21
28	St. Oil of Ind.	548	540	540	—21
38	St. Oil of N. J.	521	518	518	— 3
75	St. Oil of N. Y.	210	208	208	— 2

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
400	Am. Oil & G..	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,100	‡Barn. O. & G.	3¼	3¾	3¼	3¼
9,000	‡California Oil (a prospect).	19	19	18	18
1,200	††Calif. Oil pf. (a prospect).	78	78	78	78
2,000	‡C. & Co. (O. K.)	22	22	21½	21⅞
300	‡Cos. O. & G.	8½	8½	8⅝	8⅝
3,591	Emp. Pet.	6¾	7¼	6¾	7⅛
5,500	‡Federal Oil ..	1¼	1⅜	1⅛	1¼
200	‡Houston Oil..	19	19	19	19
300	‡Int. Pet.	11⅜	11½	11¼	11½
1,800	Met. Pet.	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼
5,600	††Midwest Oil.	50	50	48	48
125	‡Midw. Ref....	68	68	67	67
1,600	††Mt. S. O. Co.	37	39	37	37
1,200	‡Muskogee R..	2¾	3	2⅝	2⅝
15,000	‡Okla. Oil	14	14	12	13
800	Okla. Oil pf..	1	1	1	1
300	Okla. P. & R..	7	7	6¾	6¾
17,500	††Un. West. O.	77	79	77	78
300	‡Sap. O. & G..	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
110	Savoy Oil	10½	10½	10½	10½
1,400	‡Stnd. Oil	48¾	48¾	47¾	47¾
1,000	‡Vacuum G. O.	45	45	45	45
1,800	‡Victoria Oil..	2¼	2¼	2	2¼
600	Way. O. & G..	5⅝	6	5⅝	5⅝

MINING STOCKS.

18,000	††Adanac Sil..	70	70	69	70
8,800	‡Alaska-B.C.M.	80	82	80	81
3,000	‡Atlanta.....	13	13	13	13
500	‡Alta Cons....	44	44	44	44
2,500	‡Beaver Cons..	50	50	48	48
2,600	Bingham Min..	13½	13½	13⅜	13⅜
2,500	††Booth	19	19	18½	18½
5,000	‡Bos. & Mon...	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
400	Butte Cop. & Z. v. t. cfs..	7⅛	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝
3,000	Bradford Mines	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
800	‡Calaveras Cp.	4½	4½	4½	4½
2,000	Caledonia	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,500	‡Canada Cop..	1¾	1¾	1¼	1¾
2,500	‡Cashbov	8	8	7½	8
700	Crown Res....	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,200	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,500	‡Cons. Cop. M.	2	2¼	2	2¼
1,000	Con. Nev.-Utah	44	44	44	44
600	‡Dupont Corp..	2¾	3	2¾	2¾
100	‡Eagle & B. B.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
7,000	‡Dome Ext. ..	35	35	35	35
2,500	‡Dou. H. Silver	50	55	50	55
9,000	‡Emma Cop....	48	48	44½	47
500	First Nat. Cop.	5¼	5¼	5	5
1,000	‡Fortuna M. C.	1⅜	1½	1¼	1¼
10,500	‡Goldf. Cons..	89	94	80	92
2,500	‡Goldf. Merg..	12	12½	12	12
2,000	Green Monster.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	‡Granite G. M.	60	60	60	60
1,200	Hecla Mining.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
800	Howe Sound..	5½	5½	5¼	5¼
400	Int. & Rever. M. & R....	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
10,600	††Int. Mines..	17	17	14	17
1,500	Iron Blossom.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅛
5,000	‡Jerome Verde.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,500	‡Jim Butler..	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
2,700	‡Jumbo Exten.	75	78	75	76
200	Kerr Lake....	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
2,000	‡Kewanaa	14½	14½	14½	14½
11,600	††La Jara Gold	53	55	52	54
5,000	xLa Rose Con.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
20,500	‡Marsh Min..	16½	16¾	16	16
2,800	‡McKin.-Darr.	67	70	67	68
1,200	‡Mojave Tung.	6	6¼	6	6¼
5,200	‡Monitor Silver	1⅝	2	1⅝	1⅝
800	‡Nevada Hills.	23	23	23	23
200	Montana Con.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
15,000	††Mother Lode.	33	34	32½	32⅝
2,300	Nipissing	8¼	8¼	8	8⅛
1,000	†No. Butte Dev.	¾	¾	¾	¾
800	‡Omaha Gold Key (a prspct)	24	24	24	24
1,700	†Oatman Lexington (a pros)	67	67	67	67
15	New Cornelia..	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
1,500	‡Oatman Nellie (a prospect).	30	30	30	30
2,500	††Oatman So..	45	45	44	44
7,000	††Peterson Lake	33	34	31	31
1,500	‡Ray Hercules.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
90,600	††Rex Cons....	27	38	27	35
5,000	‡Rochester Mns.	69	67	67	68
10,500	††San Toy.....	16½	18	16½	17½
1,600	‡Scratch Gravel Gold Min....	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
3,000	††Silver Pick..	13	13½	12½	13
800	Stnd. Sil.-Ld.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,000	Stewart	¾	¾	¾	¾
5,700	††Success Min.	78	78	73	75
2,200	‡Superstition Min. (a prop).	29	29	29	29
12,000	††Temiskaming	79	79	75	75
200	‡Tono. Bel.....	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
3,400	‡Tono. Min....	6¾	6¾	6¾	6⅝
4,000	Tom. Extension	7	7⅛	6¾	7
1,000	Tri-Bullion ..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,500	United Eastern	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
1,500	††U.S. Con. Min	11	12	11	12
1,750	††Un. Verde Ext.	25⅝	25⅝	25¼	25¼
1,400	Unity G. Min'g	1⅝	2	1⅝	1⅝
1,500	‡W. End Consol	1¼	1¼	97	100
600	‡Wh. Oaks Min	14½	14½	14	14½
600	‡Yuscaran Cons	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1⅜

BONDS.

$80,000	‡C. & O. 4½s.	97½	97½	97¼	97½
15,000	‡Chi. Union Station 5s.	100	100	100	100
70,000	‡Midvale Steel conv. 5s	97¼	97½	97¼	97⅜
1,000	St. L. & S. F. adj. 6s	69	69	69	69

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ††Unlisted. xEx dividend.

Stocks in which no transactions were shown on the Curb record were quoted:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord..	15	15½	15	15½
B.-A. Tob., or., bear.	15	15½	15	15½

OIL STOCKS.

Cosden O. & G. pf..	4½	4¼	4¼	4½
Fan-Am. Pet.....	48	48½	48	48½
Pierce Oil	13½	14	13½	14
U. S. Cons. Oil....	5	5¼	5⅝	3½

MINING STOCKS.

Buffalo Mines.....	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
Butte & N.....	2⅛	8	2¾	8
Cerro de Pasco....	37	38	37	38
Comstock Tunnel....	8	9	8	8½

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s.....	62	64	62	64

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf..	76	81	76	81
American Brass	265	275	265	275
Atlas Powder	195	205	195	202
Atlas Powder pf.....	99	101	99	101
Babcock & Wilcox....	113	118	113	116
Bliss (E. W.).....	400	420	400	420
Bliss (E. W.) pf....	75	85	75	85
Can. Fdy. & Forg....	165	185	160	180
Canadian Explosives..	300	350	300	350
Can. Explosives pf....	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	775	795	775	795
Du Pont Powder new..	325	335	325	335
Du Pont Powder pf..	104	107	104	107
Hercules Powder.....	380	390	380	390
Hercules Powder pf...	115	119	115	119
International Arms...	15	16	15	16
Niles-Bement-Pond ...	165	175	165	175
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf..	100	105	100	105
Scovill Mfg. Co.....	545	560	545	560
Winch. Rptg. Arms..	1900	2050	1900	2050

BIG COPPER EARNINGS.

Utah and Chino Companies Report Prosperous Quarter.

The Utah and Chino Copper Companies yesterday reported increases of earnings in the March quarter over the final quarter of last year. The Utah Company's net profit was $7,079,830, of which $6,186,414 came from milling operations, and the remainder from investments, rents, &c. In the December quarter of 1915 the total was $6,919,203. The income from copper production was based on the basis of 26.13 cents a pound, compared with 21.40 cents. The higher price accounted for the increased revenue, as the copper produced amounted to 36,554,533 pounds, against 44,224,715 pounds in the preceding three months.

The Chino Company's net income amounted to $2,745,089, compared with $2,461,716. Production was 16,267,450 pounds of copper, against 19,560,245 pounds in the December period. The basis price was 26.55 cents a pound, a gain of slightly more than 6 cents for the quarter.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'16	100⅛	101⅛	4.10
Argen. Govt. Disc.		Feb. 21,'17	95⅛	95⅝	5.25
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'17	101	101⅛	5.00
Argen. Govt.	6	May 13,'20	101	101⅛	5.00
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	100	100⅛	4.65
City of Q'b'c	5	Apr., 1920	99⅝	100⅜	4.90
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100⅛	100⅛	2.50
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100⅛	100⅜	4.50
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1921	99⅛	99¼	5.11
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1926	98½	98⅝	5.07
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1931	99	99½	5.07
Italian Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	99¼	99⅞	6.20
Norweg. Govt.	6	Feb., 1923	101⅜	102½	5.55
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	100⅛	101½	4.00
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	100⅜	102	4.65
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100⅜	101¼	3.85
Swiss Govt...	6	Mar., 1918	100½	100⅜	4.80
Swiss Govt...	5	Mar., 1920	99⅜	100	5.00

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil..	5	Nov., 1917	101	101⅛	4.12
Am. Loco....	5	July, 1916	100⅛	101⅛	3.85
Am. S. T. Co.	5	Jan. 15,'19	96⅛	98⅛	5.95
Am. T. & T..	4½	Feb., 1918	100⅞	100⅝	4.15
Anacon. Cop..	5	Mar., 1917	100⅛	101¼	3.50
A. Y. R. L. & P.	6	July '19	97½	99	6.35
*Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1917	100⅝	100⅛	2.00
*Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1918	101⅛	101⅜	2.00
Bklyn. R. T..	5	July, 1918	100⅜	100¾	4.90
Can. North..	5	Sep., 1917	99½	100	5.00
Can. Pacific.	6	Mar. 2,'24	102½	102⅝	5.57
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	103	104	3.30
Ches. & O..	5	June, 1919	101½	101⅝	...
C. & W. Ind..	5	Sept., 1917	100	100	5.00
C. B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	98¾	98¾	4.37
Chi. Elev....	5	July, 1916	91	95	29.00
Cities Serv.	7	May, 1918	102	102½	5.70
Den. G. & El.	5	Apr., 1917	102	102½	3.00
Elec. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1, '18	97	98	6.00
Erie R. R.	4	Apr., 1917	101¼	101⅝	3.80
Gen. Rubber..	5	Dec., 1918	100⅜	100⅝	4.05
Gr. Trr. of C.	5	Nov., 1917	99⅝	100¼	4.80
Hocking Val..	5	Nov., 1917	101¼	101½	3.95
Int. Harv....	5	Feb. 15,'18	101⅛	102	3.84
L. Gas & El.	6	Apr., 1918	100	101	5.45
Mich. Ry....	5	June, 1919	101	102	5.80
M. West Util.	6	Jan. 1, '25	96	98	...
**Min. Gen.	6	June, 1917	101	...	3.00
Mo. Pacific.	5	June, 1916	99	95	...
Mont. T. & P.	5	Apr., 1918	98	99	6.80
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	100¼	100½	4.80
N. Y., N. H. & H.	4½	May, 1917	100	100⅛	4.37
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	100	100¼	3.75
Nor. S. Pow.	6	Apr. 1,'26	98¾	99	6.10
Penn. Co....	4½	June15,'21	101¼	101⅜	4.15
P. S. C. N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	100¼	100⅜	4.15
Rem. A. Un. Mf. Co..	5	Feb. 19,'19	98½	98⅝	5.50
Southern Ry..	5	Mar., 1917	100½	100⅝	4.15
Un. Ry. G. & E.	5	Apr., 1919	98½	99¼	5.30
U. S. S. R. & M.	6	Feb., 1926	111	112	4.50
U. S. P. & C.	6	Apr., 1918	98½	100½	5.75
United Fruit.	6	May, 1918	101	101¼	4.33
Whouse El. & Mfg. Co.	5	Oct., 1917	101¼	101⅝	3.85
W. P. Trac.	6	Mar., 1917	100⅜	101¼	4.95
Wm. R. Arms.	5	Mar., 1918	99⅛	99⅜	5.15
W. V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	97½	99	7.00
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100	101	5.30
Winn. El. Ry.	6	Jan. 15,'18	100¼	101	5.45

*Bonds called June, 1916, at 100½ for 1917, 101 for 1918. †To be called June, 1916, at 101. **Called for redemption June 1, at 101.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Light pf....	80	83
Adirondack Electric Power.....	24	26
American Gas, Co.....	120	122
*American Gas & Electric.....	146	150
*American Gas & Electric pf.....	50	52
American Light & Traction.....	373	378
American Light & Traction pf....	111	††135½
American Power & Light.....	64	66
American Power & Light pf.....	85	86
American Public Utilities.....	45	47
American Public Utilities pf.....	76	79
American Waterworks & Electric.	7	8
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	14	17
American W. W. & E. 1st pf....	53	57
Associated Gas & Electric pf....	53	55
Atlantic P. & L. pf.....	92½	95
Carolina Power & Light.....	26	30
Carolina Power & Light pf.....	100	105
Cities Service.....	182	185
Cities Service pf.....	83¾	84¾
Colorado Power	25½	26½
Colorado Power pf.....	100	101½
†Commonwealth Pr., Ry. & Lt....	63¼	63½
†Commonwealth Pr., Ry. & Lt. pf.	84	86
Consumers P. 6s, 1929.....	104½	105¾
Consumers' Power (Me.) pf.....	96	98
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s....	97	99
Electric Bond Deposit pf.....	78	82
Electric Bond & Share pf.....	100	103
Empire District Electric pf.....	85	88
Federal Light & Traction.....	12	14
Federal Light & Traction pf.....	46	49
Gas & Electric Securities.....	175	195
Gas & Electric Securities pf.....	95	97
Great Western P. 5s, 1946.....	88	90
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power...	16	18
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf..	59	61
Northern States Power.....	176½	176¾
Northern States Power pf.....	96¾	97⅛
Ozark Power & Water.....	25	35
Pacific Gas & Electric.....	59½	60
Pacific Gas & Electric, original..	93½	93¾
Pacific Gas & Electric 1st pf....	91	93
Republic Ry. & Light Co.....	26½	28½
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.....	72	75
Southern California Edison.....	89¼	90¼
Southern California Edison pf....	103	105
Southwestern Power & Light pf..	97½	100
*Standard Gas & Electric.....	12	12½
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.....	37½	38
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power....	12	12½
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	51	53
Toledo Trac., Light & Power....	32	35
Toledo Trac., Light & Power pf..	83	85
United Light & Railways.....	53½	55
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.....	77	78
Western Power	16	17
Western Power pf.....	60½	61½

*Par Value, $50. †Ex dividend.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1916.....	101	101¼	101	101¼
6s	Sept., 1917.....	103½	103¾	103¼	103½
4½s	June 1965.....	106⅛	106⅜	106⅛	106⅜
4½s	Mar., 1963.....	106⅛	106⅜	106⅛	106⅜
4½s	Nov., 1957.....	106⅛	106⅜	106⅛	106⅜
4½s	May, 1957.....	106⅛	106⅜	106⅛	106⅜
4½s	Nov., 1917.....	101⅛	...	101⅛	...
4½s	May, 1917.....	100⅝	...	100⅝	...
4½s	April, 1966, w. i.	102⅜	103¼	102⅜	103¼
4½s	Mar., 1964.....	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
4½s	Mar., 1962.....	102⅛	102⅜	102⅛	102⅜
4½s	Sept., 1960.....	102½	102⅝	102½	102⅝
4½s	Mar., '60, op. '30.	101⅛	102⅛	101⅛	102⅛
4s	May, 1959.....	99½	100	99⅝	100
4s	Nov., 1958.....	99¾	100	99¾	100
4s	May, 1957.....	99⅝	100	99⅝	100
4s	Nov., 1956.....	99½	99⅝	99½	99⅞
4s	Nov., 1955.....	99½	99⅝	99½	99⅝
4s	Nov., 1936.....	99⅝	...	99⅝	...
3½s	Nov., 1955.....	89½	...	89½	...
3½s	Nov., 1954.....	89⅝	90½	89⅝	90½
3½s	May, 1954.....	89⅝	90½	89⅝	90½

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	June, 1916.....	2.50	2.80	...
4½s	June, 1917.....	3.75	3.75	...
4½s	1918-1923.....	4.10	4.00	4.10	4.00
4½s	1924-1930.....	4.10	4.00	4.10	4.00
4½s	1

40 YEARS' INSURANCE DUES BRING NOTHING

Department Investigation Shows Knights of Honor Has Nothing to Pay Old Policy Holders.

3,000 NEW YORK MEMBERS

Fraternal Society Rates Not Based on Mortality Tables; Fail to Provide Reserve Fund.

An investigation just completed by the State Insurance Department reveals that more than 3,000 persons in New York who have been paying dues for from seven to forty years to the Knights and Ladies of Honor, a fraternal insurance society, with headquarters in Indianapolis, have for the thousands of dollars they have put in policies probably worth only the paper on which they are written. The investigators report that all the money these policy holders have paid in has been spent.

The investigation was made after Horowitz & Feinberg, 41 Park Row, counsel for some New York members, had sued in the Supreme Court to restrain the officers of the society from making extra assessments in an effort to put the organization on a better financial basis. The policy holders want the Insurance Department either to show the organization to be solvent or revoke its license. The lawyers think the license should be revoked.

The Insurance Department report says the plight of the society is due to its foundation on an unsound actuarial basis. As with many other fraternal societies the rates were so low at the start that after the society reached the age when many of its members were due to die, it was unable to pay claims.

The Knights and Ladies of Honor was founded about forty years ago, and in 1910 began to meet fiscal difficulties. Then the Directors split it into two organizations, one composed of those who were members before 1910 and the other of those who later became members known as the "American Reserve Division." The rates in the latter division were based on mortality tables of regular insurance companies.

According to Horowitz & Feinberg, this did not remedy the situation, and unpaid death claims began to pile up. Mr. Horowitz said there were now $400,000 in claims unpaid. Therefore the Directors put assessments upon members of the older division. In January of this year there was a 100 per cent. assessment; in March another of 100 per cent.; in April another of 200 per cent., and in May one of 300 per cent. Mr. Horowitz pointed to the example of a man 84 years old who had been paying monthly dues since the society was founded. He started at $1.80; in 1900 it was raised to $3.77, and in 1910 to $4.60. Therefore, on the $1,000 policy in 1916 this man paid, in January, $9.20; in February, $4.60; in March, $9.20; in April, $13.80, and in May he is called upon to pay $18.40.

"It is impossible for this old man to meet these payments," said Mr. Horowitz, "He is too old to get insurance in a life insurance company; the mismanagement of the society has resulted in his having no equity in the society, and he will simply lose all he has paid in four decades."

Mr. Horowitz pointed to the overhead charges and salaries. George D. Talt is Supreme Protector, at $6,000 and $5,000 for office help; W. W. Connel, Supreme Secretary, gets $4,000 and $17,685 for office help, and W. G. Taylor, Supreme Treasurer, $4,000, with a $1,500 secretary. Agents in 1915 got $40,067, and lodge organizers $18,768.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market broke 2½ to 3 cents yesterday under active liquidation which uncovered stop loss orders. The selling movement was started by the appearance of more favorable weather in the Spring wheat region, and was intensified as the day advanced by numerous peace rumors as well as rather disturbing rumors regarding the international political situation. The export demand was slow and total sales for the day were estimated at only about 100,000 bushels. In the local cash market No. 1 durum wheat was quoted at 1.28½; No. 2 hard at 1.29; No. 1 Nor. Duluth, 1.33; No. 1 Nor. Manitoba, 1.31¾, all to arrive on board New York.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	...	...	1.21¼	1.23½	...
July	...	...	1.22¾	1.24¾	...

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	1.15	1.13	1.13¾	1.15¾	1.35¾
July	1.16¾	1.14½	1.14½	1.16¾	1.33¾
Sept.	1.16	1.13¾	1.13¾	1.16¼	1.23¾

CORN.

The corn market was comparatively firm during the early part of the day, especially for the May position, but the weakness in wheat caused increased selling pressure and prices weakened and closed with net losses of ¼c to 1¼c. The weather over the West was also a bearish factor, and it was thought that seeding will now progress with increased rapidity, and that the higher temperatures will be beneficial to the crop already planted. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 90¼c, charges, insurance and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	77½	76¾	76¼	77¼	76¼
July	.77	76¼	76¼	.77	78¾
Sept.	.76	75¾	75¾	76½	79¾

OATS.

The oats market followed much the same course as corn, opening steady and closing at about the lowest, with net losses of ¼@½c. Cash premiums were said to be lower, and there appeared to be increased pressure from the Northwest. The local cash market was easy; standard quoted at 51¼@52¾c; No. 3 white, 51@51¼c; No. 4 white, 50c@50¾c; fancy clipped white, 53¼@54¼c; ordinary clipped white, 50¼@52¼c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	46¾	46¼	46¾	46¾	54¾
July	46¾	46¼	46¾	46¾	53¾
Sept.	39¾	39¼	39¾	39¾	45¾

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was moderately active and prices were firmer, owing to strength in the hog position; large exports from the seaboard and peace rumors. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 19,000; estimated for Friday, 16,000. Kansas City received 6,500 and Omaha 8,100.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
May	13.15	13.07	13.07	12.92	10.07
July	13.12	12.97	13.02	12.90	10.22
Ribs—					
May	...	...	12.77	12.70	10.42
July	12.87	12.80	12.82	12.77	10.75
Pork—					
May	23.97	23.75	23.87	23.70	17.90
July	23.72	23.60	23.70	23.55	18.32

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was only moderately active, but prices were firm and higher, closing with net gains of 7 to 20 points. The May position was particularly strong owing to covering and in the absence of tenders on May contracts. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	...	...	10.92@11.05	10.95
May	10.93	10.82	10.93@11.00	10.73
June	11.00	10.90	10.99@11.01	10.90
July	11.15	11.05	11.14@11.17	11.07
Aug.	11.16	11.16	11.16@11.20	11.09
Sept.	11.16	11.07	11.16@11.17	11.01
Oct.	10.15	10.08	10.14@10.15	10.01
Nov.	9.31	9.25	9.31@ 9.33	9.19
Dec.	9.15	9.10	9.10@ 9.18	9.05

SUGAR.

The market for sugar futures was only moderately active, total sales aggregating 19,750 tons, and, while underlying sentiment was bullish, there was considerable profit taking, and price changes were narrow, closing at 1 point net decline to 4 points advance. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	5.55	5.55	5.54@5.56	5.55
June	5.61	5.60	5.60@5.62	5.60
July	5.66	5.65	5.65@5.67	5.66
August	5.70	5.70	5.67@5.69	5.68
September	5.72	5.70	5.69@5.70	5.69
October	5.67	5.64	5.64@5.66	5.64
November	...	...	5.42@5.45	5.43
December	5.17	5.16	5.15@5.17	5.15
January	4.75	4.74	4.73@4.75	4.69
February	...	...	4.53@4.55	4.54
March	...	...	4.53@4.55	4.54
April	...	...	4.53@4.55	4.54

The local market for refined sugar was firm, and prices were 10 to 15 points higher, with leading refiners now listing granulated on the basis of 7.00 to 7.10. There was only a moderate inquiry reported locally, but exporters were again said to have purchased liberally at 6.60, free on board, New York. Withdrawals on raw contracts were moderate. The local market for raw sugar was firm and unchanged. There were rumors in the market that both operators and refiners had made large purchases for both May and June shipment, but no confirmation of any business was obtainable. The market closed at 6.52 for centrifugal, 5.75 for molasses, and 5¼ for cubes, cost and freight.

COFFEE.

The coffee market was easy early in the day under moderate selling, which was thought to be for foreign account, but after the selling movement had exhausted itself the market ruled steady until late in the session, when a much firmer tone developed, and final quotations were 5 to 7 points net higher. Total sales were 42,500 bags. The local spot market was very inactive, but prices were steady and unchanged, with Rio 7s quoted at 9¾c. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	8.18	8.18	8.26@8.30	8.21
June	...	...	8.32@8.34	8.29
July	8.37	8.25	8.37@8.38	8.31
August	...	...	8.42@8.43	8.35
September	8.45	8.36	8.46@8.48	8.40
October	...	...	8.50@8.52	8.44
November	...	...	8.54@8.56	8.49
December	8.59	8.51	8.59@8.60	8.53
January	...	...	8.64@8.66	8.58
February	...	...	8.69@8.71	8.63
March	8.74	8.70	8.75@8.77	8.69
April	...	...	8.79@8.81	8.73

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 10,542 packages. Increasing supplies caused further pressure to sell, and prices declined about ¼c on all grades of fresh creamery. At the lower rates the feeling is still unsettled. Renovated not over plenty and prices fairly sustained. Ladles and packing stock weaker. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 32¼@33c; higher scoring, 33½@34c; firsts, 32@32½c; seconds, 31@31¾c; thirds, 30@30¼c; State dairy, finest, 32½c; good to prime, 31½@32c; common to fair, 29@31c; renovated, extras, 32c; firsts, 30@31c; lower grades, 28@29c; imitation creamery, firsts, 29@30c; ladles, current make, firsts, 28@28½c; seconds, 27½c; lower grades, 26½@27c; packing stock, current make, fine, 27½c; No. 2, 26½@27c; lower grades 25@26c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 29,907 cases. The market showed little change. High grades of Northern stock showing good size and cleanness are firm, with a fair demand. Medium and lower qualities, including most of the supply from Southerly and Southwestern points, move slowly and show some weakness. Individual checks are unchanged, but outside quotations are more extreme, and some lots of dirties remained unsold at a late hour. Nearby white eggs steady; only a small proportion of the supply exceeds a range of 23½@24½c, in a large measure of the trading being around 24c. Duck eggs dull and favoring the buyer. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 24c; storage packed, firsts, 23@23½c; regular packed, 21@22½c; seconds, 20@21c; dirties, No. 1, 19½@20c; No. 2 and poorer, 18½@19½c; checks, good to choice, dry, 18½@19c; undergrades, 17@18c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby fancy hennery whites, fine to fancy, 24@25c; ordinary to good, 23½@24c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 23@24c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, packed 23@23½c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby hennery browns, 24c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 22@23½c. Duck eggs, State and nearby, Indian Runner, 27@28c; Maryland and Baltimore selected, 24@25c; Western and prime Southern, 22@23c; common to fair, Southern, 18@21c; goose eggs, per dozen, 40@50c.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Fair Fri., except showers on the n. e. coast; warmer in extreme w. Sat. fair; moderate s. w. winds.

S. Car. and Ga.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; moderate s. w. winds.

Fla.—Fair Fri. and Sat., gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Fri., warmer in n. Sat. fair; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair and warmer Fri. Sat. fair.

Ohio—Cloudy and warmer Fri.; Sat. fair; moderate s. w. winds.

Ind.—Fair and warmer Fri. Sat. fair; moderate s. and s. w. winds.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy in s., probably showers in n. Fri. Sat. fair, moderate to fresh s. w. to w. winds.

Upper Mich.—Showers Fri.; cooler in n. w. Sat. fair and warmer; moderate s. w. to w. winds.

La., Ark., Okla., E. and W. Texas—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Ill. and Mo.—Fair Fri. and Sat., warmer Fri. in s.

Minn. and Wis.—Fair Fri. and Sat., with moderate temperature.

Iowa.—Fair, with continued mild temperature Fri. and Sat.

N. and S. Dak.—Fair, with continued mild temperature Fri.; Sat. probably fair and cooler.

Neb. and Kan.—Fair with continued mild temperature Fri. and probably Sat.

A New Record.

In April The New York Times published 1,108,616 lines of advertising, a gain of 291,157 lines over April, 1915, the greatest volume in any month in its history, and, deducting help and situation wanted advertisements, a greater volume than any other New York newspaper.

The average net paid circulation of The New York Times for the six months ended March 31, 1916, was 334,744 copies—a circulation which represents in one grouping the largest number of intelligent, discriminating, and responsive readers ever recorded by a newspaper.

COTTON ADVANCES ON PEACE RUMORS

Strong Liverpool Cables and Other Bullish Factors Cause a Rise of Twenty Points.

BETTER SILVER PRICE AIDS

Southern Holders Remain Firm, Causing Rumors of Heavier Sales Than Reported.

Cotton made a sharp right-about face yesterday and, under the influence of strong Liverpool cables and other bullish factors, closed at an advance of about 20 points. Peace rumors played a large part in creating sentiment friendly toward the market. This was especially noticeable along toward midsession, when considerable publicity was given to the Amsterdam dispatch saying that the German reply to this country would contain peace intercession as the price of modification of the submarine warfare.

Undoubtedly the expectation of an ending of the war during the current year has been responsible for a preponderance of the buying which has made its appearance recently. In fact, it would be difficult to explain the strength of the market on any other hypothesis.

Contributory influences, of course, have been the phenomenal rise in silver, which has increased the buying power of Orinetal countries, as well as the very conservative ideas regarding the increase in cotton acreage.

Southern holders remain very firm, and it is thought that their independence is explained largely by the fact that much more cotton in the South has been sold than the trade has been led to believe. A Galveston dispatch received yesterday gives some confirmation of this view. It says:

"Careful investigation reveals the fact that fully three-fifths of the large Galveston stock has been sold and is awaiting shipt. Presume same conditions prevail at other ports and interior towns. Good inquiry here from Manchester. No pressure to sell. Texas crop must have dry, hot weather."

The Galveston stock at present amounts to about 250,000 bales. Freight room was engaged for 12,000 bales from Galveston to Liverpool on Wednesday.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged, 12 to 20 points advance. The local market for spot cotton was steady, 15 points advance. Midland, 12.65c. Sales, 1,000 bales. Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	12.52	12.29	12.48@12.50	12.28@12.30
July	12.62	12.39	12.58@12.59	12.38@12.39
Oct.	12.74	12.51	12.70@12.71	12.48@12.49
Dec.	12.87	12.64	12.84@12.85	12.61@12.62
Jan.	12.96	12.73	12.91@12.92	12.69@12.70
Mar.	13.09	12.88	13.05@13.06	12.83@12.84

Sa. Total port receipts, 12,964 bales; last week, 17,012 bales; last year, 13,476 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	3,772	5,081	5,712
New Orleans	4,044	5,836	1,678
Mobile	55	398	223
Savannah	1,627	1,021	609
Charleston	1,584	1,179	547
Wilmington	748	1,424	1,342
Norfolk	800	1,023	1,756

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	446	226	772
Memphis	464	1,195	1,851
St. Louis	8	1,010	4,829
Houston	1,601	2,114	6,956

Exports, 10,638 bales; total thus far this season, 4,338,982 bales; total last season, 7,379,216 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Year.
1,429 Galveston	12.70	250,651	360,695
4,320 New Orleans	12.25	291,860	320,406
225 Mobile	12.13	27,357	24,376
2,391 Savannah	12¾	142,264	128,860
600 Charleston	12c.	67,298	63,527
— Wilmington	11¾	59,228	47,132
— Norfolk	12.13	94,137	70,843
599 Augusta	12.13	113,527	116,741
2,000 Memphis	12.77	134,340	137,357
St. Louis	12¾	19,405	30,742
1,265 Houston	12.70	93,170	113,006

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a fair business in spot cotton with middling unchanged at 8.17d. Sales 8,000 bales. Receipts 15,000 bales. American 10,000. Market closed steady.

GILLENDER ESTATE $750,000

The Paulist Fathers Will Receive About $325,000.

Charitable and public institutions were the beneficiaries of the greater part of the $750,000 estate of Jessie Gillender, whose will was filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogate' Court. Miss Gillender died on Feb. 25 in Los Angeles, Cal., where she had lived for three years. Although she was a resident of New York she spent the greater part of her time in traveling around the world.

The Missionary Society of St. Paul the Apostles, known as "Paulist Fathers," was the chief beneficiary. Below is the residuary estate valued at about $800,000, in addition to which there is a specific bequest of $25,000 to be invested and applied to the creation of a fund to be known as "The Arthur Gillender Fund" in memory of the decedent's father. This bequeathed upon the condition that the society shall, in case of application for assistance to it for relief by George Jones, formerly an employe of the decedent's father, "aid and assist him substantially so long as he shall live."

A fund of $100,000 "for the benefit of women suffering from tuberculosis in an incipient stage who have been dependent upon their own limited earnings for support," is given to the Charity Organization of New York. It is provided that if at any time there cease to be further need for this kind of work due to the disappearance of tuberculosis, that the income of the fund be used for other charitable purposes.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art receives $50,000 for the establishment of a fund to provide a course of lectures explaining its contents.

Johns Hopkins University of Baltimore, Md., receives $100,000 outright and $50,000 in remainder interest to be applied in scientific research into the cause, prevention, and cure of epilepsy.

Bequests to relatives vary from $20,000 to $10,000. Charles A. Runk, an attorney of 31 Nassau Street, and William Cruikshank of Garden City were named as executors and heirs to the personal property of the decedent. Mr. Runk is also attorney for the estate.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Tompkins, J.—Motions only.—At 9:45 A. M.

White<White. / McMahon<Rockwell. / Griffiths<Crary. / Re Lewis Morris Ludlow et al. / McCormack<Holbrook. / Kerschner<Borough Security Corpn.

PART I.—Morschauser, J.; Part III.—Keogh, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Hall<Kenney. / Morrow<The Globe-Wernicke Co. / Tuttle<Fennell. / Ross<Rodgers & Haggerty. / Keating<Alex Smith & Sons Carpet Co. / The remainder of the calendar goes over until Monday.

Morabito<Damon. / Pfoh<West Elec RR. / Roode<Union Ry Co of N Y (2.) / Seaman<N Y N H & H RR Co. / Powers<Brewer (2.) / Johnson<Whelan.

Surrogate's Court.

Sawyer, S.—At White Plains.

Wills for probate:

Martha Ann Reynolds, Almira C Allen, Louisa Schilling, Julia M Meyer, William Gernhart, Lina Rueckert.

Executor's acctg.: Phoebe E Moseman, Charles J. Hite, John Leonard.

Compulsory Acctg.: Ellen Lawlor, Ezekiel Van Houten.

Guardianship: Wm C Lee.

County Court.

Young, J.—Motions only.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against.*

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—877—P. Lawson v. State of Louisiana.—Dismissed, with costs.

16, Original—State of Missouri v. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co.—Argument continued.

189—A. C. Dunham et al. v. C. V. Kauffman et al.—Argued.

352—A. B. Duel v. H. B. Hollins et al., &c., and 353—Wister, Levy & Co. v. H. B. Hollins, &c.—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for May 5: Nos. 352 (and 353), 355, 356, 362, 364, 374, 376, 380, 382, and 86.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room, 433, P. O. Bldg.

Re Interocean Transportation Co. / Palmer<Joseph. / Doyle<Hamilton Fish Corp. / Staats<Biograph Co. / Re Lesser. / Ransom & Randolph Co<Pinches.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 227, P. O. Building, at 2 P. M.—To be called. Jury calendar.

Johnson<East Coast Transp. / Sharatz<Schunnemunk Const. / Perrin<Blake. / Lamb<Lally. / Buchman<Mass Mut Life Ins Co. / Bronner<NY, N H & H RR. / Becomomo<Erie RR. / Ziegenbein<Fish. / Middletown & U'ville RR<NY S & W RR. / Tucker<Prescott & Co / Jackson<Pickslay. / Garcia<Rockefeller Institute (2.) / Shepherd<Donohoe. / Rockwell & Co<Naumberg. / Storer<Wanamaker, Jr. / Cuneo Imp Co<Dampskit. / Ellsworth<Kelham. / Tatanis<Vassaladakis. / Brooks<Lah Val RR. / Grab<Cunard SS Co. / US<Karplus. / Fresco<Sabando.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 235, P. O. Building, at 2 P. M.—Motion calendar.

Steuerwald<Wemple. / Bradstreet's<Bradstreet. / West India SS Co<Chicago H W Co. / Trier<Moore. / Lonia Fruit Co<Interoceanic Nav Co. / Same<Warren. / Atlantic Fruit Co<Engelbrecht. / Goodwin<Stamp (2.) / Berkshire Ice Co<New Rochelle Trust Co. / Dick<Underwood (2.) / Perry Paint Mfg Co<Rothschild. / Gaffney<Tug Bridgeton. / Keeler<Dailey. / Nat Steam Nav Co<McElwain. / Church<Swetland. / Bobbs-Merrill Co<Pruitt Mfg Corp. / Brown<Griffin. / President Susquehanna<Macmillian. / Benjamin Eleo Mfg<Northwestern E E.

United Dressed Beef<Wild. / Wolff<De Vaux. / Danzig<Asinoff. / Same<Kalikow. / Reilly<Hartford. / Hurley<Muller. / Re Jarvis (E 174th St) / Palmer<Kamen. / Greenberger<Schwartz / Cohnfeld<NY Cancer Hospital. / Roe<McAllister. / Schultz<Adamson. / Re Nadel. / Re Hahne. / Re Dunn. / Re Brady. / Kearney<NY, N H & H RR. / Naughton<John Wanamaker. / Underhill<Erkan Co. / Nibelilus<Epps. / Greenwald<501 W 113th St Corp. / Re Cohn. / Johnson<Kahn. / Re Lelbow. / Gibbs<Beaver. / Wilson<Kilpatrick. / Bank for Saving<Althouse. / Morris<Star Co. / Green<Miller. / Wilson<Union Exch. / Bevins<Andriuszcs. / Sailer<Bell. / Re Discher. / Re Fischer (4.) / CNY<Weinstein. / Bergh<Bergh. / Re Schwartz. / Smith<White Inv Co. / Feine<Schupp. / Re Kapit (Kahan.) / NY Sav Bank<Burke. / Meyer<Ninger. / Ades<Brady. / Economon Ritsos Co<Nat SS Nav Co. / Dahlgren<Dahlgren. / Shapiro<Mangin Wet Wash Laundry.

Whelan<Ward Baking Dohlan<Stand Utility. / Rosen<Rosen. / Stokes<Stokes (2.) / Sonn<Niagara Alkali. / Hersog<Bell (2.) / Kallinski<Harrower. / Knapik<Morris. / McCosky<Morris. / Hotaling<Cook. / Rollman<Colonial Bk. / Bowery Bk<Lawrence. / Re White. / Lefkowitz<Rosenberg. / Duffy<Duffy. / Lamport<Lamport. / Painter<Fletcher. / Kenner<CNY. / Sonn<Niagara Alkali. / Niehaus<Niehaus. / Pacific Motor Car Bx<B'way & 53d St. / Amer Voting Machine<Nauffitus. / Bregman<Blumstein. / Stoller<Franken. / Sheridan<Rubinstein. / Lauer<Kretsch. / Barber<Barber. / Hill<Rogers. / Bergh<Bergh. / Attenburg<Abrams. / Re Holmes. / Albertson<Gillespie. / Re Wilson Lunch Co. / Board of Foreign Missions<Volk. / Brinze<Lisman. / Re Hancock. / Ladner<Smith. / Nicholas<same (2.) / Ladner<same. / Hanson<Hanson (2.) / Smith<Smith. / Beecher<Proctor Mt Vernon Rlty Co. / Call<Call. / Re Goodorf. / Lambert<Bklyn RR. / Hunt<Hunt. / Sarkay<CNY (2.) / Re Richard Dore Novelty Co, &c.

PART II.—Delehanty, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:

Littlejohn & Bull<Deutsch. / McMahon<Cen Trust. / Grier<Grier. / Sage<Sage. / Dayss<Dayss. / Montecuolio<Montecuolio. / Hantmacher<Hantmacher. / Maher<Maher. / Leona Hldg Corp<Bigelow. / Tobruk Const Co<Preferred causes: / Morgan<Morgan. / Kramer<Kramer.

Undefended divorces: Grant, Ronsal, Robinson, Espresso, Sorrentino, Green, Katz, Truax, Clemente, Sikorski, Burtt, Gramm, Sabo, Wallenstein, Hosley, Douglas, Anson, Smith, Grady, Roth, Peterson, Wessell, Weisblatt, Curtz,

PART IV.—————, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

PART V.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Clark, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Burdorf<Baruth. / Alevy Mfg Co<Int Brew Co. / Rourke<GSohirmer,Inc / Totten<Tanner. / Rogers, Inc<M Payne Dental & S Mfg Co. / Clear.

PART III.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Agoy<N Y Rys. / Pringle<Nowald. / Welsbart<Em Carry g. / Guenther<Ridgway. / Kingo<Sprio. / Honigman<same. / Case on. / Rizzo<Boardman. / N Rizzo<same. / Case on.

PART IV.—Shearn, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Golden<Bradley Cont. / Walsh<same. / Rusnak<Feinberg (2.) / Murphy<Segroder (2.)

PART V.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Cohen<Horowitt. / No day calendar.

PART VI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Phillips<Budd. / Vogel<NY Rys. / Marcus<same. / Duncan<Marx. / Reiss<Jeffrey & Co, Inc. / Gassman<Bernstein. / Case on.

PART VII.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Alkof<Schacht, (2.) / Casey<Hoff. / Merle-Condon, (2.) / Mahearn<Smith. / Fels<O'Day. / Galanek<Astoria L, H & Power Co. / Ossakow<Icken. / Case on.

PART VIII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar. Causes remaining in this part have been transferred to the day calendar of Part XI.

PART IX.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Levine<Schwartz. / Gazzola<O'Brien. / Thurman<Weligass. / Kroll<Cherest. / Goldberg<Koester. / Meehan<Laguna. / Jodfen<Singer Sewing Machine Co. / Fox<Doughy. / Ebling Brew Co<Fusco Dairy Co. / Bernstein<Plate G. / Bernstein<Gimbel Bros. / Coleman<NY, NH RR. / McMahon, Jr<Postal Transfer Service. / Bolger<Schwartz. / Campo<Restivo. / Gorschan<Sarasohn. / A. Kosta<Rich Carvel Co. / N C Roughing<Elec. / Dicker<Bishop, Babbitt & Co. / Case on.

PART X.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Moore<Bloch. / Quinlan<Lyons. / Fuller<Mulcahy & Gibson. / Hession<Sherwin-Williams Co. / Clegg<Lovell. / Goldsmith<NY Rys. / Beaver<Silver. / Spiegel<Scherzer. / Leshinsky<Turtel. / Peterson<Rankin. / Christy<Lewis. / Munder<E E Smith Cont Co. / Jankowsky<Brown. / Haram<Tsoromokos. / Theobald<NY, N H & H RR. / Klein<MacKay-Smith. / Glantz<Public Bank.

PART XI.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Bernstein<Columbia O K Ice Cream Co. / Barnes<Edison L & P. / Barnes<NY Edison Co. / Thomas<Hagner. / Inness<Bradley. / J Stein<L Eppig Brew

PART XII.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Ing—Kapiloff<Local Exp Co. / Weschler<Build Bldg. / Cacioli<L & N E Ry. / Levinson<Bachrach. / Abrams<Buschner. / Bossa<Vonhof.

PART XIII.—Recess.

PART XIV.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Halbe<Adams, (2.) / Prudential Ins Co<Nat Bank of Com. / Inverdale<Agoy<Hatt. / Breitung<Wight. / Starr<Gayley. / Martin<Betts.

Burton-Pierce Co<Bronstein. / Colton<same. / Wolff<same. / Giles<Langer Print Co / Case on.

PART XV.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M. CNY<NY Dispos Corp. / Case on.

Meyer<Newgass. / Myers<Deuth, (2.)

PART XVI.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Waintraub<Hirsch (2.) / Skinner<Hamilton. / Valentz<Valentza. / Taber<Cestera. / State Bank<Lachen & Munich F I Co. / Lewin<Nielson. / Merten<Relyea. / Hanlon-Gregory Galvanizing Co<Vogelstein. / Nash<Gen Accident F & L Assur Corp, Ltd

Gannon<Brunker. / Napier<Shethar. / Vessi Service Co<Verschleiser. / Ogden<Elena Rty Cer. / Am Audit Co<Seybel. / Kafter<Levi-Kafter. / Esterly Garment Co<Marks. / Mill<Day Pub Co. / Lincoln Tr Co<Jewell. / Haines<Chizzola. / Case on.

PART XVII.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Rosenblatt<Harris. / Disbrow<Walker. / Levy<N Y Fire Ins Co / Same<Firemen's Ins. / Fischer<Newcomb. / Branower & Son<Waldes & Co. / Hopkins<Gen C & E. / Kerr<Ward. / C F Harmes<Lennhard Michel Brew Co.

Reiser<Genung. / British Aulm<Trefts. / Gillen<Brown. / Levin<James Everard's Breweries. / Orbach<Orbach. / N Y Assets Real Co<Thompson. / Arbib<Weil. / Feather. / Knight<Rev of Rev Co / Case on.

PART XVIII.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Parsons Trading Co<Brasher. / O'Malley<Rathbun. / Dillon Cont Co<H. T. Alexander & Co. / Orecek<Wissewitz. / Mack<Field. / Cooper<Wolf. / Levanson Wreck Co<Sheepshead Bay Sp.

People<Englert. / McCarthy<Bevans. / Baer<Klewert Co. / Turnbull<Maynard. / Schmucker<Bandler. / Hanna<Merritt & Chapman. / Shaffer<Ryan. / Clear.

PART XVIII.—Mahoney, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Schwab (foreclosure)<Goodwin. / Diesoway<Modern Science Club. / Inq—Antwiler<Antwiler.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 3,106.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Crane, J.; Part II., Garretson, J.; Part III., Manning, J.; Part IV., Cropsey, J.; Part V., Aspinall, J.; Part VII., Kelby, J.

Flore<I R T. / Horrigan<Nassau RR. / Martella<Juditsky et al. / Smith<Layof. / Pellegrino<Mary M. Burrowes, Jennie Grandofsky, J. W. McLaughlin, Anna L. Gardner, Jane Burke, Elizabeth Francis, Robert F. Amend. / Wills for probate: Robert M. Wilson, Patrick Meehan, Frances B. Hawley, Sigmund L. Fleischer, Ethel Loeffler, Dora Jacobs, Eugene Van Schaick, Charles W. Morse, Anna M. Klumpe, Ann E. Birbanck, Viktorio Sycpiorski, Robert B. Wilson, Esther Davis, Carrie Gans, Charles W. R. Busch, W. B. Marsh, Hirst Greenberg, Mary Howell, Dora Seckel.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Lynch, J. Litigated motions, at 10 A. M.

Hall<Hickson. / Rose<Lowenthal. / Thompson Scenic Ry<Hunter. / Silberfeld<Schmidt. / Levy<Schmoll. / Thedford<Hilowa. / Rappaport<Brand. / Spivak<Minsky. / Same<Nat Winter Garden Co. / Bernstein<same. / Sackett<Steinwurzel. / Foltak & Terker<Friedman, (2.) / Weinstein<Schneider. / Gershbein<Eisenman Co. / Brown<Elsing Chem. / Moll<Markheim. / Weinstock<Yonrose Rty Co. / Gutterman<Schneider.

Moll<Kurtsman. / Buckley<Bronx Motor Car Co. / Jorjorian<United Elec, &c. Co. / Lindemann<Schuessler Carpet Co. / Blum. / C. E. Gates & Co<Siakin. / Weschler<G. Backer Cont Co. / Telescope Cot Bed Co<Steinfeld Bros. / Huber<Creange & Weber. / Lord & Taylor<Kahn, Sec Bank<Astrochan Russian C Co. / Goldstein<Le Vanson. / Flokinger<Dowding. / Kleitman<Diamondstein.

PART II.—Schmuck, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Offtelhelser<Bishop. / Post<Graziano. / Fruit Dispatch Co<Penn RR. / Connolly<Cld Av RR. / Hopp<Horton Co. / Levine<Brown. / Lohman<NY Rys. / Irving Nat Bk<Antico Dowry<Smith. / Sohmer<Ellison. / Lanzano<Rockville Centre Holding (2.) / Castle Cone<Austro-Am SS Co. / Punnett<G Backer Const Co. / Gardner<Clark, Inc. / Hoffman<Hahn. / Zomal<Greenhut. / Brennan<Burns Bros. / Manning<Burns Bros. / Spika<Bradley Const. / Schmukler<Block. / Aronofsky<Shedlinsky. / Jennings<Lorenz Co. / Taub<Opera Stars Co.

Schenker<NY Rys. / Retter<Ice Mfg Co. / Singer

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Two Manhattan Apartments in $500,000 Deal Involving Brooklyn Property—Orphan Home Buys in East Eighth Street—Bronx Transactions—Suburban Sales—Business Leases.

A deal involving fifteen properties in Manhattan and Brooklyn, aggregating in value about $500,000, was the important feature of the realty market yesterday. The larger end of the transaction included the sale by M. L. and C. Ernst of the seven-story St. George apartment house at the northeast corner of Lexington Avenue and Seventy-eighth Street, 82.2 by 88, and the five-story apartment at 510 and 512 West 184th Street, 80 by 100, between Amsterdam and Audubon Avenues.

The purchasers were representatives of the Macy estate, represented by V. Everit Macy and others, recently incorporated as the Sioux and Cheyenne Realty Companies. Title to the parcels was passed yesterday, the Sioux Company taking the Lexington Avenue house subject to a mortgage of $75,000, and the Cheyenne Company taking the 184th Street property subject to a $72,500 mortgage.

In part payment the buying concern gave thirteen parcels, title to which was taken by the Ernst interests in the name of the Fed Land Realty Corporation. They included in Manhattan the five-story flat at 9 West 133d Street, 25 by 99.11, transferred for a stated consideration of $14,000, and the three-story dwelling at 251 West 127th Street, 17.2 by 99.11, transferred for $9,000. The other properties were in Brooklyn, including ten lots at Coney Island and Ditmas Avenues, and the following buildings; 1,732 and 1,727 East Twenty-first Street, two one-family dwellings, each 40 by 100; 1,760, 1,770, and 1,789 East Twenty-second Street; three two-family houses, each 40 by 100; 2,108 and 2,118 Avenue Q; two two-family houses, each 40 by 100; 2,316 Avenue Q, a one-family house, 40 by 100; 522 and 526 East Thirty-fourth Street, one-family dwellings, each 25 by 100.

Reed, Gwynne & Deming represented the buyers as attorneys, and the Ernst interests were represented by Greenbaum, Wolff & Ernst.

Orphan House Buys Abutting Property.

Having outgrown its present quarters at 57 East Seventh Street, the Hebrew Orphan House, of which Leo Lerner is President, has had purchased the abutting property at 52 East Eighth Street. The property, which consists of a four-story and basement private dwelling, on a lot 25 by 100, was sold by Dr. Zipser. It will be extensively altered by the buyers. Title was recorded yesterday, subject to $20,000 mortgage.

Buyers for Private Dwellings.

Dr. Arthur W. Bingham has purchased from the estate of Caroline Brundage 511 West End Avenue, a four-story dwelling, on a lot 15.6 by 100. It was held at $22,000. Bryan L. Kennelly negotiated the sale.

John R. Davidson sold for the estate of Charles Klein the three-story Queen Anne private dwelling at 48 West 106th Street, near Manhattan Avenue, to Mrs. A. Schwarz for investment.

Recent Buyers.

Charles Hopkins is the buyer of the private dwelling 18 East Forty-ninth Street, sold last week.

Mary I. Smith is the buyer of the five-story apartment at 208 West Fifty-fourth Street, sold recently by the estate of Mary G. Barrymore Valentin.

James Gormley is the buyer of the five-story flat at 123 West 103d Street, sold recently by Ennis & Sinnot.

Bronx Sales.

Nellie M. Donohue purchased from C. J. Forshaw 1,022 Woodycrest Avenue, a three-story private dwelling. A similar dwelling adjoining, 1,024, was sold to Nora L. Crowley.

The State Banking Department has sold the McKinley Square Theatre property at 3,315 to 3,321 Boston Road. It consists of three, four, and five story structures, on a plot 101.5 by 102 by 152 by 196, and is under lease to an amusement company.

Brooklyn.

John Woodenbury, in connection with the Sumner Avenue Realty Company, sold for Marie Sommer the three-story apartment house 406 Sumner Avenue to Patrick J. Tracy for investment.

Long Island.

In the fourth Ward, Borough of Queens, the New York Suburban Land Company sold a plot, 40 by 100 feet, on Dale Place, to Harold Buckman.

Professor Leonard Charles Van Noppen of Columbia University has purchased the Martha Washington bungalow at the Dake section at Brightwaters, L. I., of the T. B. Ackerson Company.

The J. G. Campbell property, consisting of six acres of land, on the road from Huntington to Greenlawn, has been purchased by William Weber of Brooklyn. Daniel M. Gerard was the broker in the sale.

New Jersey.

At Garwood, N. J., James Wiley has purchased a plot, 40 by 100 feet, from the New York Suburban Land Company.

Westchester County.

Griffen, Prince & Ripley, Inc., sold to William H. Tucker of Dobbs Ferry two plots on Sherman Avenue, facing the Ardsley Golf Club. The property was owned by the estate of Amzi L. Barbour.

Commercial Leases.

S. Osgood Pell & Co. has leased the store and basement at 789 Sixth Avenue for a term of years to a corporation for a restaurant.

Samuel H. Martin has leased for E. E. Volhardt the building 307 and 309 West Sixty-seventh Street to Robert Lurie & Co., Inc.

J. K. Moors leased for Dr. Henry Moeller the three dwellings at 333 to 337 West Fifty-seventh Street to Mrs. K. L. Field for a term of years.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased the ground floor at 315 and 317 West Forty-seventh Street to the Adams-Williams Manufacturing Corporation.

Manhattan Firm Moves to L. I. City.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased for the Long Island Loft Corporation 16,000 feet of space in the building at 15 to 21 Wilbur Street, Long Island City, to J. Charles Teepe. The Teepe firm manufacture woodenware housefurnishings, and were formerly at 676 to 681 First Avenue, Manhattan. They employ from 75 to 100 men.

Contract for Brooklyn Factory.

The Turner Construction Company has been awarded the general contract for the erection of a seven-story reinforced concrete factory building, 100 by 85 feet, for the Pathé Frères Phonograph Company, on Grand Avenue, between Flushing and Park Avenues, Brooklyn.

Helmle & Corbett, architects. Work is to be undertaken at once.

Realty Notes.

Plans have been filed for installing a stairway at the north end of the Harlem station of the New York Central Railroad in the centre of Park Avenue, at 125th Street, and making other necessary changes at a cost of $10,000. A. F. Haldeman is the architect.

Arthur W. Francis has been elected a vice president of the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Charles A. Cone. He has been with the firm for eighteen years, and will make his headquarters at the uptown office, 10 West Forty-fifth Street. Francis K. Stevens has been elected a director.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Samuel Marx.

Yonkers, N. Y., Landscape Av, 14 and 16, 50x100, two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling. Withdrawn.

132d St, 270 West s s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 16.8x99.11, three-story dwelling; Albany City Savings Inst vs. Morris Aronson et al.; Cary & Carroll, attorneys; Richard B. Aldcroft, referee; due on judgment, $6,547.82; taxes, &c., $19.35. To the Lawyers' Mortgage Company for $5,000.

By Henry Brady.

63d St, 5 to 15 West, n s, 125 ft w of Central Park West, 150x100.5, six five-story tenements; Emma Pfizenmayer et al. vs. 164 Building Co., Inc., et al.; George H. Hyde, attorney; Emil Frankell, referee; due on judgment, $10,772.50; taxes, &c., $5,602.50; subject to first mtg $260,000. To the plaintiff for $27,898.

132d St, 214 West, s s, 142.8 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x99.11, three-story dwelling; Matilda Steifel vs. Simon Morris et al.; Wise & Seligsberg, attorneys; Charles A. Curtin, referee; due on judgment, $11,249.78; taxes, &c., $250. To the plaintiff for $4,500.

By Joseph P. Day.

West End Ave, 391, w s, 48 ft s of 79th St, 54.2x100, seven-story tenement; Carlos B. Mirick et al. vs. Millie B. Overman et al.; Sackett, Chapman & Stevens, attorneys; William R. Wilcox, referee; due on judgment, $88,040.52; taxes, &c., $1,850. To the plaintiff for $103,000 and interest.

153d St, 461 West, n s, 156 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 19x99.11, three-story dwelling; Eugenie J. Smith vs. Joseph M. Biever et al.; Cary & Carroll, attorneys; Charles L. Borck, referee; due on judgment, $13,078.08; taxes, &c., $256.05. To the Lawyers Mortgage Company for $12,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Washington Av, w s, 177.8 ft s of Halsey pl, 23.8x98.10x25x94.10; John Schroder vs. Stephen McBride; Jacob Rieger, attorney; James H. Goggin, referee; due on judgment, $3,854.72; taxes, &c., $255.76. To the plaintiff for $1,000.

By James J. Donovan.

Hoffman St, 2,357, w s, 308.7 ft n of 184th St, 37.6x94.11, five-story tenement and stores; Santo Giacini vs. Canada Coppeto et al.; Jacob I. Berman, attorney; Cecilia M. Shell, referee; due on judgment, $9,671.49; taxes, &c., $585.05; subject to prior mtg $18,000. To the plaintiff for $21,000.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Beck St, 763, w s, 250 ft n of 156th St, 25x100, two-story house; Joseph Kalikow against Samuel Popper et al.; B. H. Levy, attorney; due, $2,784.25; taxes, &c., $331.07; prior mtg $6,000.

Interior lot, 25x50, 111.3 ft from e s of Townsend Av, 138.5 ft s of Belmont St; G. T. Hauser, as executor, against J. A. Woolf et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $426.68; taxes, &c., $90.

By Henry Brady.

Townsend Av, e s 96 ft s of Belmont St, 42.8x147x irregular, vacant; A. R. Crossin against J. A. Woolf et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $2,654.14; taxes, &c., $290.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Marble Hill Av, e s, 286.2 ft s of 228th St, for a five-story tenement, 50x50; M. A. Finnegan, 23 Van Corlears Place, owner; Moore & Landsdell, 148th St and 3d Av, architects; cost, $50,000.

11th St, n s, corner of Waverley Place, for a six-story apartment, 50.7x72; Martha Building Corporation, 1,018 East 163d St, owner; C. B. Meyers, 1 Union Square West, architect; cost, $48,000.

115th St, n s, 125 ft w of 5th Av, and 116th St, s s, for a one-story market, 75x201.10; Bouell Realty Co., 89 Delancey St, owner; Sass & Springsteen, 32 Union Square, architect; cost, $25,000.

108th St, 429 to 443 East, for a one-story storage house, 50x100.11; S. Imperator, 2,017 1st Av, owner; M. W. Del Gaudio, 401 East Tremont Av, architect; cost, $6,000.

Audubon Av, n s, corner of 190th St, for a five-story tenement, 60x96; J. R. Building Co., Inc., 509 Willis Av, owner; Kreymborg Architectural Co., 1,029 East 163d St, architect; cost, $90,000.

Audubon Av, e s, 60 ft w of Audubon Av, for two five-story tenements, 80x90; J. R. Building Co., Inc, owner; Kreymborg Architectural Co., architect; cost, $180,000.

188th St, s s, 95 ft e of Audubon Av, for a six-story apartment, 87.6x82.10; Charlmont Building Corp., 153 Madison Av, owner; Neville & Bagge, 103 West 40th St., architects; cost, $90,000.

179th St, n s, 97 ft e of Haven Av, for a five-story apartment, 50x78; Novah Construction Co., 1,500 Bryant Av, owner; Goldner & Goldberg, 391 East 149th St, architect; cost, $40,000.

Andrews Av, e s, 170.6 ft s of 183d St, for two two and one-half story frame dwellings, 24x40; C. O. Woodhouse, jr., 2,220 Andrews Av, owner and architect; cost, $16,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Broadway, 451 and 453, to a five-story store and office building; Globe-Wernicke Co., 880 Broadway, owner; Starrett & Van Vleck, 8 West 40th St, architects; cost, $50,000.

74th St, 123 East, to a three-story and basement dwelling; F. P. Delafield, 121 East 74th St, owner; D. Barber, 101 Park Av, architect; cost, $12,000.

Park Av, centre of, at n s of 125th St, to a one-story passenger station; N. Y. Central R. R. Co., owner; A. F. Haldeman, 70 East 45th St, architect; cost, $10,000.

Broad St, n e corner of Pearl St, to a seven-story telephone exchange; N. Y. Telephone Co., 15 Dey St, owner; E. A. Munger, 15 Dey St, architect; cost, $8,000.

139th St, n s, 192.9 ft e of Locust Av, to a one-story store building, 45x110, for a one-story extension, 54.7x105.10; C. D. Jackson Co., Carl D. Jackson, President, owner; Hooper-Falkeman Engineering Co., 233 Broadway, architect; cost $10,000.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 780; E. Ullman & Sons, Inc., against Vauxhall Realty Co., owner and contractor $61

181ST AV, 1,508; Alberene Stone Co. against John Dos, owner; Samuel Goldberg, contractor $18

36TH ST, 138 to 148 East; Charles Greffrath Co. against Gramont Holding Co., Inc., owner; Harry Pruzansky, contractor....$139

63D ST, 41 East; Hans Lieblich against Hennessy Realty Co., owner and contractor $300

75TH ST, 317 East; Solomon Tempelmann against John W. Whitten, owner; John J. Totten, agent, contractor..... $74

Bronx.

176TH ST, n w corner of Anthony Av, 100x100; Hertsch Bros., Inc., against Cleland Realty Co., Abraham Davis and Louis Davis, owners and contractors..... $105

For Sale at Woodmere, L. I.

One of the finest Winter and Summer homes near New York; about 6½ acres, on high ground, overlooking the links of the Woodmere Club and Woodmere Inlet.

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FROM NEXT OCTOBER A FEW APARTMENTS
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ONE SUITE OF 8 ROOMS & 3 BATHS—$2400

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Amsterdam Avenue Corner.—To dissolve partnership in splendid corner apartment house on Amsterdam Av, at a reasonable price and reasonable terms to responsible party. Apply Charles Leopold, 543 and 545 10th Av.

A choice investment property yielding over 10 per cent. net, located in upper 5th Av. retail section, vicinity of several large hotels. We offer for sale this modern fireproof building, all rented. Inquire Gregory, Stewart & Wrens, 115 Broadway, City.

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Free, beautiful illustrated bird's-eye of Long Island, showing best places to buy for home or investment. S 44 Times.

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Three, four, and five room furnished bungalows at Oakwood Beach, S. I., $115 to $175 for season. Address E. R. Fox, Oakwood, S. I., or New Dorp 449 W.; or E. R. Fox, 205 East 9th St., city; Orchard 3767.

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Forty-five cents an agate line.

ALBERT B. ASHFORTH, 14 WALL ST. MORTGAGE LOANS.

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Studio, 210 West 14th St., exceptionally light, large, and beautiful, in newly altered private house. Telephone Owner, 309 Certlandt.

Beautiful back parlor, connecting room; suitable doctor, dentist; all conveniences. 103 West 45th.

Private office, furnished, $20; desk room, $10; mail privilege, $2 monthly; telephone service. Apply 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

Loft to rent, 50x90, or half loft, 50x45, with elevator and steam heat. 310 and 312 West 39th St.

Private office; attendance; use of reception room; Christian office. Call Suite 905, Aeolian Hall, 33 West 42d St.

To Let.—Fine desk room; very low rental. 3,735 Grand Central Terminal Bldg.

129 Patchen Av., Bklyn., second loft, 25x45 and basement; heat, elevator.

Desk room, private office, furnished, with service. 200 5th Av., Room 1,127.

Large, light loft for rent reasonable. 18 East 17th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET

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17th St., 122 East.—Quaint, unusual studio, open fireplaces; one, two, or six rooms; artistically furnished; $75. Mornings.

Sublet May 15-Oct. 7, seven-room, three-bath apartment; $80 month. Phone 7040 Lenox. D. Robinson, 114 East 84th.

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Hotel conveniences, apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments.
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We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

98th, 307 West, Schuyler Arms Hotel, between Broadway and Riverside; strictly high-class; beautifully furnished 2, 3, 4, 5 rooms; shower bath; all night service; rent $50 to $115 monthly, $12.50 to $25 weekly; restaurant in building; immediate possession; telephone, Riverside 3964.

Ideal apartment for Summer occupancy, overlooking Speedway and Harlem River; 5 rooms and bath; completely furnished, piano, &c.; $50. Milligan, 470 West 159th. Tel., Audubon 1591.

Two and three rooms, well furnished; elevator apartment hotel; one block "L," near subway; terms moderate; also studio apartment, with north light. The Beverwyck, 39 West 27th St.

Furnished apartment, two rooms and bath; rent May until October; elevator, telephone, maid service; meals if required; rent $80. Apply superintendent, 510 Park Av.

79th, 230 West.—Artistically furnished corner; 6 large outside rooms; 2 baths; $100. Ideal location; immediate possession; Summer or longer; references. Bick, 4837 Schuyler.

New apts., fully furnished, five rooms, all modern, light and sunny; adults only. Call mornings until 2 P. M. or evenings. J. S. Johnson, 75 Sherman Av. Audubon 9186.

Woodmere, Cedarhurst, Lawrence, or Far Rockaway.—Wanted, small furnished cottage, at least two master bedrooms, two baths, and good accommodations for two servants; four to six weeks, ending about Aug. 1; please state rental and other particulars. O. T., J 51 Times.

Wanted to lease, nicely furnished bungalow or house for Summer season; possession by May 15; location, Highland Park, Metuchen, or New Brunswick, N. J.; best of references. X 374 Times Annex.

Wanted—Furnished bungalow, no less than four rooms, in vicinity of Lake Mahopac. Write L. M., Box 77, Room 1,201, 220 West 42d St.

Unfurnished—West Side.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS
19 West 54th Street
Yearly Rentals, $1300 to $1800.
Apply on Premises, or to
WM. A. WHITE & SONS
46 Cedar Street
Telephone 5700 John

116TH ST., 610 WEST.—SUBLET UNTIL OCTOBER, FIVE ROOMS, FACING CLAREMONT AV. CONKLIN APARTMENT. PHONE FOR APPOINTMENT.

Splendid chance for dentist! 77th St., 103 West, desirable block, next to Museum; reasonable rent.

140 WEST 57TH ST.
To sublet, 3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette. Inquire Holt. Telephone Circle 3053.

Bachelor apartment, 2 big rooms, bath, electricity, &c.; references. Apply 67 East 55th. Telephone Plaza 9216.

180-4 SHERMAN AV.
2, 3, and 4 rooms, $17, $23, and $28. Nice, sunny rooms; good hot water.

234-238 West 21st St.—4, 5, and 6 rooms, elevator, all improvements; at $510 to $720 per year. Apply to Supt.

To sublet, one 5-room and bath, one 6-room and bath, 526 West 136th St. Agent on premises.

97th St., 308 West.—5-room apartment, 1st floor; all light rooms; immediate possession; rent $50.00. Fleming.

To sublet, one 7-room and 2 baths, one 5-room and bath, 613 West 162d St. Agent on premises.

Bronx.

NEW BUILDINGS.
Tremont and Walton Avs.—4-5 rooms; all

Furnished Houses Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Woodmere, Cedarhurst, Lawrence, or Far Rockaway.—Wanted, small furnished cottage, at least two master bedrooms, two baths, and good accommodations for two servants; four to six weeks, ending about Aug. 1; please state rental and other particulars. O. T., J 51 Times.

Wanted to lease, nicely furnished bungalow or house for Summer season; possession by May 15; location, Highland Park, Metuchen, or New Brunswick, N. J.; best of references. X 374 Times Annex.

Wanted—Furnished bungalow, no less than four rooms, in vicinity of Lake Mahopac. Write L. M., Box 77, Room 1,201, 220 West 42d St.

A Wise Man

Looks with disfavor on open mortgages and past due obligations. Conditions today are favorable to borrowers on Manhattan real estate. Consult us now.

Loton H. Slawson Company
171 Madison Avenue.

Annual Real Estate Review The New York Times Next Sunday

Comprehensive surveys of recent metropolitan and suburban development in the real estate field by well-known business men.

Present status of transit system, with up-to-date map of the subway. Lines under construction and projected.

The average net paid Daily and Sunday circulation of The New York Times for the six months ended March 31, 1916, was 334,744 copies—a circulation which represents in one grouping the largest number of intelligent, discriminating, and responsive readers ever recorded by a newspaper.

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REAL ESTATE INSURANCE
25 PINE ST.

BEAUTIFUL HOMES MAPLETON PARK

24 minutes from Park Row on subway now running. 5-cent fare. 10 minutes from the seashore; 40 minutes from Times Square. Ideal one-family 7, 8 and 9-room homes. Brick and stone construction. Beautiful decorations and suit. Tiled bath, tiled vestibule, parquet floors, hardwood trim, Dutch shelves, beamed ceilings, white and nickel plumbing; showers; open fireplaces; combination gas and electric lights, steam heat, automatic hot water, laundry, cement cellar, combination porch and sun parlor, enclosed lawn, space for garden. Some with garage. All street improvements in and paid for.

Prices $4,000 to $7,000

$500 TO $750 CASH. The monthly carrying charges, including a gradual reduction of the mortgage, will not exceed from $30 to $40, respectively. A perfect home and rare investment.

OPEN FOR INSPECTION TODAY.

Alco Building Co.
2174 66th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
OPPOSITE 22ND AVE. STATION.
Take Sea Beach Subway at Park Row (in Municipal Building) to 22nd Ave., Brooklyn.

$5,800

CRAFTSMAN HOMES on beautiful parked street only 2 minutes' walk from Kings Highway Station Sea Beach Subway. Open fireplace, electric lights, etc. Wonderful decorations. Also a large
HOLLOW TILE GARAGE
Positively the most artistic homes ever offered at the price. Handsome booklet upon request. OTTO SINGER, 248 Kings Highway, Brooklyn.

Plots of Varying Size at Reasonable Prices and at Exceptionally Attractive Terms to Home Builders.
Edgemont Estate
AT SCARSDALE STATION
Overlooking Bronx Parkway and within 5 minutes' walk of station.
For Particulars Apply
Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av., N. Y. Scarsdale Offices STATION PARK

RYE, N. Y.
directly on the water, modern house, 9 bedrooms, 4 baths, garage, 2 acres. Price $25,000. Rent, furnished, $2,000. Complete list on application.
HERBERT A. SHERMAN
20 Nassau St., 41 East 41st St. or Rye, N. Y.

CITY HOUSE IN COUNTRY.
No. 15 Fairview Pl., New Rochelle, N. Y.; fine 12-room house, garage; plot 108x150 ft.; open for inspection; five minutes from station; Sound direction; all city conveniences. Tel. 554 N. R., or J. D. P., 264 Garfield Pl., Brooklyn.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
407 PELHAM ROAD.
Overlooking Long Island Sound.
Fine private residence, unfurnished, 14 rooms, 3 baths; garage with chauffeur's quarters. Three acres of land. Rent reasonable. Apply JACOB NEADLE, 27 Cedar Street, or your own broker.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Supreme Court Partition Sale.
JOHN J. HALPIN, Esq., Referee.
Monday, May 15th,
at 12 o'clock noon, at Bronx Exchange Salesroom, 3208 Third Ave., N. Y. City,
N. E. Cor. 172nd St. & Southern Boulevard
BRONX BOROUGH
A vacant plot 100 x 100.

Tuesday, May 16th,
at 12 o'clock noon, at Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey St., N. Y. City,
216 East 85th Street
(Bet. Second & Third Aves.)
A 5-story and basement brick tenement. Size of lot 25 x 102.2.
URIAH W. TOMPKINS, Esq., Atty. for Pfitt., 256 Broadway, N. Y. C.
Write or phone for further particulars
Phone 744—Cort. 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.
Auctioneer.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BEAUTIFUL HOMES MAPLETON PARK

24 minutes from Park Row on subway now running. 5-cent fare. 10 minutes from the seashore; 40 minutes from Times Square. Ideal one-family 7, 8 and 9-room homes. Brick and stone construction. Beautiful decorations and suit. Tiled bath, tiled vestibule, parquet floors, hardwood trim, Dutch shelves, beamed ceilings, white and nickel plumbing; showers; open fireplaces; combination gas and electric lights, steam heat, automatic hot water, laundry, cement cellar, combination porch and sun parlor, enclosed lawn, space for garden. Some with garage. All street improvements in and paid for.

Prices $4,000 to $7,000

$500 TO $750 CASH. The monthly carrying charges, including a gradual reduction of the mortgage, will not exceed from $30 to $40, respectively. A perfect home and rare investment.

OPEN FOR INSPECTION TODAY.

Alco Building Co.
2174 66th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
OPPOSITE 22ND AVE. STATION.
Take Sea Beach Subway at Park Row (in Municipal Building) to 22nd Ave., Brooklyn.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Plots of Varying Size at Reasonable Prices and at Exceptionally Attractive Terms to Home Builders.
Edgemont Estate
AT SCARSDALE STATION
Overlooking Bronx Parkway and within 5 minutes' walk of station.
For Particulars Apply
Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av., N. Y. Scarsdale Offices STATION PARK

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Sale of Foreclosed New York City Lots at Foreclosure Prices

At Queens Station, 28 minutes from Penn. Station and Flatbush Ave., 5 minutes from the heart of Jamaica. Beautifully located, restricted homesites in the most refined neighborhood of Queens; price $195 Terms—$10 down, $5 monthly. Free Title Guarantee. For maps and full particulars write, call, or phone Greeley 3050.

R. E. PENDERGRAST,
47 West 34th St., N. Y. City, Room 630.

CLOSE TO THE SOUND.
House of 12 rooms and 3 baths, with every modern improvement; 30 minutes out; 1 minute to beach; high and healthy; $1,000 cash, balance easy terms.
OWNER, BOX 139 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

At Actual Bona Fide Cost
To Encourage Development.
This house and garage for sale. Your own terms. Wonderful water views.
ALSO ATTRACTIVE PLOTS
Fully restricted; various sizes. Inducements to builders.
About one hour by Sandy Hook boats.
NAVESINK PARK CO.,
280 Broadway, New York City.

BARGAIN
$6,000
EASY TERMS
COZY HOME—7 ROOMS.
48 Min. on Train to N. Y. City.
Plot 100 by 165 feet; select neighborhood. Large living room; open fireplace; tiled bath; large verandas; electric light; parquet floors; beamed ceilings; walls panelled. Country club, golf, water sports.
Send for photograph.
R. F. BARNES,
170 B'way, N. Y.
Tel. 1522 Cort.

YOUR RENT WILL BUY
THIS DUTCH COLONIAL HOUSE

6 rooms & bath; in attractive Northern New Jersey Club Colony; ½ hour out; close to Golf Courses & Club House.
TREASURER, P. O. BOX 416, N. Y. CITY

A REAL OPPORTUNITY.
To anyone who will investigate for himself, my home at RIDGEWOOD, N. J., will present attractions that are irresistible. A tapestry brick and shingle dwelling with 10 good rooms and 2 baths, on high ground, handsome trees, near station. Write W. W. Wilsey, Ridgewood, N. J., for particulars.

A Bargain.
House, costing $8,000 can be bought for $6,500; 8 rooms, large open fireplace in living room; 120-foot frontage; splendid view, near station, in restricted neighborhood. Garage. Tennis and golf near by. Phone any morning before 10 A. M., evenings after 7 P. M.
MRS. L. M. CALLISON,
114 Morningside Drive.
Telephone, Morningside 320.

A Show Place at a Bargain
One of the most beautiful homes in N. J.; 45 minutes from N. Y. City; 15 rooms, 8 baths; electric light and gas; 2 open fireplaces; servants' quarters on 3d floor. Picturesque Italian gardens. Terms to suit.
CHAS. R. HOE, JR., 80 Malden Lane, New York City

NEW HOLLYWOOD COTTAGES
WEST END, N. J.
Adjoining President Wilson's Summer Capitol. Private golf links and tennis courts. Cottages all newly furnished and rebuilt.
RENTS MODERATE.
Apply Benjamin F. Morris, Esq., Long Branch, N. J., or any broker.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.
CONCRETE ICE PLANT, 5,500 tons capacity. Can easily be increased to 10,000 tons; 98-acre farm, 12-acre lake; 8-room house; plenty of fruit; beautiful country; fishing, boating, bathing. ½ mile from L. V. R. R. station. 4,000 tons spring water ice. William C. Gebhardt, 239 Washington St., Jersey City, N. J.

45 MIN. FROM NEW YORK
Choice New Jersey estate. Contains 2 acres of land dotted over with big shade trees; 12-room house, large porches, beautiful garden; splendid garage. To be sold to close an estate. Terms to suit.
CHAS. R. HOE, JR., 80 Malden Lane, New York City

AT MADISON, NEW JERSEY
Will sacrifice, on easy terms, my beautiful California bungalow; 6 living rooms, billiard room, bath; every improvement; large plot; trees, shrubbery, garden, lawn; D., L. & W. R. R. A. D. Thompson, Madison, N. J.

FARM 40 Acres, Near Bernardsville, Rent unfurnished, $50 Monthly.
Beautiful country, land productive, fine buildings; large modern chicken plant; remodeled old farm house, modern improvements; near Country Club. OWNER, 52 West 56th St.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Choice Modern Homes
Marathon Park, Little Neck, L. I.
Manhasset Park, Manhasset, L. I.
Near Sound; 26 minutes from Broadway; at station; electric train service; for sale or will build to order; houses to rent; choice lots cheap; reasonable terms.
JOHN M. RIEHLE, 68 William St., N. Y.

TO RENT unfurnished, or for sale, 45 minutes from City, near Great South Bay, Summer and Winter Home; all modern improvements, open fireplaces, light, heat, laundry, baths, lavatory; 5 master's bedrooms, 3 servants' rooms. Plans and photographs.
H. SCHUYLER CAMMANN,
84 William Street, New York.
Tel. John—1630.

BAYSIDE, L. I.
HANDSOME HOUSE, modern in every respect; exceptionally large rooms and porch; recently redecorated by New York firm; 5 minutes from railroad and water; prominent location; plot 100x100; beautiful shrubbery. OWNER, J. H. STELLING, 110 West 54th St. Phone Circle 1704 or Bayside 2609. Will sell at sacrifice.

A SELECT HOME, WATER FRONT
Directly on shore, high land; elegant all-year home, 8 rooms, bath; gas, electricity, heat; big porch, fine grounds, all laid out; best neighborhood; 45 minutes out; rare opportunity at $5,500, worth much more; $500 cash; investigate and be convinced. B., owner, 608, 1 West 34th St. 'Phone 3612 Greeley.

GREAT NECK, LONG ISLAND.
Choice water front property, Manhasset Bay; high ground; wooded and meadow; fruit trees; spring; two excellent building sites with broad, beautiful view; adjoining property fully developed; high class. $6,000 per acre; no less; half cash, balance mortgage 5 per cent. Owner N 5 Times.

LONG ISLAND
THE BEST
SUBURBAN HOMEPLACE.
SMALL FARM
with fine house; a little over one hour out; soil unsurpassed for poultry or vegetables; near large towns, schools, churches, etc.; $250 cash, balance easy terms. Farm, Box 141 Times Downtown.

NEW JERSEY SUMMER HOMES.

Allenhurst
Deal Asbury Park
Choice Summer Homes Now Renting. Complete list of sales and prices. Send for Booklet "P." Exceptional bargains for sale.
711 Mattison Av., ASBURY PARK, N. J.
Ferguson & Son "Phone 392."

SUMMER HOMES
ASBURY PARK ALLENHURST
DEAL BEACH INTERLAKEN
and vicinity. Trains met by appointment.
WRITE FOR BOOKLET "T."
MILAN ROSS AGENCY,
Asbury Park (Phone 406-407) Allenhurst

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

ADVERTISER'S OWN TRACT
of land in Connecticut situated on a hilltop overlooking Long Island Sound. One hour and ten minutes from Grand Central Terminal. Excellent motor roads direct to property. Golf and country clubs nearby. Tract contains sixty acres. Five houses now on property. Have forty acres remaining which we will sell in plots of not less than two acres to acceptable purchasers who will erect houses conforming to the high-class surroundings. Every plot in the tract has unobstructed water view.

Owners are responsible business and professional men who live on the property. Satisfactory references will be required. Sensible, but very rigid, restrictions will prevent undesirable conditions—or neighbors. This is an exceptional opportunity to secure a plot of generous size under ideal conditions, combining real country life with all city conveniences and at reasonable cost. Detailed information on request. No brokers. B. M., 99 Times.

A REAL HOME
With Every City Convenience
and every country pleasure can be had on the shore

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The southwest disturbance of the last two days has passed beyond the Gulf of St. Lawrence, while the northwestern one has reached Lake Superior with somewhat diminished intensity, and another of similar character is over Alberta. There is also a moderate secondary disturbance over Virginia and North Carolina which has caused quite general showers from Maryland southwest into Georgia. There were also showers Wednesday night from Pennsylvania and New Jersey northward and northeastward and in portions of Tennessee and the Ohio Valley. Elsewhere fair weather prevailed.

It is somewhat cooler in the Atlantic States, while west of the Mississippi River temperatures are quite high for the season except along the Pacific Coast.

Except for local showers Friday in the northern upper lake region and possibly along the immediate Atlantic Coast from North Carolina to Massachusetts the weather will be generally fair Friday and Saturday east of the Mississippi River. It will be warmer Friday over the interior districts.

Winds for Friday and Saturday along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be fresh and shifting; South Atlantic Coast, moderate south and southwest.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York—Cloudy Friday, warmer interior; showers at night or Saturday, north; fair south.

Southern New England—Cloudy Friday, probably showers on the southeast coast; Saturday, fair.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Cloudy Friday, Saturday fair.

Western New York.—Cloudy Friday and Saturday.

Northern New England—Fair Friday; warmer interior, local rains at night or Saturday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	51	60	4 P. M.	50	70
6 A. M.	52	54	6 P. M.	51	68
9 A. M.	53	54	9 P. M.	52	58
12 M.	48	62	11 P. M.	48	53

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 62; for the corresponding date last year it was 50; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 55.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 53; at 8 P. M. it was 61. Maximum temperature, 71 degrees, at 4:30 P. M.; minimum, 52 degrees, at 7:30 A. M. Humidity, 74 per cent. at 8 A. M., 52 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.86 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.90 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
12:25—427 W. 52 St.; Lena Vaughn	Slight
12:40—542-544 E. 14 St.; I. Crutcheo	$15
2:35—115-117 E. 23 St.; Goetz & Co.	Slight
4:05—22 West End Av.; S. Hollwiger	None
4:50—228 E. 70 St.; John Bolan	Slight
7:50—143 Amsterdam Av.; Burthley Est.	$100
11:25—579 9 Av.; United Coffee Store	Slight
11:35—484 Lenox Av.; Hazel Dustin	Slight
11:40—111 Cannon St.; Philip Sherman	$25
P. M.	
1:50—Rear 957 Hoe Av.; fence, S. Kronsky	Slight
2:10—303 E. 99 St.; Samuel Neuman	Slight
3:50—206 W. 28 St.; Laskarides & Zaratsites	$700
8:55—430 3 Av.; Frank Bechey	Slight
6:40—316 W. 12 St.; William De Bello	Slight
7:00—10 Av. & 58 St.; auto., C. Butler	Slight
7:55—419 W. 53 St.; not given	None
8:50—142 East End Av.; not given	Slight
9:15—532 E. 139 St.; Jacob Cedorbaum	Slight

EDUCATION NOTES.

The closing exercises of the Central Evening High School for Women, Nostrand Avenue and Halsey Street, Brooklyn, will be held on the evening of May 12. There will be an exhibition of work from 7:30 to 8:15. The assembly will be from 8:15 to 9:30. "Taming of the Shrew" will be presented by Miss Haskins's elocution class.

The fourth quarterly meeting of the High School Teachers' Association will be held on Saturday at the High School of Commerce, 155 West Sixty-fifth Street. Section meetings will be held at 10 A. M. The general meeting will be held in the auditorium at 11 A. M. Dr. George L. Meylan, Medical Director, University gymnasium, Columbia University, will give an address on "The High Schools and Physical Preparedness." There will also be an election of officers.

The teachers and children of Public School 4, The Bronx, will hold their Arbor Day celebration today at the school, Fulton Avenue and 173d Street. There will be Shakespeare songs and old English dances at 10 A. M. in Crotona Park. The athletic meet will be held in the Crotona athletic field from 1 to 3 P. M.

There have been placed as of May 5, 1916, on the eligible lists of persons holding licenses as assistant teacher of freehand drawing in high schools the names of the following: Florentine S. Israel, 79.3; C. E. Wallace, 74.45, and Sybil Emerson, 70.4.

There have been placed as of March 10, 1916, upon the eligible list of teachers of electric installation and practice in the evening high schools the names of the following: David G. O'Hara, 74.6; George Blaurock, 74.5, and Abraham Spruine, 73.5.

Substitute licenses for the season of 1915-1916 for service in the evening high schools as indicated have been granted the following: Photolithography, Edward C. Legon; tool boy, John Anthony.

Licenses as substitute teacher of common branches in elementary schools have been granted to the following: Hortense F. Souweine and Nettie M. Unschewelt.

There have been placed as of May 5, 1916, on the eligible list of persons holding licenses as teacher of trade mathematics in vocational schools of the names of the following: Clifford Gray, 90.5; Joseph Brady, 82.75; Emil Hohn, 82.5; Louis Margolies, 82; William H. Kroger, 78.75; Charles Blum, 78, and Alphonso Wood, 74.75.

Licenses as substitute teacher to teach in the vocational classes of the elementary schools the subjects, respectively, indicated have been granted to the following: Homemaking, Mrs. Kate S. Waters; sign painting, Joseph I. Shapiro.

There has been placed as of May 5, 1916, upon the eligible list of men holding license as teacher of an ungraded class the name of Leo M. Hogan, with a rating of 75.55.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

The departmental tribute to the memory of members of the force who died during the past year will be held at 4 P. M. Monday, May 15, at the Metropolitan Opera House, Broadway and 39th St.

Retired, 12 P. M., May 3: Patrol. B. Conway, 157, on his own application, at $700 a year; appointed Jan. 4, 1887.

Transfers and assignments: 8 A. M., May 5. Patrol. R. Tesiny, 278 to 153, clerical duty; J. T. J. Maher, C. O. Squad to 63, assignment to storehouse, Bur. of Rep. and Sup., discont. Assignments changed from bicycle to motor cycle duty, 51st Prect.: J. R. Gelling, C. F. Hayes, J. Murfitt, C. G. Joseph, E. E. L. Suits, J. F. Kingston, J. F. Cook, W. J. Sheehan, W. P. McCann.

Temporary assignment: Patrol. W. D. I. Waters, Marine Div. to C. O. Squad, duty in office of Third Deputy Comm., 10 days, 8 A. M., May 8.

Assignment discontinued: Patrol. C. H. Smith, 153, clerical duty, 8 A. M., May 8.

Leaves of absence, without pay: Patrol. H. W. Salomon, 25, 1 day, 4 P. M., May 6; J. A. Wall, 40, 1 day, 4 P. M., May 6.

Relieved from suspension and restored to duty: Patrol. H. Slott, 143; P. J. Boyle, 145.

Death of Special Patrolman J. H. Brogan, Shield 176, with the Street Cleaning Dept., May 3.

Fire Department.

The department band having been designated to take part in the Police Department parade on Saturday, May 6, the members of the band will be directed to report to Fire. W. H. Breuer, at the northeast corner of Madison Av. and 80th St., at 12:15 P. M. sharp on that date.

Dismissed from department, 8 A. M., May 5: Fire, 2d gra. T. F. Farrell, H. & L. 9, (absence without leave.) Fire, 1st gra. F. X. Shields, H. & L. 9, (intoxication.)

Fined: Fire, 1st gra. J. F. Kelly, H. & L. 9, $5 for loss of coat badge.

Special leaves of absence: Fire, 1st gra. F. W. Burns, Eng. 41, 12 hours, 8 A. M., May 5; Fire, 1st gra. D. J. Morrissy, Eng. 14, 12 hours, 8 A. M., May 6; Fire, 2d gra. M. F. Powers, Eng. 11, 12 hours, 8 P. M., May 6.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following eligible list for pharmacist is announced: Frances C. Lavine, 79.40; Frank L. Walls, 77.60; Michael C. Quirk, 77.60; Edward D. Steen, 77.20; Paul Schoenberg, 76.20; Meyer Emanuel, 74.80; Edward Liebson, 74.20.

There is only one name on the eligible list for Chinese interpreter: Yan Phou Lee, who received a rating of 77.

United States.

The commission announces for May 17-18 at the New York Custom House an examination for heating and ventilating engineer and draftsman, for men only, to fill a vacancy, at $1,200 per annum, in the Office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. Competitors will be examined in practical questions in heating and ventilating, drawing and design, training and experience. The applicant must show that he has had at least four years' experience in the designing or installation of heating and ventilating systems in large buildings. A technical degree in heating and ventilating engineering from a college or university of recognized standing will be accepted in lieu of two and one-half years of such experience. Age, 18 years or over on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

ESTATE APPRAISED.

WHITE, WILLIAM H., (Nov. 2, 1915;) net estate, $57,771; Mrs. Olive T. White, widow, $56,421; Thomas R. Wells, nephew, $1,000; Hiram Hammond, $350. Assets: Two lots at Lake George, N. Y., $350; bank, $5,442; life insurance, judgments, notes, and personality, $23,620, and stocks, $67,341.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Name of 1st Lt. E. E. Bennett, C. A. C., to detached, June 7, and name of 1st Lt. H. A. Schwabe, C. A. C., removed, effective June 6. Lt. Schwabe is relieved from duty at Ft. Slocum, N. Y., and from further duty on recruiting service.

Name of Col. R. P. Davis, C. A. C., to detached, effective June 1, and name of Col. C. P. Townsley, C. A. C., removed, effective May 31. Col. C. P. Townsley, C. A. C., is relieved from duty as Superintendent of the Military Academy, effective June 1.

2d Lt. G. R. Cook, 27th Inf., from treatment at Walter Reed Hospital and will proceed to Chicago for temporary duty with Central Dept.

Capt. R. I. Rees, 3d Inf., to Walter Reed Hospital, sick.

Leaves: Capt. M. C. Mumma, Cav., 2 months; 2d Lt. S. B. Lane, C. A. C., 2 months; Capt. L. H. Watkins, Corps of Engrs., 1 month and 10 days, and Capt. J. R. Lindsey, Cav., 2 months.

Navy.

Lt. R. E. Ingersoll, the Cincinnati, to office of Chief of Naval Operations, Navy Dept.

Jr. Grade Lts. A. Y. Lanphier, the Cincinnati, home, wait orders; J. R. Mann, the B-9, home, wait orders; W. M. Quigley, the A-7, home, wait orders; V. D. Chapline, from command of the Preble to the San Diego; H. A. McClure, from command of the Ferry to command of the Preble; T. C. Kinkaid, Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, to works Sperry Gyroscope Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., and J. B. Hutter, Washington Yard, to Indian Head, Md.

Ensns. A. H. Geer, the A-3 to B-3; L. J. Stecher, the Mohican, to the A-2; P. Fitzsimons, the Mohican, to the A-6, and H. C. Davis, the Mohican, to the A-7.

Surgeon R. A. Bachman to Philadelphia Naval Hospital.

P. A. Surg. L. L. Pratt, Philadelphia Hospital, to fitting out the Oklahoma, and on the board when commissioned, and W. A. Angwin, Cavite Station to the Brooklyn.

Assistant Surgs. W. B. Hiden, the Palos, to the Abarenda, and T. Wilson, the Monterey, to Naval Hospital, Yokohama, Japan.

Chief Boatswain H. A. Stanley, Cavite Station, home, wait orders.

Gunner M. Garland, the Virginia, to Boston Yard.

Chief Mach. J. W. Murray to Philadelphia Yard.

Chief Pharm. J. F. Pearson, retired.

Act. Pay Clerk M. A. Thompson, receiving ship at San Francisco, to Asiatic Station via May transport.

Boatswain E. L. Benson died on board the Oregon April 30.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Denver, at Topolobampo; Jason, at Hampton Roads, and the Milwaukee, at San Diego.

Sailed—Arethusa, Port Arthur, Texas, for Key West; Jacob Jones, Key West for Boston; MacDonough, Charleston for Hampton Roads; Ohio and Wisconsin, Philadelphia for Hampton Roads; Sacramento, Portsmouth, N. H., for Hingham, Mass., and the Sylph, Washington for Richmond.

The Tennessee has been ordered to proceed from Hampton Roads to New York to remain about two weeks.

The Paducah has arrived on the survey grounds off Tunas de Zaza, Cuba. The mail and cable address of the ship is Tunas de Zaza.

The Conyngham, now at Cramps' Ship Yard, will arrive at Newport about May 8, where the vessel will base for the present.

Coast Guard.

1st Lts. W. H. Munter, the Thetis to the Comanche; C. M. Green of Engrs., the Itasca to the Algonquin; R. C. Weightman, to the Seminole, and E. S. Addison, the Itasca to the Algonquin.

2d Lts. F. E. Fitch of Engrs., the Itasca to the Algonquin; W. F. Towle, to the Androscoggin; J. P. Gray, to the Itasca, subsequently to duty on Porto Rico Station; W. P. Wishner, to the Mohawk; R. L. Tack, to the Acushnet, and E. D. Jones, the Itasca to the Tallapoosa at expiration of leave.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

An Extraordinary Bargain. — Gentleman's house and three acres, in beautiful country park; lots of trees, grass and cherries; house magnificently furnished; within 30 minutes of 42d St.; three minutes from depot; five master's, four servants' bedrooms, three baths; plenty of purest water; vegetable garden; garage and stable; $1,000; June to Oct. 15. T. WOODBURY, Pelham Manor. Telephone Pelham—1595 W and Rector 450.

Here goes Park Hill North, the choicest part of New York's most beautiful suburb, a section never offered before for sale; your pick of choicest lots for a limited period; get facts and particulars right away from Thos. S. Burke, Sales Agent, Radford Building, Getty Square, Phone 3000 Yonkers.

Mount Vernon.—For sale or lease, Corcoran Manor; large, well built house; garage; on plot 100x200; fronts on two avenues; on one trolley; 20 minutes to station; dwelling is modern; grounds have shade trees, flowers, &c.; choicest location Mount Vernon. Apply leading agents or Barry Realty Co., 4,249 Broadway, N. Y. Brokers protected.

For Rent or Sale, on Ridge St., Port Chester, my modernized old-fashioned country house, 9 rooms, bath; all improvements; acre of ground; beautifully laid out; shade, fruit trees; fine garden; station 1 mile; trolley 3 blocks; rent $35 monthly. Owner, 173 Times.

WATERFRONT SITES 30 minutes from Broadway; easy terms; city conveniences; no assessments; bungalows built. Suite 1,111, 51 Chambers St., New York.

Will sacrifice for quick sale beautiful house at Larchmont; 9 large rooms, 2 baths; agents not wanted. R. W. H., Larchmont, N. Y.

Rent, furnished, four Summer months, near Scarsdale Station, 10 rooms, 2 baths; half acre of land; garden; garage; $800. ANGELL & CO., Scarsdale, N. Y.

Commuting distance; ten minutes from station; large grounds; 9 rooms; first story stone; electric light; $7,000. R 186 Times.

HOMES AND ESTATES FOR SALE OR RENT. ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

SALES AND RENTALS. Anderson Realty Company, Mt. Vernon.

Write for list of attractive homes. Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Ocean bungalow of 5 rooms and bath; seashore and country combined; block from private bathing beach; boating and fishing; near tennis court; latest style construction; restricted neighborhood; $2,950 complete; easy terms. "Ocean Bungalow," 118 Times Downtown.

Forest Hills Gardens, L. I.—July and August; seven rooms, sleeping porch and screened veranda; highest part of property; eight minutes to station; state number and age of children; two months, $160. J 54 Times.

Attractive cottage, plot 60x100, beautiful lawn, garage space; 11 rooms, bath; in good condition; most desirable part of Bensonhurst; near express station; unsafe to immediate purchaser. Owner R 62 Times.

Old-fashioned house, near the water, for $1,150, complete; nice garden plot, boating, bathing, and best of fishing; near trolley; $75 cash, balance $12 monthly. B. Reed, 106 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

New nine-room house for rent, furnished for 2, 3 or 4 Summer months; all modern conveniences; six minutes to Forest Hills station. Address, giving references, Y 218 Times Annex.

Modern bungalow at sacrifice; improved, restricted, year-around neighborhood; fronting ocean and boulevard; terms to suit; also bungalow site. Moulthrop, 2,287 8th Av.

$2,800 CASH buys my furnished seashore bungalow, 5 rooms, every city convenience; restricted community. M. P. Rues, 29 East 20th St.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

275 ACRES, COMPLETE, $4,250, with 3 horses, 3 cows, 15 sheep, 60 chickens, wagons, machinery, 2 good houses, 3 barns, 150 acres ploughable, timber, orchards; mile from village; fare $1.90; easy terms; exceptional bargain. Susskind, 874 Broadway (18th St.)

SUMMER HOME—FARM Near Cornwall-on-Hudson; 42 acres; 9-room house, barn, freshly painted. Main road. High and healthful. Price $8,500. SLOCUM FARM AGENCY, 141 Broadway.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Bargain.—Wee bungalow, furnished; attractive grounds, fruit, barn; Greenwich; $4,000. Address Snead, Noroton, Conn.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH ST. & B'WAY, (Estate of Renwick.) ST. DENIS Hotel, Facing Grace Church. REVISED RATES, $4, $5, $6 Weekly and Up. Monthly Rates to Teachers and Students. Special Courtesies to Ladies. Club Breakfasts.

30TH, 123 EAST.—Nicely furnished, large, sunny room; all conveniences; reasonable.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome room, private bath; room with piano; single room.

82D, 130 EAST.—Large, comfortable front room; steam, bath; all conveniences; $5. Ackermann.

86TH, 153 East, (Y. M. C. A.)—Rooms, $2 up; home cooking; reasonable.

West Side.

16TH, 39 WEST. — Newly renovated, clean rooms; porcelain baths; telephone; continuous hot water.

82D ST.—Large rooms, with hot and cold running water, $8 to $10 weekly; with private bath, $10 to $12; parlor, bedroom, and bath, $15 to $18; same rate for two persons in room; some rooms at $7 weekly. Hotel Strand, 32d, at Broadway.

32D ST.—Rooms with private bath, $10 to $14 weekly; parlor, bedroom, and bath, $16 up. HOTEL ABERDEEN, 17 West 32d St.

57TH, 106 WEST.—Large rooms, southern exposure; continuous hot water supply; electricity, telephone; reference required.

58TH, 17 WEST.—Large room; private bath, electricity; also studio hourly. Plaza 3655.

63D ST., 105 WEST.—Large, pleasant room, with bath; private family; reference necessary.

66TH, (65 Central Park West.)—Elevator; electricity; near subway; $6. Bartlett.

68TH, 61 WEST.—Two rooms, private baths, suitable couple, gentlemen; board optional; telephone.

70TH, 218 WEST.—Large, comfortable rooms; electricity; private family; all conveniences.

71ST, 110 WEST.—Comfortably furnished room, with bath; near subway, L; conveniences.

71ST, 206 WEST, (Broadway.)—Delightful large, medium rooms; suitable for two gentlemen.

72D, WEST.—Near Park, front; shower, electricity, elevator; private family. Columbus 2051.

72D subway, single rooms, near bath, high class apartment, $5, gentleman; references. Phone Columbus 684, Apt. 1C.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large room, private bath; small rooms; board; near Riverside.

74TH, 3 WEST.—Elegantly furnished; high-class neighborhood; all conveniences; gentlemen preferred.

75TH, 3 WEST, (overlooking Park.)—Newly furnished large, small rooms; electricity; $4 up.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; single, en suite; conveniences; private baths; $4, $12.

West Side.

75TH, 54 WEST. — Two-room suite; other rooms; electricity, telephone; $4.50, $7, $12.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable furnished front room, with lavatory; Summer rates.

81ST, 110 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished residence; large rooms; private baths with shower; medium and small rooms; electricity.

82D, 115 WEST.—Attractively furnished, medium size room, suitable for two; adjoining bath.

84TH, 54 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms; exclusive house; parlor for guests' use.

86TH, 337 WEST.—Bright, inexpensive room, suitable for gentleman or business lady.

87TH, 312 WEST.—Riverside; exceptionally well furnished, 2d floor, front room; also small one; can connect; bath and lavatory.

88TH, 173 WEST.—Exclusive house; medium room suite with bath and porch.

92D, 43 WEST.—Elegantly furnished parlors, every convenience, phone, electricity, running water, large new desk, mahogany furniture; exclusive.

92D, 46 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; running water; bath; phone; $5; convenient location.

93D, 148 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms with, without private bath; small rooms.

98TH, 254 WEST.—Elegantly kept apartment; will rent suite or large room; bath; gentlemen, couple. Apartment 9. Riverside 4248.

112TH, 604 WEST, (between Broadway and Drive.)—Room in first-class elevator apartment; no other roomers; 5th floor. Apt. 17.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful, light, comfortable rooms; bath adjoining; elevator apartment. Hart.

116TH, 616 WEST.—Attractive room, adjoining bath; modern elevator apartment; reasonable. Apartment 54.

118TH, 155 WEST.—Attractive double room, bath adjoining; private house; refined Jewish family.

143D, 501 WEST.—Large front rooms; exclusive use of kitchen. Apt. 27.

CHEERFUL, homelike room, elevator apartment, west eighties, near all cars; refined, congenial atmosphere; board optional. Telephone Schuyler 7220.

CLAREMONT AV., 200, (Apt. 87.)—Pleasant room for lady; kitchen privilege.

Lady would rent attractive room in her elegant home. Telephone 8698 Schuyler.

SHIRLEY HOUSE—336 WEST 21ST. Clubhouse for business girls. 10291 Chelsea.

WEST SEVENTIES.—High-class apartment; cheerful room, bath; gentlemen; $8. H 248 Times.

Rooms Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

REFINED Jewish young man wants room and private bath with congenial family, south of 110th St. preferred. S 55 Times.

Summer Homes.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

Glen Ridge, N. J.—Beautiful 9-room home, near Lacks. Sta.; sun parlor, sleeping porch, electric light, hot water heat; fully furnished; brass beds, mahogany furniture; plot 100x200, attractive grounds; garage; short lease, $125 month; long term, $100. W. E. Taylor, 33 Washington Place, East Orange.

Catskill Mountains, in Twilight Park, near Haines Falls, attractive cottage, 7 bedrooms, bath; well furnished, linen, silver, large piazza; near Twilight Inn; golf, tennis, etc.; restricted neighborhood; $400 season. Apply A. C. Lawrence, 60 Broadway, N. Y.

On Long Island Sound, good bathing, boating, fishing, golfing, motoring; 50 minutes from New York City, furnished for Summer, at $300 to $4,000, on or near the water. Percy Adams, Box 84, Sound Beach, Conn.

Among the woods and hills of Sharon, Conn., 10-room farmhouse, completely furnished; barn, carriage-house, etc.; orchard, garden, cows. Address C. E. Peck, 547 Riverside Drive. Phone 3753 Morningside.

Furnished cottage for rent; South Brookville, Summer resort, near shore; pleasant location; terms reasonable. May Black, So. Brookville, Me.

Connecticut Beach; hour out; furnished cottages; all improvements; $500 up; city water; hotel; tennis. Owner, 525 Marcy Av., Brooklyn.

For Rent.—At Great Barrington, Mass., house of 10 rooms, 4 master's bedrooms; large grounds, shade, garage. I. W. Valentine, 373 4th Av.

Furnished cottage, 7 rooms, bath, Arverne, L. I. J. Dorman, 989 De Kalb Av., Brooklyn.

Adirondacks.—Lovely furnished cottages, 8, 10 rooms, bath. 9-A, 3,657 Broadway. Audubon 914.

To Let—Unfurnished.

To Let—Modern house, garage. Kayser, 217 Main Av., Passaic, N. J.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

New 1916 Stearns Eight Cylinder.

For immediate delivery, Stearns eight-cylinder "Silent Knight" seven-passenger touring car, just received from factory; never been used.

H. C. BEAVER, 22 West 61st Street.

PRIVATE FAMILY MUST SACRIFICE immediately practically new National chassis, make fine speedster, commercial automobile, $800; also American Scout underslung 2-passenger roadster, mechanically perfect, luxuriously equipped, $300; inspection and demonstration. 82 Crescent St., entrance Queensboro Bridge, L. Island City.

LOUIS G. DUQUET, INC., 1,880 Broadway. Phone Columbus 6521. 1915 Packard, 2-38, 3-38, 4-48, 7-pass. tour. 1915 Cadillac, 8-cyl, 7-pass touring. 1915-1914 Stutz Bearcat.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY. Owner disposes 1915 Abbott-Detroit 6-cylinder, seven-passenger; like new; cost $2,300; every modern improvement; condition guaranteed; big reduction. 26 West 79th St.

Practically new White six-cylinder seven-passenger touring automobile; Westinghouse shock absorbers; luxuriously equipped; cost $5,600; sacrifice $950. Information Altman's Chauffeur. Phone Astoria 2385.

OAKLAND TOURING. Light, seven-passenger, electric starter lighting; cost $2,400; rare opportunity. 305 West 79th.

WESTCOTT TOURING. Smart five-passenger, electric self-starter and lighting; used one season; cost $2,200; sell reasonable. 305 West 79th.

Packard 30 touring, fitted with wire wheels, for sale. New Departure Garage, 1,876 Broadway, (62d St.)

A brand new Stearns, Silent Knight, 5-passenger touring; run 2,000 miles. Dr. Hornik, 904 Albemarle Road, Brooklyn.

Packards, all models, lowest prices. Packard Auto Exchange, 1,876 Broadway. Columbus 8078.

Palmer-Singer 6-60, best in New York, for $250. 136 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn. Telephone Flatbush 4610.

1915 Packard 3-38 touring; also 2-38, 1-38. Cook & Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

Packard 1915 "48"; also "38" touring cars. Cook & MacConnell, 1,790 Broadway.

Automobiles for Rent.

Packard 1915 landaulet, handsomely equipped, for sale or rental. 135th St. Garage, at Broadway. Telephone 8900 Morningside, manager.

Delivery car, panel body, to hire, with service, by week, month or contract; am live wire. M. Stillman, 315 West 125th. Phone 7034 Morningside.

Garford "six," seven-passenger touring; wire wheels; reasonable; hour, month. Lenox 8603.

Rent beautiful Packard landaulet, touring, Fiat limousine. Prucker, 509 Amsterdam. 2687 Schuyler.

NEW TWIN-SIX PACKARD CARS, or 1914-1915 cars, by month or year; reasonable. Karp, 1,790 Broadway Columbus 5322.

Luxuriously equipped landaulet by hour, day, monthly; terms moderate. Wassel. Lenox 8282.

Packard Touring, monthly solicited; owner drives; long private reference. Ortenblad, Columbus 3259.

New Packard "Six" touring; $2.50 hourly; owner drives; references. Morningside 8833.

For Hire—1916 and 1915 Packards; hour, week, month. Wilmarth, Schuyler 9018.

Beautiful new Packard "6" touring; monthly; owner drives. Saft, 393 Edgecombe Av.

Packards by month or year. Ben Sulkins, 201 West 83d. Schuyler 6633.

Automobiles Wanted.

$600 cash for best 1916 five-passenger touring; no brokers. J 42 Times.

Wanted, Packard 7-passenger touring, 1915 or 1916, Model L. Phone Plaza 6826.

Automobile Repairing.

BROOKS-OSTRUCK CO., 250 West 54th St. AUTO BODY BUILDERS.

High-class repair dept. Estimates submitted. Opp. Automobile Club of America.

Automobile Instruction.

BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A. AUTO SCHOOL, 1,123 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN. Special classes for owners and chauffeurs now forming. Write for booklet and pass for trial lesson free.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

8 EAST 45TH ST Table board, rooms, gentlemen; references.

MADISON AV., 213.—Rooms with and without bath; cuisine excellent; references.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private baths; unexcelled board; telephone.

22D, 327 WEST.—One large double, one single room; all conveniences; Southern cooking; special rates to permanent guests.

47TH ST., 48-50 WEST.—Large, attractive rooms, private baths. Bryant 8539.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Parlor suite, with bath; large, small rooms; references; table guests.

72D, 253 WEST.—Single and double rooms; excellent table; table guests; prices reasonable.

73D, 142 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive high-class furnished rooms, with board; unequaled French cuisine; references.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; electricity; hotel accommodations; table board.

77TH, 116 WEST.—Unusual pension; single, double rooms; beautifully furnished; private baths; attractive surrounding; Summer rates; table guests.

77TH, 116 WEST.—Bachelors' quarters, single, double rooms, private baths, telephone, electricity; Summer rates; Southern cooking; table guests.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Pension Luquelle; double, single rooms; best home table; electricity.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST. Large rooms, single or en suite; very reasonable rates to permanent guests; delightfully located for Summer living; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

84TH, 57 WEST.—Desirable room, gentlemen, couple; superior table; homelike surrounding. Blumenfeld.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large room with private bath; small room; board optional; reasonable.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Large and medium rooms, private bath; excellent table; delightful and convenient location; table guests; Summer rates.

93D, (676 West End Av.)—Elegantly furnished; two gentlemen; private house.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Large room, private bath; excellent table board.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Elegant, large room; suitable for couple or three, with beautiful private bathroom; excellent Vienna cooking.

WEST END AV., 279, (Corner 73d.)—Handsome private corner house, with elevator; will rent large, handsomely furnished room with private bath; connecting single room if desired.

COUNTRY BOARD

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE. Overlooking City, Country, Sea. Charming Family House of High Standard, 20 Min. Delightful Sail Manhattan. Lovely rooms; excellent chef; all comforts. Weekly, $10-$16 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

THE WILLOWS, HUGUENOT PARK. Superior accommodations, modern conveniences; bracing sea breezes; sun parlors; one hour Wall Street. Tennis. Boating. Telephone 907 Tottenville.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Long Island.

THE HALL, GLEN COVE, L. I. Within commuting distance of New York; private beach; no mosquitos; canoeing, boating, bathing, fishing; private baths; opens June 17; references. Tel. 256 Glen Cove.

New York State.

THE BELLEVUE, A SUMMER COLONY ON GRYMES HILL. Good air, good food, beautiful views, fine tennis courts; 40 minutes from the Battery. Tel. 100 Tompkinsville, P. O. Stapleton, N. Y.

Lake Champlain—Lady booking few refined people for Summer; milk, eggs, vegetables strictly fresh; excellent Southern cooking; fishing, bathing, golf; conv. distance to State encampment and large hotel; garage; no children; high class. J 33 Times.

Beautiful residence and farm, excellent table; healthful, mountain location; 36 miles; $10. Spindler, Lefever Falls, Ulster County, N. Y.

New Jersey.

Orange, N. J., 211 Lincoln Av.—Six minutes from Highland Station; first-class accommodations; moderate rates. Telephone 1538.

Beautiful country place; 35 minutes out; one minute to station; $8-$12; conveniences. 720 West Grand St., Elmora, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

COOK AND HOUSEWORK.—Young English couple, thoroughly experienced cooking and all housework duties, wish situation; do entire work of house small family; no laundry; moderate wages; references; in or out city. Hamilton, 468 West 22d St.

DRESSMAKEP.—I make and remodel gowns to the client's individual style at reasonable prices at your home. Tel. 2284 Plaza; 854 Lexington Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Ladies' tailor; reasonable; out; home preferred. Mme. Juliette, 317 West 14th.

GOVERNESS, North German, desires situation; best of references. Address Miss Born, 158 East 61st St., New York City.

HOUSEKEEPER—Position wanted at once where maid is kept, by Canadian lady; no objection to children; in New York or environs; best references exchanged. Reply stating terms, Mrs. Keeling, 338 Mountain St., Montreal, Canada.

HOUSEWORK.—Will help where cook is kept; laundry and sewing; assist with growing children; $25 monthly. S 50 Times.

I WANT a position for June and July; I have energy, executive ability, and a sense of responsibility; have you anything for me? Call or write, Miss Brown, 144 Riverside Drive.

MANAGER.—Young lady wishes position as manager or head of stock; best references; will travel. S 45 Times.

NURSE or companion to elderly lady; best references; country preferred. Phone 6694 Riverside, 10-1 o'clock.

STENOGRAPHER.—Fast dictation; neat, accurate typist; willing worker; $8. Sophie Nyholm, the Stenotype Co., 220 West 42d. Bryant 1318.

STENOGRAPHER, Typewriter, Bookkeeper; neat, accurate; salary moderate; references. Stenographer, 151 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Beginner, high school graduate; Christian; age 20. M. U., 1,312 Bloomfield St., Hoboken, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER-Secretary; experienced, thoroughly efficient; responsible; highest references. H 208 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Typist, office assistant; 3 years' experience; moderate salary. H 244 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 6 years' experience law and real estate; high school education. S 46 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—5 years' banking experience; operate switchboard. H 259 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,413 Broadway, corner 89th St., first-class servants. 6445 Riverside.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 6916 Morningside.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

AUDITORS, CHECKERS, CASHIERS; "HICKS METHOD" only; out-of-town positions. Address at once S 56 Times.

BUYER wanted for fancy goods, jewelry, toilet goods, leather goods, and notions; an unusual opportunity for a live wire. General Manager, Lord & Gage, Reading, Penn.

COOK AND WAITRESS.—German, for country. Call after 6 P. M., Friday, 115 W. 71st.

GIMBEL BROTHERS, NEW YORK, REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF CASHIERS, DEPARTMENT STORE EXPERIENCE ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL. Apply at employment office, 5th floor, 32d St. Side.

GIRL for general housework; good plain cook; good wages; no washing; must have city references. Apartment 15, 318 West 100th St., city.

GIRL.—White or colored; make herself useful, family of two; sleep home; wages $5 week. White, 285 Haven Av. Tel. 8433 St. Nicholas.

HOUSEWORK.—Girl for general housework; plain cook; city references; wages $30. Box Y 205 Times Annex.

KITCHENMAID.—A girl as kitchenmaid; wages $25. Call 9 East 90th St., Friday morning, with references.

SECRETARY AND STENOGRAPHERS.—In engineering and sales office; the position requires personality, tact, and initiative, as well as the us

INDEPENDENTS SEEK STRIKE SETTLEMENT

Garment Workers Say 250 Employers Are Ready to Make Agreements.

SEE DEFECTIONS IN RANKS

Association Expels One Firm Which Resigns and Opens Negotiations.

More than 250 of the 1,800 cloak and skirt manufacturers in the metropolitan district, who are members of the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association, yesterday made application for settlement of labor difficulties with the Cloak and Skirt Makers' Union, according to George Wishnack, Chairman of the Settlement Committee of the Union, whose 60,000 members went on strike yesterday, primarily against the association. Mr. Wishnack, whose headquarters are at the Hotel Latham, organized a branch of his committee at the Broadway Central Hotel yesterday in anticipation of similar applications he expects within the next few days. He said last night that he expected nearly all the 1,800 independent manufacturers to make agreements with the union before the end of next week.

In this activity and prediction is seen the real object of the union's strike campaign. The 400 members of the protective association, which fired the first shot in the labor battle by locking out 30,000 workers now on strike, are the employers whom the union hopes to crush, and realization of the hope is sought in the adoption of agreements with independents. If all the independents will subscribe to the conditions issued on Wednesday night by the General Strike Committee, their employes will all return to work; they will be the only cloak, suit and skirt manufacturers in the field, and so will be able to get the business formerly done by the members of the protective association, who dominated the industry, at least until the beginning of the strike. That this will come to pass is the hope of the union.

The union also hopes that a number of members of the association who are not in sympathy with its policy will form a separate peace with the strikers. Strike leaders pointed yesterday to the firm of Edelson & Hand, 16 West Twenty-second Street, which normally employs 250 workers, as evidence of what would happen in the cases of other members of the association. This firm resigned from the association Friday and opened negotiations with the strikers. For this action the firm was expelled from the association yesterday at a meeting of the Executive Committee.

Association Stands Firm.

The association, of course, will not submit while the independent manufacturers and some of its own members make agreements with the union. Although no official statement was given out yesterday at the association's offices, 220 Fifth Avenue, it was denied that any further resignations had been received or were expected.

That the officers of the association were taking active steps to prevent defections from their ranks was evident from the fact that most of the important manufacturers in the city, organization and independent, were summoned to the offices yesterday for conferences and probably appeals. Nearly all the 1,800 independents have been in the past little more than subcontractors for the manufacturers belonging to the association, and this fact, it is expected by some, will give the association a certain control over them.

The conditions upon which the union will settle with any manufacturer include an increase in the pay of all workers, averaging something less than 10 per cent. The increase amounts to from $1 to $2.50 a week for each worker. Also the working week, according to the provisions proposed, is shortened from fifty hours to forty-eight hours.

Benjamin Schlesinger, Chairman of the General Strike Committee, said yesterday that he had heard of no move for arbitration and that, while he was willing to listen to any reasonable offer, the union, having struck, was waiting for the manufacturers or some one else to act.

Threatened trouble between waist and dress manufacturers and their employes was averted yesterday at a conference of Mr. Schlesinger and representatives of the manufacturers. The trouble was threatened because some of the waist and dress manufacturers, when the strike began, had contracts let to them by the cloak, skirt, and suit manufacturers and also, because some of the waist and dress workers who are members of the union now on strike, wanted to join with their fellows. At the conference, according to report, the waist and dress manufacturers agreed to cancel all contracts with the loak, suit, and skirt manufacturers and to accept no more so long as the strike lasted, and Mr. Schlesinger agreed to direct all of the waist and dress workers to remain at work.

Mr. Schlesinger yesterday received a letter from Police Commissioner Woods in which the latter assured him that the Police Department would use all its efforts to maintain law and order and to give to both sides in the controversy their full legal rights.

Pickets Are on Duty.

The 6,000 pickets, working in three-hour shifts, were on duty all of yesterday, and no serious trouble was reported. Each picket has a card on which is printed instructions warning him not to loiter in front of shops and to attempt to dissuade any one from working.

As evidencing the details of the management of the strike, each of the 60,000 strikers has a card bearing his or her name and daily dates for May and June. Every striker is instructed to report daily to his branch headquarters, where the card is punched; and if a striker fails to report and have his card punched he has to give a good excuse to avoid a penalty.

Jacob Pearl, 20 years old, 2,011 Monterey Avenue, the Bronx, one of the strikers, attempted yesterday to strangle himself with a silk handkerchief in a room in the Union Square Hotel. He was depressed by the strike. When arraigned after revival in the Yorkville Court on a charge of attempted suicide he was discharged.

Frederic C. Leubuscher, President, and Benjamin C. Marsh, Executive Secretary of the Society to Lower Rents and Reduce Taxes, yesterday addressed an open letter to the strikers and all other workers urging them to demand "the forcing of all unused land into use by making the tax on non-productive land the same as on productive land of the same kind and exempting improvements."

HOPE TO SETTLE TUG STRIKE.

Conciliation Commissioners Meet Employers and Engineers.

After a three-hour conference yesterday at the Barge Office between the New York Boat Owners' Association and the striking engineers, the following statement was issued:

"The conference this afternoon was called under the auspices of the Federal Commissioners of Conciliation, who invited the New York Boat Owners' Association, the Marine Engineers, and their representatives to meet with them with the purpose in view of endeavoring to adjust their differences. Some progress has been made looking toward a settlement. A further conference will be held on Friday morning, at 10:30.

D. J. KEEFE,
R. B. KEATING,
Commissioners of Conciliation.

Representatives of the engineers said last night that there were still about 350 tugboats tied up in the harbor and 400 engineers idle.

The Vierow Towing Company, twenty tugs; the MacWilliam Towing Company, fifteen, and the McCaffery Towing Company, eight, agreed yesterday to meet the demands of the engineers, and their boats will be in operation today.

The number of steamships anchored between the Statue of Liberty and Staten Island was increased yesterday to fifty-six, which means $56,000 a day for their hire on time charter to shippers.

The Swedish-American liner Stockholm, which has been loading at Pier E, Jersey City, got away last night, after being delayed thirty hours by the strike of longshoremen. The Italian liner Dante Alighieri, loading at Pier C, Jersey City, which should have sailed on Tuesday, will not get away until 4 o'clock this afternoon. A representative of Brady & Gioe, the stevedores loading the ships, said last night that there had been no trouble with the men under the new wage scale of 40 cents an hour for eight hours, 60 cents for overtime up till midnight, and 80 cents for Sundays and holidays. These are the highest wages paid to longshoremen in New York in thirty years, it was said.

Manager Delahunty of the engineers' organization said last night that if no settlement is reached at the conference at the Barge Office today he will call out every engineer in the harbor, including those employed by the companies that have signed the new scale.

600 BOXMAKERS QUIT.

Jersey City Workmen Ask 10% Increase—Other Near-by Strikes.

Six hundred workers in the plant of the Mangel Paper Box Company, in Newark Avenue, Jersey City, went on strike yesterday for a 10 per cent. advance in pay. About two hundred of the strikers are girls. The strike was decided on at a meeting Wednesday night in Tutonia Hall, when the workers were addressed by delegates of the United Order of Box Makers and Sawyers.

Thirty-two yardmen struck at the Crucible Steel Works of America in West Side Avenue, Jersey City, yesterday on the ground that they had been discriminated against since the settlement of a long strike at the works.

The expected general strike of garment workers in Jersey City did not take effect yesterday, although several hundred garment workers have quit individually out of sympathy with the New York strikers.

The Swedish-American liner Stockholm, which did not sail Wednesday because the freight handlers' strike delayed the loading of her cargo, got away at 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon from Pier 6, at the foot of Grand Street, Jersey City. The liner Dante Alighieri, which should have sailed yesterday, will sail today.

The Industrial Relations Committee of the Jersey City Chamber of Commerce is trying to settle the strike at the plant of the Ryerson Iron Company in Jersey City. The company is ready to grant the demands of the strikers, but wishes to treat with the men individually and not with the unions. The strikers insist on the recognition of their unions.

Through the arbitration of Mayor Franklin, the day weavers who have been on strike at the Summit Silk Mills for two weeks returned to work. The men struck because the officials of the company refused to discharge an employe who had stabbed a fellow-worker.

Half a hundred operators at the plant of the International Arms and Fuse Company at Bloomfield, N. J., threatened to tie-up work on a rush order from Canada for 1,000,000 time fuses, when they went on strike yesterday. But after a conference with the officials of the company the men returned to work on assurance that a new wage scale would mean no reduction in their earnings.

More than 150 workers at the plant of the National Enameling and Stamping Company, in Long Island City, went on strike yesterday, demanding shorter hours and more pay. The officials of the company said that no formal demands had been presented them. A $5,000 explosion occurred at the plant last week.

Two score workers employed by the General Vehicle Company in Long Island City also went on strike yesterday, saying they wanted better working conditions.

State Masons Elect Officers.

The annual communication of the State Grand Lodge of Masons which has been in session since Tuesday, closed yesterday with the election and installation of officers. The officers for the ensuing years are: Grand Master, Thomas Penney, Buffalo; Deputy Grand Master, George J. Jackson, New York; Senior Grand Warden, William S. Farmer, Syracuse; Junior Grand Warden, Arthur S. Tompkins, Nyack; Grand Treasurer, William H. Miller, New York City; Grand Secretary, Edward M. L. Ehlers, New York.

$4,725 Paid for Old English Cabinet

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 4.—At a sale of furniture and porcelains at Christies yesterday, an old English lacquer cabinet, with shelves supported by columns with silver Corinthian capitals, was sold for $4,725. The cabinet, which is of the early eighteenth century, is believed to have belonged to the Rev. Edmund Nelson, Rector of Burnham Thorpe, father of Admiral Lord Nelson.

IN NEW JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY.—Pleas of not guilty to indictments for murder were made yesterday before Common Pleas Judge Mark A. Sullivan, by Michael Bombolo, who shot Frank L. Kenney; Thomas Lane, who is charged with stabbing Charles Weintz, and Michael A. D'Orso, who is accused of shooting Frank Currao. Rombolo is said to have confessed.

NEWARK.—Nearly 1,000 delegates from various parts of the State yesterday attended the Sixty-fifth Grand Council of the Improved Order of Red Men in the New Auditorium.

HACKENSACK.—The State yesterday collected $24,752 as inheritance tax on the $1,500,000 estate of the late Mrs. Mary Ord Preston of Englewood.

HACKENSACK.—The Bergen County Mosquito Commission has determined to use minnows as mosquito exterminators, after testing their work along a canal near Hasbrouck Heights.

MONTCLAIR.—The young people of the South Presbyterian Church will collect a mile of pennies, between $800 and $900, to give toward the new edifice being erected by the congregation at Orang Road and High Street.

MONTCLAIR.—The auto bus line from the Lackawanna Terminal to the Bellevue Avenue Station of the Erie Railroad will start operation today.

NEWTON.—After feeding the prisoners two meals a day, instead of three, as an experiment for some time, the Sheriff yesterday declared that the new schedule was a failure and returned to the three-meal plans. The prisoners said the new plan made them weak and gave them headaches.

ORANGE.—Reserveman Frank Clintock fought a bloodless pistol duel with a burglar on Wednesday night. He saw the man robbing the house of William Ruhl of East Orange, and then the burglar opened fire, which the reserveman returned. The burglar escaped through a hole in the fence.

WESTFIELD.—The police are looking for two men who held up John Duffy in his store at 321 West Broad Street yesterday afternoon and robbed him of about $50. Both were young and wore black overcoats, one wearing a hat and the other a cap.

TRENTON.—Francis Tracy Tobin, the Philadelphia lawyer indicted for conspiracy in an alleged attempt to implicate Arthur Phillips in the murder for which Edgar C. Murphy was executed, yesterday lost his fight for release from custody.

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U. S. OFFICIAL DEFERS TELEGRAPH STRIKE

Assistant Commissioner Hanger of Mediation Board Offers Services.

ESTABLISHES A PRECEDENT

New York Central Accepts, and President Perham of Union Urges Similar Action.

The decisive and unprecedented action of G. Wallace W. Hanger, Assistant Commissioner of the United States Board of Mediation and Conciliation, yesterday prevented an immediate strike by 5,000 telegraphers and signalmen employed on the New York Central and Nickel Plate lines. Shortly after noon yesterday negotiations between the New York Central and H. B. Perham, President of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, had failed, and Mr. Perham had made all preparations for instructing the telegraphers and signalmen to walk out at midnight last night. Then Mr. Hanger addressed communications to President Smith of the New York Central, to W. H. Canniff, President of the Nickel Plate, who is in Cleveland, and to Mr. Perham offering in the name of the Government to mediate between the opposing parties.

This was the first time, according to Mr. Hanger, that any representative of the Board of Mediation and Conciliation ever volunteered his services. In all past cases where the board has taken action that action has been sought by one or both of the parties to the dispute. When Mr. Hanger saw, however, that none of the parties to the present dispute was inclined to seek mediation, he volunteered his srvices, as he is authorized by law to do.

P. E. Crowley, Assistant Vice President of the New York Central, said last night that the railroad would accept the offer of mediation. This action was forecasted earlier in the day by A. T. Hardin, Vice President of the road, who said:

"Concerning the negotiations pending with the telegraph operators there are no developments. The company is prepared to carry on its work as heretofore and hopes that none of its men in a moment of excitement will be disloyal in his duties to the company and to the public. It requires time to adjust differences of opinion.

"We understand that Mr. Hanger, representing the Federal Government, is in the city, and we shall be glad to discuss with him any of the questions involved in order to get his judgment as to whether or not the company is proceeding in a way for the best general good."

Offer Submitted to Union Committees

Mr. Perham was seen at the Hotel Continental after receiving the offer of mediation, and said:

"I have communicated Mr. Hanger's offer to the union committees in Cleveland, and cannot say anything about whether the offer will be accepted until I hear from these committees, whose instructions I would consider binding. I will say, however, that in my personal opinion the offer should be accepted, and, if need be, I will urge the matter strongly with my associates. It does not seem to me that either the union or the railroads should reject a friendly offer made in the name of the United States Government. I should certainly regret such an action.

"I was prepared, and still am, for that matter, to order the strike within a few hours. If Mr. Hanger had not stepped in the men would have walked out at midnight tonight. I shall take no action in this direction now, however, until it is certain that every effort Mr. Hanger can make has failed."

Mr. Hanger, when seen in his room at the Hotel Manhattan, yesterday said: "When we heard in Washington on Tuesday that the strike was imminent I immediately notified the New York Central and Nickel Plate Railroads and Mr. Perham that I would be in New York by Wednesday evening. The board was anxious to prevent the strike if possible, for it is certain that, no matter what the railroad might do, a strike of 5,000 telegraphers and signalmen would cause serious public inconvenience.

"I arrived here last night and this morning met Mr. Perham and Mr. Crowley. After conference with them it became apparent to me that neither would ask for Government mediation. After they had gone, therefore, I determined to offer mediation and have done so. Although I have no assurances from either side, I hope and believe that my offer will be accepted."

Advice of Mediator Not Binding.

Mr. Hanger said that, having offered mediation, if this effort at peace failed, he would be required by law to offer arbitration, which, if accepted by the parties to the dispute, would make binding upon them any decision a board of arbitration, after hearing evidence and arguments, might make. No party is required by law to accept either mediation or arbitration and the advice of a mediator is not binding; but, once an employer or a labor union agrees to arbitration, the decision of the arbitrators is compulsory.

In order not to be unprepared in the event of a strike, the New York Central continued yesterday to engage strikebreakers and distribute them along its lines. Reports that union telegraphers working in the Rochester Division were being locked out by the railroad could not be verified, although Mr. Perham said he had received such reports on good authority.

One of the chief causes of trouble between the railroads and the union men is the demand of the Telegraphers' Union that the Signalmen's Union be recognized and considered with it. When inquiry was made as to why the telegraphers should take up the cause of the signalmen, Mr. Perham frankly admitted that the signal tower maintainers, who are in the Signalmen's Union, were the only men employed on a railroad who could take the place of striking telegraphers. If the telegraphers ever want to strike on their own account, therefore, their threat would give a railroad little concern unless the tower maintainers threatened to walk out also. It is thus because the telegraphers need the support of the tower maintainers as much as the tower maintainers need their support that the stronger union of telegraphers is now insisting upon recognition of the maintainers.

Conversely, it was pointed out yesterday, because the railroad's hand is stronger when the maintainers and telegraphers are not united, the railroad is opposed to treating with the two unions together.

It was learned yesterday that, while the tower maintainers along the Lake Shore lines are organized with the telegraphers, those between New York and Buffalo are not organized at all. If the strike does come, therefore, it is probable that many tower maintainers between here and Buffalo will be sent to do duty as telegraphers on the Lake Shore lines.

CENTRAL ASKS PROTECTION.

Fears for Safety of Signal Towers Near Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 4.—Captain Frank Welch of the New York Central Railroad detective force has applied to the local police to furnish protection for the railroad's telegraph signal towers. It was announced here that 150 strikebreakers had been brought to this city and were ready to take the places of the striking telegraphers if they went out. The strikebreakers are housed in four tourist cars on a railroad siding.

NEWBURG, N. Y., May 4.—Eighty-four strikebreakers are waiting in a hotel here today in anticipation of a strike of the telegraphers and signalmen of the New York Central. The men will take the places of the strikers and also protect railroad property. This city is strike headquarters of the Hudson River Division of the Central lines.

GIRL "LOOPS LOOP" IN DARK.

Miss Stimson Flies Rather Than Disappoint Her Friends.

Miss Katherine Stinson, the 20-year-old aviatrice, established a new mark in flying last night at about 8 o'clock, when she went up at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway and looped-the-loop twice in the darkness, the course of her machine being marked by two lights it carried.

She was to have gone up earlier in the day, but her biplan, with its eighty-horse power motor, arrived at the grounds too late to be assembled before it was dark. Her friends then advised her not to go up, but sooner than disappoint those who had journeyed to the track to see her fly, she made the attempt. Guided by headlights of automobiles th machine, which was built after her own design, took the air and, climbing rapidly, soon soared at a little more than 3,000 feet.

Then came the twin loops, and when it was seen that she was coming down, red flares were lighted to show her where to land, and a few moments later, the machine glided safely to earth. This is the first time that a woman has flown in the dark in this city, and Miss Stinson is said to be the first woman to have ever looped-the-loop in the dark.

BALLOON TRIP TO ALBANY.

A. Leo Stevens Will Fly for Moving Picture Board of Trade.

From the roof of Madison Square Garden A. Leo Stevens, an aviator, will start on a balloon journey to Albany and Montreal tomorrow at 1 o'clock. The flight, which is under the auspices of the Moving Picture Board of Trade and the Universal Film Manufacturing Company, will inaugurate the First National Exposition of the Motion Picture Industry at the Garden.

While over the capitol at Albany Mr. Stevens is to drop a letter to Governor Whitman, protesting against the passage of the Cristman-Wheeler Motion Picture Censorship bill which is before him.

Plainfield Mayor Wants Shows Clean

PLAINFIELD, N. J., May 4.—Mayor Leighton has sent a message to the Common Council on theatrical and moving picture shows. "From personal observation as well as from reports from reliable sources," wrote the Mayor, "I am satisfied that many more objectionable or border-line exhibitions are given at our public places of amusement than used to be the case. Not that shows are generally or habitually of a low standard. I believe the contrary to be the rule. But occasionally, and of late with growing frequency, there will be exhibited a show or picture so coarse, to say the least, that many parents no longer feel that our theatres are reliable places of amusement for young people." The Mayor suggests that managers in doubt as to whether or not a picture will be objectionable request that it be viewed in advance.

A Flier in Mules.

Thirty-two years' work for their feed and 100 per cent. profit was what C. M. Majors realized on a span of mules purchased for $65 in 1883. Mr. Majors sold the mules recently for $130. "Calamity howlers will please take notice," suggests The Harrisonville Democrat.—Kansas City Times.

Let Him Answer!

A man in Joliet, Ill., says he never had a harsh word from his wife. Didn't they ever have gravy and a clean tablecloth at the same time.—Harrisburg Telegraph.

It's a Motor Age.

Truly we live in a motor age. When a Fayette parson drove down the street there in a spick and span machine a mule colt gave its mother one farewell look, then followed the car down the thoroughfare.—Kansas City Times.

Very Fond of Jack.

"Of course, Jack, I'm fond of you. Why, haven't I just danced six times with you?"

"I don't see any proof in that."

"You would if you only realized how you dance."—Chicago News.

Policeman in Church.

A former Leavenworth policeman went to church one day; it was the first time in his life he had ever attended services and when they passed the plate the officer displayed his star.—Leavenworth Post.

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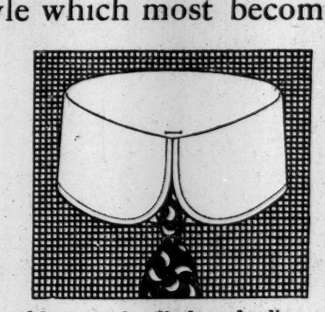

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